FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 APRIL 1986

Shooting of U.S. Embassy Employee in Khartoum

SUNA reports the shooting in Khartoum of a U.S. Embassy employee by unknown assailants. In a later report, SUNA said the "telecommunications officer" was evacuated to Saudi Arabia. Beirut Voice of Lebanon reports an organization called the "Martyrs of Islam" has claimed responsibility for the "assassination." In a related report on the shooting, SUNA stated that "observers" view the incident as "the first reaction to the U.S. aggression against Libya." Security authorities have imposed stringent security measures around the embassy, SUNA noted.

Libya

As for Libyan claims of further U.S. air raids, which were denied by the United States, TANJUG maintained that U.S. planes attacked the Janzur area west of Tripoli during the night of 15-16 April, adding that bombs fell near a naval academy in the area. Tripoli television claimed earlier that U.S. aircraft continued to bomb "civilian and residential quarters" of Tripoli during the evening of 15 April, asserting that Libyan air defenses downed four U.S. aircraft. The television carried pictures allegedly showing the wreckage of a downed U.S. plane. Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio urged citizens to "hunt down" and "capture" the pilots of downed U.S. aircraft, and the radio also emphasized that Libya will not apply the conventions of war to U.S. pilots, who are committing acts of "international terrorism." Another commentary by the radio stated that "everything American is a legitimate target," exhorting Arabs to kill Americans and "kill them only after you kill their children in front of their own eyes."

Commenting on the results of the U.S. raids in an interview with Voice of Lebanon radio, Information Secretary Muhammad al-Fayturi said "dozens" of people were killed in Tripoli and "hundreds" were injured, adding that the raid on Banghazi also caused loss of life. He confirmed that Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi's sons were injured, noting that al-Qadhdhafi is "still around" and that the Libyan leader received the Soviet ambassador 15 April. raid on his barracks. In his meeting with the Soviet ambassador, Al-Qadhdhafi gave his visitor "an important message" for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, according to JANA.

In other diplomatic developments, the Arab League secretary general called for an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the U.S. raid, Kuwait radio reported. The Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau earlier told Arab ambassadors of the need for an emergency meeting of both Arab defense and foreign ministers, urging the other Arab states to break economic and political relations with the United States, according to JANA. Nevertheless, a belgian official cited by Paris radio disclosed that Libya has asked the Belgian ambassador to transmit a "ceasefire request" to the United States.

Sudan "condemned" the U.S. attack according to SUNA, while Omdurman radio carried a Foreign Ministry statement urging "sister and friendly" countries to "rally behind" Libya with "all resources" to repel the U.S. aggression. In a related development, AFP said approximately 300 demonstrators converged on the U.S. embassy in Khartoum in response to the U.S. raids. In a cable carried by Rabat radio, Morocco's King Hassan II expressed "amazement" at the attack and extended "sincere condolences" to Libya, asserting that actions in which innocent victims are targets should be "condemned." An unattributed Algiers radio commentary asserted that this "blatant aggression" is "undoubtedly dangerous" because it is based upon the logic of force and of a return to the "law of the jungle." The speaker of the Jordanian parliament condemned the U.S. raids, asserting they threaten peace in the Mediterranean area Amman television reported.

Further reaction emanated from "public circles" in Tunisia, according to KUNA, which added that "stringent security measures" have been imposed around the U.S. embassy in Tunis. WAKH noted Bahrain's denunciation and condemnation, adding that it "jeopardizes" the Arab nation's supreme interests. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio cited a PLO statement on the raids asserting the U.S. threats are a "grave aggression" against the Arab nation. The Lebanese prime minister expressed strong resentment over the raid in remarks carried by Beirut radio, declaring the "aggression" expresses the "mentality of a haughty and arrogant person."

The Arab League Secretary general condemned the U.S. "terrorist action" and termed it an "error with bad consequences," according to KUNA, while a majority of OPEC ministers "condemned" the U.S. attack during a ministerial conference in Geneva, OPECNA reported. The OAU also "condemned" the U.S. raid, asserting it showed the U.S.' "arrogance and disregard for international law," AFP reported. The emergency ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau issued a communique "strongly" denouncing the U.S. action and expressing "deep shock and profound indignation," according to Delhi radio.

On the other hand, the Chadian foreign minister, in an interview carried by Ndjamena radio, said the U.S. raids are a "consequence" of Libyan terrorism and Al-Qadhdhafi's "irresponsible" behavior. A related radio commentary insisted that Al-Qadhdhafi is the "real threat" to world stability, adding the U.S. "understood this fact," and "sought and found the appropriate solution."

As for Iraq's stand, Baghdad radio and Voice of the Masses radio have not been observed to report or comment on the U.S. air strikes against Libya.

Tripartite Talks in Iran

The Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian foreign ministers held a 4th round of tripartite talks in Tehran 14-15 April, and discussed "joint problems," according to a communique issued on the meeting carried by Tehran radio. The communique noted the three countries' condemnation of the U.S. air raid on Libya and noted their view that they are "entitled to use all measures" to "face and confront" the U.S. attack. The communique also called on Arab, Islamic, and "peace-loving" countries to sever political and economic ties with the United States, and expressed "revulsion" against links between certain Islamic countries and the United States. The foreign ministers denounced Iraq for launching the war with Iran.

The foreign ministers also held meetings with the Iranian president, who proclaimed Iran's readiness to take "any action" in response to the U.S. raids and warned that the "criminal" U.S. actions will be repeated unless the United States is "punished," according to Tehran radio and television.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran Killed or wounded over 100 Iraqis in artillery duels in the western fronts 14 April, IRNA reported citing a communique. A military report cited by IRNA announced that Iran launched an attack late 14 April around the Salt Lake in the Al-Faw region, asserting that Iran is in full control of the area.

On the Iraqi side, a communique cited by Voice of the masses radio stated that Iraq liberated areas in the Al-Tib region extending along a more than 18 km front. The commander of the Iraqi forces in the area affirmed Iraq's "absolute control" over the area, according to INA. An earlier communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio said Iraq took control of a peak further north in the Sumar region, allowing Iraq to secure a "command" position on the Sumar Basin.

Syria-USSR

Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas received a visiting Soviet delegation for talks on ways to improve bilateral friendship and cooperation, SANA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 073 *16 April 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab Defense Council Meeting in 'Next Few Days' *[KUNA]* .... A 1
League's Klibi Wants Immediate Minister's Meeting *[Kuwait]* .... A 1
  Blames Israel; Condemns U.S. *[KUNA]* .... A 1
Libya, UAE Call For Emergency Arab Summit *[Jordan]* .... A 1
Arab Envoys in Washington Condemn U.S. Attack *[KUNA]* .... A 2
PLO Communique Urges All Arabs To Confront U.S. *[KUNA]* .... A 2
  PLO Statement Broadcast *[Aden VOP]* .... A 2
  Spokesman in Athens Denounces Attack *[Athens]* .... A 2
Palestinian Groups Issue Statements on U.S. Strike [........ A 2
  By Palestine National Salvation Front *[SANA]* .... A 2
  PFLP Seeks 'Tangible' Action *[SANA]* .... A 3
  Habash: PFLP at Libya's 'Disposal' *[SANA]* .... A 3
  Jibril Says U.S. Will Be Punished *[VOGH]* .... A 3
  Al-Sa'iqah: Strike U.S. 'Interests' *[SANA]* .... A 3
Arab Ambassadors Issues Statement in Athens *[Athens]* .... A 3

OPEC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Reconvening of OPEC Conference .... B 1
  Ministers Comment .... B 1
  Most Oppose Raid on Libya *[AFP]* .... B 1
  Libya Says No Oil Damage *[AFP]* .... B 1
  Ministers Condemn U.S. 'Attack' .... B 1
  Aqazadeh Urges U.S. Condemnation *[IRNA]* .... B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Government Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya .... C 1
AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Criticizes U.S. Action .... C 1
AL-MAWAQIF Comments on Vice Presidential Tour .... C 1
  Calls Bush 'Criminal' *[14 Apr]* .... C 1
  Links Statements to Election *[14 Apr]* .... C 1
Amir Leaves for Visit to Saudi Arabia 15 Apr .... C 2
  Returns Same Day .... C 2

KUWAIT

Government Condemns U.S. Air Raid on Libya .... C 2
  Supports Call for Arab Summit .... C 3
Trade Union Condemns U.S. 'Aggression' .... C 3
Round-Up of Press Denunciation of U.S. Raid .... C 3

PDRY

Chairman Affirms Support in Call to Al-Qadhdhafi .... C 4

Al-Bayd, Al-'Attas Phone Arab Leaders on U.S. .... C 4
Chairman Receives Note From Soviet Leaders .... C 5
Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Meeting .... C 5

QATAR

Cabinet 'Strongly Condemns' U.S Raid on Libya .... C 5
Radio Commentary on U.S. Attack Against Libya .... C 6

SAUDI ARABIA

Papers Note Government Denunciation of U.S. Raid .... C 7
'UKAZ Views Arms Deal in Light of Bush Visit *[9 Apr]* .... C 7
King Fahd Receives Bahraini Amir on Arrival .... C 9
  Talks Held .... C 9
Defense Minister Meets 'Arafat, Delegation .... C 9

UAE

President Affirms 'Support' to Al-Qadhdhafi .... C 9
  Calls for Arab Meeting .... C 9
Ambassador to UN Condemns U.S. 'Aggression' .... C 10
Federal Council Condemns United States, Britain .... C 10
UK Meeting, London Trade Exhibition Canceled .... C 10
Meeting With U.S. Aviation Delegation Canceled .... C 10
Paper Urges 'Appropriate Steps' Following Raid *[KHALEEJ TIMES 16 Apr]* .... C 11
President Receives Jordanian King's Message .... C 11

YAR

President Phones Libyan, UAE Leaders on U.S. .... C 11
  Talks With PDRY Chairman .... C 11
Cabinet Condemns U.S. Act of 'Aggression' .... C 12
President Receives Message From Iraq's Husayn .... C 12
'Arafat Reviews Talks With President, Departs .... C 12

EGYPT

Ghali Conveys Official Stand to U.S. Official .... D 1
Government Offers To Send Medical Team to Libya .... D 1
Al-Azhar Shaykh Denounces U.S. Attack on Libya .... D 1
AL-AHRAM Commentaries View U.S. Raid on Libya .... D 1
  Discuss Use of Force .... D 1
  Analyzes Conflict *[7 Apr]* .... D 2
  On Failure of Force *[16 Apr]* .... D 3
AL-JUMHURIYAH Says U.S. Follows 'Twisted Logic' *[16 Apr]* .... D 3
Columnist Discusses U.S. 'Terrorism Industry' .... D 4
AL-AKHBAR Call for Conference on Terrorism .... D 4
Terrorism Attributed to Third World Development *[AL-AHALI 9 Apr]* .... D 4
Fundamentalist Group Protests, Attacks Police .... D 5
'Responsible Source' Denies Gaza Autonomy Report .... D 5
10 May Naval Exercises With France Canceled *[WAM]* .... D 5
Cairo Airport Closed Due to Sandstorm 15 Apr *[KUNA]* .... D 5

IRAQ

Reportage on Visit of Egyptian Emigration Minister .... E 1
  Arrives 13 Apr .... E 1
  Received by Ramadan .... E 1

Saddam Receives Letter From Peruvian President E 1
'Aziz Leaves for New Delhi Nonaligned Meeting E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran E 1
  Saddam Congratulated E 1
  Communique No 2,189 E 1
  Communique No 2,190 E 2

JORDAN

Minister Says U.S. Raids 'Extremely Dangerous' F 1
  House Speaker Condemns U.S. F 1
Monte Carlo Reports Demonstration at U.S. Embassy F 1
Professional Groups To March on U.S. Embassy *[JORDAN TIMES 16 Apr]* F 1
Organizations To Send Medical Aid to Libya *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 16 Apr]* F 2
Paper on Consequences of U.S. Raid on Libya *[AL-LIWA' 16 Apr]* F 2
King Husayn Departs on Private Visit to UK F 2

LEBANON

Karami Denounces U.S. 'Criminal Aggression' G 1
Junblatt Voices Support for Al-Qadhdhafi *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 1
Hizballah Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya G 1
Tripoli, Sidon Observe Strike; U.S. 'Condemned' G 1
Group Threatens Participants in Pro-Libya March *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 2
Abu Nidal Group Claims Attack on Israeli Bus *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 2
Islamic Resistance Shells Israeli Settlements G 2
Syrian Authorities Detain Trucks at Border *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 2
Syrian Intelligence Cards Found on Amal Gunmen *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 2
Car Explodes Near Amal Center in Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 2

SYRIA

Paper Reports Syrian Forces Aiding Libya *[WAM]* H 1
President al-Asad Telephones Region's Arab Leaders H 1
  Contacts Al-Qadhdhafi, Bendjedid H 1
  Second Call to Al-Qadhdhafi H 1
  Conversation With Khamene'i H 1
  With PDRY's Al-'Attas H 1
-Na'ib, Soviet Ambassador Discuss U.S. Action H 1
Tripartite Communique Demands Strong U.S. Sanctions H 1
PNF Issues Statement Denouncing U.S. Raid H 1
Security Council Asked To Discuss U.S. Action H 2
Communist, Workers Parties Condemn U.S. 'Aggression' H 2
Al-Ahmar, Habash Urge Confrontation With U.S. H 3
AL-BA'TH Questions U.S. Definition of Terrorism H 3
Damascus Radio Condemns U.S. Policy H 3
Press Condemns U.S. Strikes on Libya H 4
Radio Says U.S. Planes Head for Libya 16 April H 5
Eyewitnesses Affirm 'Failure' of U.S. Raid H 5

ISRAEL

Israel Radio Reports Fighting in Tripoli I 1
  Al-Qadhdhafi 'Apparently' Flown Out I 1
Herzog Praises Reagan for Air Raids on Libya I 1
Abu Dhabi Paper: Syrians Manning Libyan Missiles I 1
Embassy Denies IDF Soldiers Tortured U.S. Citizen I 1
Tension Noted in Golan for Syrian Independence Day *[DAVAR 16 Apr]* I 1

- Shultz Reportedly Rejects Murphy Palestinian Idea ..... I 1
- Agriculture Official in PRC To Sign Agreement *[MA'ARIV 10 Apr]* ..... I 2
- Jordan Freezes W. Bank Funds Over Lack of Support *['AL HAMISHMAR 13 Apr]* ..... I 2
- Knesset Approves Nisim-Moda'i Portfolio Exchange ..... I 2
  - Nisim Interviewed ..... I 2
  - Deputy Finance Minister To Remain ..... I 3
  - Midday Papers On Crisis ..... I 3
  - Morning Press Comments ..... I 3
- Treasury Preparing Second-Stage Economic Program *[DAVAR 13 Apr]* ..... I 4
- Consumer Price Index Rises 1.5 Percent in March ..... I 4
- Tehiya Convention Opens; Arab Resettlement Urged ..... I 5
  - Rabin Bans Peace Now March ..... I 5
  - Settlers Attempt To Prevent Rally ..... I 5
  - Convention Ends; Resolutions Adopted ..... I 5
- 'Inbari Commentary On Cooperation in Territories *['AL HAMISHMAR 11 Apr]* ..... I 6
  - AL-QUDS Editorial *[10 Apr]* ..... I 7
- 'Terrorists' Houses in Nabulus Area Demolished ..... I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- OAU Head Condemns U.S. Raid Against Libya *[AFP]* ..... P 1
  - Hopes for Peaceful Solution *[KNA]* ..... P 1
  - OAU Condemns U.S. 'Wanton Aggression' *[Addis Abada]* ..... P 1
- African Nations To Ask for 10-Year Debt Moratorium *[AFP]* ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Bendjedid Receives Another Call From Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
- FLN Calls for Emergency Arab Summit ..... Q 1
- U.S. Attack Termed Return to Law of Jungle ..... Q 1

LIBYA

- Al-Qadhdhafi Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message ..... Q 1
- Reports Issued on 'New' U.S. Attacks on Tripoli ..... Q 1
  - F-111's En Route From UK ..... Q 1
  - Attacks Made Via Tunisian Territory ..... Q 2
  - Two Planes Reportedly Downed ..... Q 2
  - Two More Planes Said Downed ..... Q 2
  - Damascus on Resumed Attacks ..... Q 2
  - New U.S. Attack Fails ..... Q 2
  - TANJUG Reporter Notes New Firing ..... Q 2
- U.S. Said To Admit Losing 'Another' F-111, F-14 ..... Q 2
  - U.S. Officials Cited on Losses ..... Q 3
- U.S. Said 'Surprised' by Air Defenses' Resistance ..... Q 3
- Call Issued for Downed Pilots To Be 'Captured' ..... Q 3
  - Pilots Said Hiding Uniforms ..... Q 3
- Fighting Reported in Tripoli Between Factions *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... Q 3
  - BBC Reports Headquarters Gunfire ..... Q 3
  - Source Denies BBC Report ..... Q 4
  - Further on Headquarter's Gunfire *[BBC]* ..... Q 4
  - EFE Reports Further ..... Q 4
- SR-71 Condenamed 'Blackbird' Violates Air Space ..... Q 5
- U.S. Congressmen Cited on 'Solidarity' With Libya ..... Q 5
- U.S. Expected To Launch Propaganda Campaign ..... Q 5
- Lebanese Radio Reports Al-Qadhdhafi Seen on TV *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... Q 5
- Reportage on Commentaries in Wake of U.S. Air Raids ..... Q 5
  - 'Revolution Leadership' Statement ..... Q 5

    - 'Answer Assault With Assault' *[Tehran]* Q 6
    - Retaliation Termed 'Self-Defense' *[PRESS ASSOCIATION]* Q 6
- Vienna Peoples's Bureau Statement Q 7
    - Determination Expressed for Revenge Q 7
    - U.S. To Be 'Confronted' Q 7
- Paris: Ceasefire Sought Through Belgian Intermediary Q 8
- Al-Qadhdhafi Interview Given Prior to U.S. Strike *[ANSA]* Q 8
- Tripoli TV Shows Debris of 'Shot Down' Aircraft Q 9
- Lebanese Radio Interviews Information Secretary *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* Q 9
- BBC Interviews Foreign Affairs Spokesman Q 10
- Reportage on Solidarity, Support Messages Q 10
    - Gandhi Cables Al-Qadhdhafi Q 10
    - YAR Envoy on Call for Arab Summit Q 11
    - Morocco's King Hassan Sends Cable *[Rabat]* Q 11
    - Sudan's Defense Minister's Message Q 11
    - Sudanese TMC Leader Telephones Q 11
- Ethiopia's Mengistu Sends Cable Q 12
    - Chad's Oueddei Sends Message Q 12
    - Mauritanian Leader Cables *[Nouakchott]* Q 12
- Further Calls Issued To Respond to U.S. Air Strikes Q 12
    - Arabs Urged To 'Rise Up' Q 12
    - Armies Called Upon To Strike Q 13
- Tripoli Airport Reportedly Reopens 16 April Q 13
- ANSA: European Airlines Cancel Flights to Tripoli Q 13

SUDAN

- Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Strike Against Libya Q 13
    - Foreign Ministry Issues Statement *[Omdurman]* Q 13
    - Parties Condemn 'Aggression' Q 14
    - Party Urges Aid in Libya's Defense *[JANA]* Q 14
    - Demonstrations Reported Q 14
    - Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Staged Q 14
- Al-Ummah Party 'Still Leading' in Elections Q 15
- Party Leader Cited on Coalition Government *[MENA]* Q 15
- SUNA Report on Wounded U.S. Diplomat Q 15
    - Reported Stable; Moved to Jeddah Q 16
    - Martyrs of Islam Claim Attack *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* Q 16
- 125 Prisoners To Be Released on Coup Anniversary Q 16
- Al-Tayyib Sentenced to 5 Additional Years in Prison Q 16
- Radio SPLA Urges Government Forces To Evacuate Post Q 16
- Tribal Chiefs Welcome SPLA-SPLM Mediation Efforts *[Radio SPLA]* Q 17

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

- Ethiopia Calls for OAU Session To Support Libya R 1
- Voice of the Broad Masses Reports EPLF Battles R 1
    - Two Vehicles Destroyed R 1
    - Three Kalashnikovs Captured R 1
    - Landmine Attack Casualties R 1

KENYA

- U.S. Attack on Libya 'Unnecessary, Dangerous' *[THE STANDARD 16 Apr]* R 1

SOMALIA

- Opposition Forces Condemn U.S. Attack on Libya *[Radio Halgan]* R 2

TANZANIA

Foreign Ministry Terms U.S. Attack 'Unacceptable' R 2

UGANDA

U.S. Condemned for 'Resort to Force' Against Libya R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Lassou: Al-Qadhdhafi 'Reaping What He Has Sown' S 1
    Commentary Supports Raid S 1

ZAIRE

Angola Pledges To Respect Bilateral Agreements S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou Meets USSR, U.S., Libyan Envoys on Attack T 1
    Party Issues Statement T 1
    Commentary on U.S. 'Imperialism' T 2

BURKINA FASO

CDR Condemns Raids on Libya; Appeals to Americans T 2
    Security Minister Meets Diplomats T 3

GHANA

Government Statement Condemns U.S. Raid on Libya T 3
    PNDC Official Meets Envoys T 4
    Organizations Condemn Raid T 4
    Radio Decries U.S. 'Terrorism' T 4
    Papers Condemn U.S. Action T 5
    Soviet 'Empty Words' Attacked T 5

LIBERIA

AFP: Opposition Leaders Reportedly Beaten T 6

NIGER

President Seyni Kountche Anniversary Speech T 6

NIGERIA

University Staff Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya T 8
    U.S. Termed 'Policeman of World' T 8
GUARDIAN Censures Zaire for Transiting U.S. Missiles T 9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

- U.S. Raid on Libya Termed 'Brutal','Cowardly' ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

- Libya, U.S. Urged To Use Restraint, Peaceful Means ..... U 1
- Masire Appeals for Continued Foreign Aid ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

- 93 'Bandits' Killed in Nampula in Jan-Mar Actions ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

- SWAPO Denies Charges of Mistreatment in Camps *[SAPA]* ..... U 2
- SWAPO Foresees End to Resolution 435 Option *[SAPA]* ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

- Several Arrested At Anti-U.S. Demonstration ..... U 2
- State Radio Praises U.S. Libyan Attack ..... U 3
- Nel Says West Must Stand Against RSA Terrorism ..... U 3
- Mrs Mandela Claims 'Hysterical' Press Reaction *[Umtata]* ..... U 3
- SOWETAN Publishes Winnie Mandela Interview *[14 Apr]* ..... U 4
- Le Grange Permits Quotation of Mrs. Mandela ..... U 5
- No Decision on Action Against Mrs Mandela ..... U 5
- 'Massive' Security Operation in Lamontville *[Umtata]* ..... U 5
    - Follows Chesterville Death ..... U 5
    - Police Comment ..... U 5
    - Students Attack Alleged Vigilantes ..... U 6
- Catholic Schools Reject State Subsidy, Cite Quotas ..... U 6
    - AZASM Demands Reopening to Blacks ..... U 6
- Further on MEDUNSA Student Disturbances ..... U 6
    - Ordered To Attend Classes 12 Apr ..... U 6
    - AZASO Condemns Closure ..... U 7
- COSATU Members To Stay Away From Work 1 May ..... U 8
    - Says New Union Seeks Division ..... U 8
- Inkatha Urges Whites To Negotiate With Buthelezi ..... U 8
- Cape Women Present Rent, Housing Demands ..... U 9
- Colored, Indian Leaders Oppose Disinvestment ..... U 9
- Bophuthatswana Minister Issued With Court Order ..... U 9
- Police Informers Murdered in Port Elizabeth ..... U 9
- Transkei Police Kill Suspected Terrorist ..... U 9
- Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports ..... U 10
    - 'Overnight' 14-15 April ..... U 10
    - 7 PM 15 April ..... U 10
    - 8 AM 16 April ..... U 11

ZAMBIA

- U.S. Raid on Libya 'Unreservedly Condemned' ..... U 11

ZIMBABWE

- Foreign Minister Condemns Raids on Libya ..... U 11

Arab Defense Council Meeting in 'Next Few Days'

LD151512 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1133 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 15 Apr (KUNA) — An informed source disclosed here today that it expected the Joint Arab Defense Council to meet within the next few days at Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's request.

The source told KUNA that Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has asked for the meeting of the Council, which consists of Arab foreign and defense ministers. Libya has submitted a note to this effect to the Arab League General Secretariat, which circulated it among the member countries yesterday afternoon.

League's Klibi Wants Immediate Minister's Meeting

LD151619 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today addressed an urgent message to Arab foreign ministers, calling for an immediate meeting to discuss the American attack against Libya. Klibi said in his message that an immediate meeting must be convened to discuss the U.S. air raid against Libyan territory and to look into the solidarity which creates among Arab countries in these difficult and painful circumstances.

Blames Israel; Condemns U.S.

LD151852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 15 Apr (KUNA) — The secretary general of the Arab League Chedli Klibi blamed "Israel and its campaigns calling for violence and its expansionist goals which are aimed against the region and for the deterioration of relations between Arab countries and the American Government."

He said, in a statement which was prepared in advance and distributed by the Secretariat General, pertaining to the treacherous American raid against the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah "it is sad that the American Administration was led to implement the Zionist policy and to use its full military sysytem to achieve this aim."

The statement warned "before the whole peaceloving peoples of the repercussions of resorting to force to solve the problems, instead of treating the real reasons which were behind these problems and which led to their deterioration every day."

The statement affirmed that "attacking Libya by American bombers is an unprecedented act which might lead to its expansion and deplorable consequences which might result from it in the whole region... It is unacceptable that such a superpower should manifest this sort of reckless behavior and resort to this conflict which is dangerously threatening peace."

He said "irrespective of the grudge of the American Government against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, international issues are not solved in this way."

He added that the campaign which was continuously and deliberately carried out by the media for several days was aimed at instigating hostility against the Arab nation and to create the right atmosphere for hostility.

The communique pointed out "the attack carried out against Libya comes within the long series of threats and aggressive acts which have been centered on the Middle East and aimed at the Arab nation as a whole."

It added: "The proof for that is the showing on television screens at every occasion, of the Israeli representative to the United Nations, who took the opportunity to call for the humiliation of the whole Arab nation, to inflame the feeling of hatred against it and to urge for the military solution [against it]."

It added "the real goal behind the attack on Tuesday night is, thus, to threaten the Arab nation, using the checking of terrorism as a pretext to strike at the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for a unified pan-Arab destiny."

The communique strongly affirmed "considering that the attack against Libya came from the United States it is not only a terrorist action worthy of condemnation but also an error with bad consequences."

It said "it is regrettable that the armed forces of the nation, which has been defending freedom and democracy for more than two centuries, are now doing something that can only harm, perhaps irretrievably, the existing relations with the Arab peoples."

It added "our attention is focused, during these difficult circumstances on the brotherly Libyan people, who are the subject of a devastating aggression, which nobody had thought a superpower would carry out. With a very deep grief our thoughts go to the victims, whether Libyans or foreigners, who were hit by the bombs. We warn anew against the danger of continued vengance acts and antivengance acts."

Libya, UAE Call For Emergency Arab Summit

JN160341 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT
16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli/Tunis/foreign capitals — Libya and the UAE have called for an emergency Arab summit to discuss the U.S. raid on Libya. In Tunis Libya's permanent representative to the Arab League said that Libya has submitted an official request to the league for an emergency Arab summit to discuss the U.S. aggression. He added that Libyan officials are holding consultations with certain Arab governments on the convocation of this summit.

In Abu Dhabi UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nahyan called for an urgent Arab summit to discuss the U.S. raid. Shaykh Zayid said there is a pressing need for this meeting to reach a common Arab stand for the sake of safeguarding the Arab nation.

Arab Envoys in Washington Condemn U.S. Attack

LD152254 Kuwait KUNA in English 2037 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, April 15 (KUNA) — The council of Arab ambassadors in Washington issued a condemnation statement here Tuesday [15 April] against Monday's U.S. attack on targets inside the North African Arab state of Libya.

The council, after meeting Tuesday morning, said in the statement that it "deplores this act of aggression which has resulted in the indiscriminate killing of innocent civilians."

It further said, the American latest military aggression against Libya "constitutes a clear violation of U.N. Charter and international legality and intensifies the utmost fear of tension in the region."

The statement urged the U.S., instead of flexing its muscles against Libya under the cover of combating international terrorism, to examine the "real causes of violence and injustice in the region."

PLO Communique Urges All Arabs To Confront U.S.

LD151836 Kuwait KUNA n Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 15 Apr 86 (KUNA) — The PLO today here urged "all nationalists in all the Arab countries to rise and confront the American invaders, and share with their valiant brothers in the Libyan Jamahiriyah the defense of the Arab land and Arab dignity."

In a communique distributed today by the Palestinian news agency WAFA, the political department of the PLO affairs said that "while directed directly at the Libyan Jamahiriyah, this hideous American aggression is in fact aimed at every Arab revolutionary and nationalist and at all the Arab land."

The communique further says: What provokes surprise and denounciation for the consequences of this aggression is the ignoble and treacherous position taken by the British Government led by Margaret Thatcher by its participation in the aggression, and by allowing the military aircraft stationed in American bases in Britain to take part in this vicious aggression despite statements to the contrary made by the British prime Minister." [no beginning quote marks]

It adds: "The political department of the PLO, while condemning this aggression in the utmost way, declares, on behalf of all the Palestinian people and all the combatants of the Palestinian revolution, its deep solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people. with all members of the brave Libyan Armed Forces, and with the national Libyan leadership, and it shakes their hands, all of them, in greetings of high appreciation for their steadfastness and confrontation of the American aggression."

PLO Statement Broadcast

GF151906 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The PLO issued a statement yesterday, which reads as follows:

The PLO is following with deep concern the dangerous and rash developments on the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and its waters, particularly opposite the Arab Libyan waters. The PLO denounces the U.S. military naval concentrations in the Mediterranean Sea, the Gulf of Sidra, and along the Arab Libyan coasts. It also fiercely condemns dangerous U.S. threats to strike at our Arab Libyan people. The PLO declares its stand with Libya and its fraternal people based on our Arab and national responsibilities. These U.S. concentrations and threats represent a dangerous agression against our Arab nation which cannot be accepted and pose a threat to the security of the Mediterranean basin and the entire region.

The PLO, with its total condemnation to these U.S. provocations, calls on all who are keen to safeguard peace in the world to condemn this insolent U.S. policy, which is driving the world toward new threats and affirms its stand with Libya and its fraternal people.

Spokesman in Athens Denounces Attack

NC151540 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the PLO's diplomatic representation in Athens has expressed his organization's denunciation of today's hostile attack by the United States against Libya. The organization describes this act as part of a policy which seeks to annihilate the fighting peoples.

In its statement, the PLO, expresses its support for Libya. It describes the United States as the common enemy of all Arabs and emphasizes that Arab blood is not paint. U.S. imperialism, the statement continues, will pay dearly.

The PLO statement says that today's attack constitutes yet another violation of human rights, international law, and the independence of countries. Those who speak of confrontation and the alleged isolation of terrorism have now disclosed their true identity in this barbaric blow against Tripoli.

Palestinian Groups Issue Statements on U.S. Strike

By Palestine National Salvation Front

JN151321 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1241 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has condemned the fresh brutal U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PNSF Foreign Committee, in a statement today affirmed the Front's soldiarity with Libya and its leadership in its brave stand and steadfastness.

Abu Mayzar called on Arab states to translate Arab soldiarity with Libya into tangible political and economic acts using all methods and resources. He said that the new brutal U.S. aggression against Libya reaffirms the gravity of the U.S. Administration's adventurous course.

PFLP Seeks 'Tangible' Action

JN151426 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1323 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — The PFLP today vigorously condemned the new U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and stressed its support for the Libyan people. In a statement distributed here today, the spokesman for the PFLP called the aggressive U.S. air raid on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi new evidence of the bloody international terrorism being practiced by the United States, showing disregard for peoples' freedom and independence, as well as for international laws and norms.

The spokesman called on all Arab states to take tangible measures against the United States and Britain, which allowed the use of its territory for aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine also called on all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world to act against U.S. beligerency.

Habash: PFLP at Libya's 'Disposal'

JN151608 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1538 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — PFLP Secretary General George Habash has stressed that the barbaric aggression launched by U.S. planes against the Libyan Jamahiriyah reaffirms that the United States in the biggest and the most dangerous terrorist force in the world. In a statement here today, he said organized international piracy and terrorism has become an official state policy of U.S. imperialism, adding the attack by the U.S. warplanes, which dropped their bombs on civilian targets in Tripoli and Banghazi, reminds us of the savage U.S. aggressions against Vietnam, Nicaragua, and Lebanon and reveals Washington's intentions to subjugate the Arab region by isolating unified Arab regimes.

Dr George Habash announced the Front will place all its capabilities at the disposal of the 1 September Revolution and urged nationalist Arab regimes to hold an urgent summit conference to study the grave situation stemming from the U.S. arrogance, as the U.S. plan is aimed against all Arabs and collective action is needed to confront it. He called on these regimes to sever diplomatic relations with Washington, liquidate its interests in their countries, and form a broad national Arab front to confront U.S.-Zionist designs.

Jibril Says U.S. Will Be Punished

LD160346 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 16

[Text] Ahmad Jibril, leader of the PLFP — General Command, has affirmed that the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland will not allow the treacherous U.S.-British aggression against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He said: We shall fight U.S. imperialism together with free men of the world everywhere. Ahmad Jibril in a statement broadcast by London radio yesterday [15 April], affirmed the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people will not go unpunished. The whole world will know that the United States will always act as it is accustomed, remaining an enemy of all mankind.

Al-Sa'iqah: Strike U.S. 'Interests'

JN151749 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1725 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 15 Apr (SANA) — The Al-Sa'iqah Organization today condemned the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah and affirmed its complete support for the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation of this organized criminal aggression. Farhan Abu al-Hayja', Al-Sa'iqah Organization official spokesman, in a statement urged Arab countries to sever diplomatic relations with the United States and the United Kingdom. Abu al-Hayja' called on the Arab masses to boycott U.S. and British goods, as well as to strike at U.S., British, and Zionist interests everywhere.

Abu al-Hayja' said the head of international terrorism, Reagan will only reap losses for his people and destruction for international imperialism confronted by liberation movements and progressive regimes in the Arab homeland and the world. Abu al-Hayja' expressed confidence victory will be the lot of the heroic Libyan Arab people as it is the lot of Syria which is confronting imperialist and Zionist aggression.

Arab Ambassadors Issues Statement in Athens

NC152018 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The council of ambassadors and heads of Arab diplomatic delegations accredited to Greece have issued a statement on the U.S. attack. The Arab ambassadors note Arab security is indivisible and an attack or threat against any one Arab state is an attack against them all. The statement stresses the council strongly denounces the imperialist U.S. attack against Libya, which blatantly violates the independence and sovereignty of a UN member-state and tramples on all international laws, rules, and treaties. The Arab ambassadors council reaffirms that it stands resolutely by the side of the Libyan people and warns that continued aggressiveness and escalation may threaten the security of all Mediterranean peoples. In addition, the statement expresses the Arabs' regret at the EEC attitude which, it says, encouraged the United States to carry out its aggressive plans against the Libyan people. It would be more appropriate, the statement declares, for the EEC states, which have multilateral relations with the Arab nation and many interests in the Arab world, to have played a placatory role, rather than one that encouraged the attack.

Reportage on Reconvening of OPEC Conference

Ministers Comment

LD152338 Vienna OPECNA in English 1543 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 15 Apr. 86 (OPECNA) — The 77th (Extraordinary) OPEC conference meeting resumed here this afternoon with all 13 member countries attending.

The meeting was adjourned three weeks ago to allow the organization's oil ministers more time to consult their governments and other oil exporting countries on ways of restoring stability to the world oil market. Before the opening of the resumed meeting, Nigerian Petroleum Resources Minister Rilwanu Lukman told OPECNA that he was 'hopeful' of the chances of success. He said Nigeria did not rule out the possibility of a cut in its oil production 'if others did the same'.

Lukman said the conference would expect to be advised of the results of contacts in the past three weeks between the five non-OPEC producers which attended the adjourned meeting and other producers. The minister confirmed reports quoting him as saying that Nigeria would not 'take advantage' of the strike which has halted Norwegian oil output.

Lukman described recent comments by U.S. Administration officials on the negative effects of declining oil prices on the American oil industry as 'interesting, if contradictory'. He added that it would have been even more interesting if the United States had talked to London and Oslo.

Meanwhile, Iraqi oil minister Qasim Taoi al-Uraybi said before leaving Baghdad for the Geneva meeting that Iraq had compiled 'a study on output sharing by OPEC members'. He said the study, based on 'objective technical and financial considerations', would be submitted to the conference. Al-Uraybi said the oil price fall since last December was 'abnormal' and bore no relation to supply and demand. The minister noted that although OPEC output had exceeded the specified ceiling, 'it is still below the level of world demand'.

The minister added that all oil importing countries might benefit in the short term from the current drop in prices, but the situation would bring problems on an international scale in the medium and long terms.

Most Oppose Raid on Libya

AU151833 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, April 15 (AFP) — A majority of member nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Tuesday approved a resolution condemning the U.S. air strikes against Libya, OPEC president and Venezuelan Oil Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti announced here.

None of the 13 ministers, who concluded the first day of a meeting here to stem the slide in international oil prices, opposed the resolution, Mr. Hernandez Grisanti said, adding that those who did not approve it are to disclose their positions after consulting their governments. Libya is a member of OPEC.

Mr. Hernandez Grisanti said the meeting, which opened Tuesday and is in effect a resumption of negotiations suspended March 22, did not discuss a request by Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki for an Arab oil embargo against the United States.

Libya Says No Oil Damage

AU151638 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Geneva, April 15 (AFP) — Oil Minister Javier Espinosa Teran of Ecuador Tuesday [15 April] said he "opposed any debate of an oil embargo" against the United States, requested of Arab oil producers by Libya at a meeting here of ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Libyan Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki meanwhile said U.S. air strikes against Libya earlier Tuesday had not damaged the country's oil installations.

A possible embargo on oil shipments to the United States in retaliation for the attacks was a question for the Arab League, according to Qatar's Oil minister 'Abd al-Aziz Ibn Khalifa al-Thani.

Ministers Condemn U.S. 'Attack'

LD151906 Vienna OPECNA in English 1826 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 15 Apr 86 (OPECNA) — The resumed OPEC ministerial conference today condemned the United States' attack on Libya and expressed 'deep concern' over acts against international law.

The decision was adopted by majority after ministers had discussed the latest situation, according to OPEC conference president Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti.

Hernandez, who is Venezuelan energy and mines minister, said the conference extended its condolences to the Libyan people over the 'human losses'.

In an official statement he said that the conference 'by majority, decided to condemn the attacks perpetrated by the United States of America against an OPEC member country and expressed its deep concern about those acts, which are against international law'.

The Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah became a full member of OPEC in 1962, two years after the organization's foundation.

Ministers adjourned their talks until Wednesday, when they will discuss OPEC's overall production ceiling, individual member countries' quotas and seasonal fluctuations in OPEC output.

Aqazadeh Urges U.S. Condemnation

LD161006 Tehran IRNA in English 0834 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 16, IRNA — Iran's oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Tuesday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should seriously condemn the U.S. raid against Libya and take the necessary measures in this connection.

Speaking to reporters at the end of the first session of the conference tuesday, Aqazadeh said that the Islamic Republic of Iran called for release of an official statement by the organization in condemnation of the U.S. Iran would offer further proposals to the conference in this respect including a possible oil embargo, the Iranian oil minister said.

On the reduction in production quota of OPEC, Aqazadeh said that the issue had not been seriously discussed but, he added, chairman of the conference has included defending 28 dollars per barrel in the agenda. He expressed hope that the conference would seriously discuss the oil market situation in its Wednesday session.

BAHRAIN

Government Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

GF151842 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 15 Apr (WAKH) — The Bahrain Government has condemned the U.S. attack on Libya. A statement issued here this evening said that the Government of Bahrain, in assessing the U.S. attack on Libya, denounces and condemns this attack, which jeopardizes the supreme interests of the Arab nation. The Government of Bahrain believes that the settlement of international disputes should be made through concerned international organizations and according to known norms, and that violence does not serve international peace, but escalates tension in various parts of the world.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Criticizes U.S. Action

GF160946 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 16 Apr (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* strongly denounces the treacherous U.S. aggression against Libya and describes it as a large-scale terrorist act against innocent civilians. The paper reviews the hostile stands of the United States against the Arab nation. It says: "Washington has always supported Israel and enabled it by all means to practice outlawry, terrorism, and murder inside and outside the occupied territories, as well as publicly defending Israeli terrorist aggression against Tunisia. Washington also carried out air piracy and hijacked an Egyptian civilian plane in addition to its recent raid on Libya." The paper adds that as long as the Arabs continue to be divided and impotent, we should not be surprised when the United States kills innocents in Libya or elsewhere in the Arab capitals in future. The paper remarks that the United States would not have carried out its terrorist aggression if it had not been sure that the Arab countries will only respond by statements of denunciation and condemnation.

The paper wonders what the Arab governments are waiting for in order to "adopt the required firm stand vis-a-vis the repeated U.S. aggression and its constant violations of our sanctities and dignity."

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirms that if the Arab governments adopt such a stand, they will gain their dignity and the respect of their peoples and that of the world, and in the end will gain their own protection against future U.S. attacks, which might affect any Arab country.

AL-MAWAQIF Comments on Vice Presidential Tour

Calls Bush 'Criminal'

GF141604 Manama AL-MAWAQIF in Arabic 14 Apr 86 p 9

[Editorial: "A Message to George Bush"]

[Excerpts] Bahrain last week received U.S. Vice President George Bush who visited the region's countries to hold talks with its leaders and officials. In fact, the United States is one of the countries which consider themselves friends of the Arabs. In fact it is the first enemy of the Arabs. Bush's visit to the region was to perpetuate the U.S. policy of hegemony and the U.S. imperialist and colonialist trend against all of the world's peace-loving countries. Its hands are still stained with the blood of our brothers in Lebanon, Palestine, and Libya. From their friendship with the United States the Arab people have reaped only arrogance, terrorism, and increasing wars, destruction, and loss of lands.

By shaking Bush's hands, we shake criminal hands which are tampering with the fate of our people. Over long years of continued efforts and assiduity, our leaders tried to make this superpower understand our causes and stand as people seeking peace and justice. They tried to make it understand our ambitions. However, we reaped nothing but continued intransigence and determination to humiliate us.

The Arab people have lost confidence in the U.S. anxiousness for peace and stability in the region, as the United States is claiming. After the United States isolated the biggest Arab country and removed it from the fateful conflict and fettered it with the Camp David accords, Israel dealt with small Arab countries individually. It destroyed Lebanon, committed an aggression on Iraq, and through the assistance of U.S. fleets, Israel committed an aggression against a country which is a friend to the United States, Tunisia, and destroyed part of its capital. The United States laid traps and even nets for Arab leaders who put their confidence in it.

We say to the U.S. envoy: The Arabs are complaining of the United States very much. Your Excellency the Vice President, there is no doubt that you have sensed and you will again sense this feeling in every country you will visit. There is no doubt that you will see marks of dismay on all faces as an expression of the rejection of the U.S. Administration's policy toward all Arabs you are calling friends. It has become clear that the United States does not know anything called a friend in as much as it knows where its interests lie.

A final word to the vice president: Friends, stop striking us, stop disregarding our dignity, and stop tampering with our fate. Tell the American people that the Arabs, who are receiving blow after blow from the U.S. Government, are your friends and not enemies.

Links Statements to Election

GF141538 Manama AL-MAWAQIF in Arabic 14 Apr 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Did the Visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush to the Region Achieve Its Goals?"]

[Excerpts] Over the past 2 weeks, the Middle East region witnessed intensive U.S. moves. The moves were made in two directions by senior U.S. Administration officials. The first was represented by the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the YAR. The second was represented by the tour of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, to

Kuwait, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, and Syria.

Political observers attached great significance to Bush's tour of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. They considered it the core of the current U.S. move which is the first to be made by a U.S. official of this level to the region. Some explained Bush's choice of the countries he visited as based on their importance to the United States.

As for Murphy's tour of the Middle East, it is natural and was made to create some balance in the U.S. moves in the region so that the U.S. friends among other Arabs would not feel that their role — which they consider to be very important on Middle East issues — has been ignored.

Bush's statements in the region about a new U.S. initiative to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue contradicted those of the White House official spokesman in Washington, who denied any new U.S. initiative. The White House spokesman stated that the initiative by U.S. President Ronald Reagan still stands and that the Arabs and the Palestinians should accept and implement it. The statements also stipulated the precondition of the PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242 and of Israel's right to live and exist. The statements indicated that unless the Arabs are able to assimilate this initiative and unless the Palestinians are brave enough to recognize Israel, peace in the region between the Arabs and Israel would remain unattainable for a long time to come.

U.S. Vice President George Bush came to the region with plans to discuss oil, new developments in the region, and the flow of oil. Bush told his hosts in the countries he visited that the United States is mainly and fully committed to preserving a free flow of oil through the Gulf. He also told them that the United States did not bring to the region an easy solution on how to support the world market. These statements on oil and free shipping were repeated by Bush in Washington and in the Gulf. Through these statements, he aimed to achieve two goals — to win election [as U.S. President] and to win the amity of officials in the region and businessmen in the United States. Concerning the Palestinian issue and the Middle East issue, which the region's countries gave great importance, they were second or third priorities for Bush during this visit.

There is no doubt that the U.S. strategic concerns are different from the Arabs. The talks he held in the region showed that there are strong differences and that all we want from the United States as a friend is to be just in its stand on the Palestinian issue because the fact that this issue continues without a just settlement for the Palestinian people will create many problems and lead to direct confrontation as with the Lebanese issue and the Iraq-Iran war. It should understand that further violence and tension will take place in the Middle East and that terrorism in the region and throughout the world will increase. Combating terrorism cannot be brought by striking at Libya or anyone else — which the United States is trying to do — but by resolving the Palestinian issue through a just and quick settlement. The United States can do this if it intends to. Otherwise, the region will witness further tension and terrorism.

Amir Leaves for Visit to Saudi Arabia 15 Apr

GF151217 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, left Manama this afternoon for the eastern region in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His highness the amir will meet with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and exchange views with him on issues of mutual concern, especially those pertaining to the GCC, curent issues in the region, and Arab and international issues.

Returns Same Day

GF151931 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Apr (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned to Manama tonight after a brief visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

Government Condemns U.S. Air Raid on Libya

GF151802 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait today expressed its denunciation and condemnation of the U.S. raids on Libya and called for a stand of solidarity by the Arab nation with the Arab Libyan people. It also renewed the call to hold an Arab meeting at the highest level to overcome the current differences to restore the Arab capability to resist challenges and threats.

An official source told KUNA that Kuwait followed the news about U.S. raids on the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its fraternal people and expresses its denunciation and condemnation of these raids. He stated that in fact, in a statement issued today, the National Assembly honestly expressed the feelings of our people in Kuwait on what sister Libya encountered. The source added that while statements expressing the world's denunciation of such an attack are being issued, based on our national responsibilities, we feel the importance of the Arab nation's stand and solidarity during this circumstance, under which some of our Arab countries and their people are facing such direct attacks.

The source said: Through Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kuwait had previously expressed its conviction on the importance of holding an Arab meeting at highest levels, and reaffirmed the importance of holding such a meeting soon for our Arab countries to put aside their current differences to restore their capability to confront and resist all of the challenges and threats.

The source affirmed that Kuwait is totally ready to take part in such a meeting whenever it convenes.

Supports Call for Arab Summit

LD161255 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1129 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Apr (KUNA) — Kuwait agreed today to the call made by Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to convene an emergency Arab meeting to discuss the American aggression against it.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, today in a statement to journalists, said that this agreement was conveyed today by cable to the Arab League General Secretariat.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his belief that such a summit will be convened as soon as a possible in order to discuss all the situations in which the Arab world is involved. Concerning the date and the place of this summit, the deputy premier said that the place and date have yet to be set, and this depends upon the outcome being undertaken by the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Trade Union Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

LD152327 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2232 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti Union of Petroleum and Petrochemical Workers today condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya. The union said it is stupefied by the fact that terrorism is practiced by a country which is considered to be one of the major pillars of the international community and which is supposed to respect the sovereignty of other countries because it hosts the UN.

The Union's Executive Council said that these aggressions are similar to those carried out by the Zionist entity against the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

In this context the statement by the Executive Council pointed out that this confirms the reality of the conspiracy against the Arab and Islamic nation by the United States and its ally, the Zionist entity.

The statement wondered about "the stances of some Arab countries which are still appealing to the United States for the false peace after what it committed with its blood-stained hands against our Arab peoples in Palestine, Lebanon, Tunisia, and in Libya."

The statement said "it is now time" to stand as one with all our factions against U.S. interests in the region, and to announce explicitly our boycott of American goods.

The statement called on friendly Arab and Islamic governments to deal with the United States as "an aggressive terrorist country," and to sever relations with it.

The statement appealed to the leaders of Arab countrise to adopt deterring sanctions against this unjust aggression.

Round-Up of Press Denunciation of U.S. Raid

LD161112 Kuwait KUNA in English 0833 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti dailies Wednesday strongly condemned the American air raids on Libya while, praising the latter's steadfastness and confrontation against American aggression.

Daily *AL-WATAN* praised "the stance of the Libyan people, who confront the aggression fully supported, by the Arab people."

The paper added that the Libyan retaliation of attacking European bases "is only an example of the strong will and the nature of a stubborn decision," affirming, that "Arab peoples will stand with the Libyan people...as long as the will to challenge is planted in Tripoli, Banghazi and the Libyan Arab Gulf of Sidra."

"The Reagan administration does not need such criminal aggression on Libya to prove the terrorism of the free world's leader (the U.S.)," the paper said, charging that the U.S. is a state that "practices organized terrorism against our Arab people since a long time ago."

The newspaper warned that "the Arab land is furnished with quick sand, which has swallowed many, and is able to swallow all those who committed themselves to the service of Washington and opened our sea, lands and skies to the American aggression and practiced the ugliest kind of subjugation to the American-Zionist enemy.

Meanwhile, daily *AL-QABAS* said the American Administration "practiced with contempt 'a state terrorism' against an Arab country", noting that "if Reagan's administration took the excuse of combatting terrorism for its aggression, then what its raiding planes did could not be described but terrorism."

The paper said "what is ironic is that the American Administration's allegations that it saggression is self-defence... therefore we have to believe that killing old men, women and children while they are asleep in bed with missiles and bombs, is a legal self-defence."

"Washington wants us to realise that this is the destiny of those who stay outside the walls of its hegemony and aggressiveness," the daily affirmed, noting that "this American method in speaking to the Arabs, would not have been so, if the Arabs were united."

AL-QABAS warned that "the Arab platform is opened to a series of aggressions", calling for the adoption of an Arab unified strategy... to serve the interests of each Arab state — which will form a protective cover for each Arab country."

The daily referred to the Arab joint defence pact by saying that the Arab countries should consider it as "a take off point".

Daily *Al-ANBA* strongly rejected and denounced the American aggression on Libya "because it represents the peak of international terrorism and embodies a state of mind that is blood thirsty and hateful of peoples."

The paper pointed out that "if the Arab solidarity concept has not fallen, then no foreign aggression could have been launched against any Arab country."

"The American aggression on Libya should be a lesson to all the Arabs on the meaning of solidarity", the newspaper said, calling on all the Arabs to unify against "all forms of invasions and aggressions directed against the Arab destiny in Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq and any other confrontation front."

Meanwhile, daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* expressed belief that the detoriorating Arab situation "has encouraged a super power like the United States to attack an Arab country, which differs with it (the U.S.) on causes and issues, that could be solved through civilised means instead of the use of force."

The paper pointed out that if the Arab division continued then the aggressors will be encouraged to practice more killings and destructions.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM warned that "if the Arabs did not wake up to their tragic reality and get out of the circle of weakness and submissiveness to that of responsibility and national cohesion, then the total collapse is coming."

PDRY

Chairman Affirms Support in Call to Al-Qadhdhafi

GF160552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A telephone conversation was held last night between the two brothers, Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. They discussed the serious developments resulting from the hostile U.S. military aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the flagrant challenge that it represents to the sovereignty of our Arab peoples.

ANA reports that the leaders of the two parts of the homeland agreed on the importance of holding an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss the hostile and flagrant U.S. challenges against the fraternal Arab Libyan people, challenges which represent aggression against all our Arab peoples, proceeding from the two sides' responsibility toward the causes of our Arab peoples.

Within the framework of the joint coordination between the two sihes regarding just Arab causes, Brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, greeted in the name of our Yemeni people the steadfastness and splendid confrontation demonstrated by the fraternal Libyan Arab people vis-a-vis the hostile U.S. military aggression.

This came during a telephone conversation which took place after midnight yesterday between him and his Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution who asserted the Libyan people's steadfastness vis-a-vis the hostile U.S. challenges against Libya's sovereignty and our Arab peoples' dignity. Brother Al-'Attas affirmed our Yemeni people's total support for the steadfastness of the fraternal Arab Libyan people vis-a-vis the U.S. aggression and reviewed with him the importance of adopting a firm Arab stand against the United States which is attempting to flaunt the Arab peoples' rights, sovereignty, and destinies. The telephone conversation also dealt with the need to quickly hold an emergency Arab summit.

Col Al-Qadhdhafi informed his Brother al-'Attas of the latest developments on the Libyan arena.

Brother al-'Attas also held telephone conversations with Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria; and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait. He reviewed with them the dangers to which the Libyan Jamahiriyah is subjected and the importance of adopting a unified Arab stand to support it against the U.S. military aggression, and the holding of an emergency Arab summit to discuss the flagrant U.S. attack.

ANA has learned that there has been a joint affirmation of the need to hold an emergency Arab summit.

Brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also held a similar telephone conversation with his Brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, president of the UAE, in which they discussed the latest developments on the Libyan arena and the stands of the two fraternal countries regarding these developments.

Al-Bayd, Al-'Attas Phone Arab Leaders on U.S.

GF151335 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1236 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, telephoned from his residence in Sofia, his brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic leadership of Libyan 1 September Revolution. During the telephone conversation, they discussed the conspicuous U.S. aggressions against the territories of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd expressed our country's condemnation of this conspicuous aggression which violates international laws. He reiterated our country's support for our brethren in Libya and for the 1 September Revolution in confronting hostile U.S. challenges designed to eliminate the 1 September Revolution, the accomplishments of the fraternal Libyan people, and the sovereignty of our Arab people.

For his part, Brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed his appreciation for PDRY's fraternal stance toward the Libyan people and their right to defend the sovereignty of their homeland, which, at the same time, is a partial defense of the Aran territories and dignity. He affirmed that revolutionary Libya is ready to confront U.S. aggression and defend the Libyan territories.

Meanwhile, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's

Council Presidium, telephoned brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland to discuss with him the U.S. military aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its threats against the Libyan people and against the soreveignty, security, and stability of our Arab people. They also discussed the importance of coordinating the stance of the two parts toward these serious challenges. During the telephone call, it was stressed that this aggression against Libya is an aggression against all of the Arab peoples.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also telephoned Brother Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the telephone call, they discussed the serious dimensions resulting from the U.S. military aggression against Libya and the means to bolster the two countries' stance toward this aggression, in a way which would safeguard the sovereignty and rights of our Arab people.

During the telephone call, the two leaders affirmed that the PDRY and Syria would be equal to their national and pan-Arab role to confront the aggressive acts designed against Libya and its fraternal people. They expressed their total solidarity and stance with Libya.

Chairman Receives Note From Soviet Leaders

GF151326 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium has received a written message from the Soviet leadership dealing with relations between the two friendly people and the means to promote them.

The message was delivered by Vladislav Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments in the Arab arena, especially the U.S. military aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the stand of both countries to enhance the steadfastness of the Libyan people against the U.S. military aggression.

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Meeting

GF152055 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, left Aden this morning for New Delhi to participate in the conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau due to be held from 16 to 19 April.

In a statement to ANA, Dr al-Dali said that the conference would discuss the flagrant U.S. military aggressions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah — aggressions carried out by a superpower and member of the UN Security Council which is supposed to be the country most anxious to respect the sovereignty and independence of countries and international peace and security. Instead, the United States behaves in a manner that contradicts international rules and norms and launches aggression against the peace and security of a peaceful country.

He stressed that our country would support any measure taken by the nonaligned countries to condemn the aggression and adopt any act which would support the steadfastness of the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah and its right to sovereignty, independence, and free independent development.

He noted that the conference would discuss a number of issues concerning the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement countries toward easing the tension worldwide and establishing international peace and security, as well as issues of cooperation among the Nonaligned Movement countries, in a manner that serves the preservation of their independence and sovereignty and consolidates economic and social development. The conference will also discuss the continuous challenges by the imperialist and racist authorities in occupied Palestine and South Africa.

QATAR

Cabinet 'Strongly Condemns' U.S Raid on Libya

GF161120 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 16 Aqr 86

[Statement issued by the Council of Ministers on 16 April — read by announcer]

[Text] Qatar, like its sister Arab countries and the whole world, has followed with profound anxiety the developments of the tense situation and the escalating tension between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the United States and the accusations and threats to raid Libyan territory which accompanied them. This has prompted numerous countries in the world to make appeals and call for self-control and adherence to diplomatic methods and peaceful means to resolve disputes.

While Qatar denounces the use of force in order to resolve international disputes as an act that contravenes the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law, in addition to the fact that force cannot possibly lead to the solving of such disputes, it strongly condemns the U.S. air raids to which a fraternal Arab country has been subjected. Qatar emphasizes the Qatari people's support for their brethren, the Libyan people.

Qatar appeals to the whole international community, represented by the UN Security Council, which is already in session to discuss the Libyan-U.S. dispute, to act expeditiously to spare the Mediterranean region any new military actions that might have dire consequences which would cause the greatest damage, not merely to the security and peace of the Mediterranean but also to the security and peace of the world.

Radio Commentary on U.S. Attack Against Libya

GF151156 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Untitled commentary]

[Text] In the biggest operation of its type since the Vietnam war, U.S. warplanes launched widescale raids on military and civilian targets in Libya early today. The targets included the residence of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the Al-'Aziziyah military barracks in Tripoli, and resulted in the wounding of several members of his family. The following report is about the new U.S. aggression against Libya:

Early today U.S. warplanes launched repeated and widescale attacks on military and civilian targets in Libya. U.S. officials said that the air raids were directed against five principal targets in Libya: Three of them in Tripoli and its suburbs and two in Banghazi. The Libyan targets included the residence of the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al- Qadhdhafi, at the Al-'Aziziyah military barracks and several members of his family were wounded. However, Al-Qadhdhafi himself was unhurt, according to a Western television station that cited the Libyan minister of information. The U.S. aircraft also destroyed a building adjacent to the French Embassy in Tripoli believed to be the home of the second man in the Libyan leadership, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. The targets of the U.S. air raid also included the military sector of Tripoli airport and Libya's Lenin airbase where some of the Soviet-made MIG-25 aircraft are parked, naval installations in the port of Sidi Bilal, and Libyan training centers.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the military operation against Libya was carried out by 18 F-111 aircraft that took off from their bases in Britain supported by 15 A-6 and A-7 fighter planes that took off from the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* that have been facing the Libyan coast for the past few days. Weinberger said that the U.S. bombers that took off from Britain were refuelled in mid-air and traveled 2,800 nautical miles before reaching their targets in Libya. He said that the bombers avoided flying in the airspace of the West European allies of the United States, such as France and Spain, as these countries apparently refused to allow U.S. aircraft to pass through their airspace on their way to Libya. Weinberger said other weapon systems, such as aircraft that jammed Libya's electronic equipment and the radar of the sophisticated antiaircraft SAM-5 missiles. supported the attacking U.S. aircraft. Weinberger said that the attacking aircraft used 500-lb and 2,000-lb laser-directed bombs against their Libyan targets.

The official Libyan media say that the U.S. air raids did not distinguish between military and civilian targets, and that the air raids were still continuing in full force hours after the White House announced that they had ended. Tripoli radio said that the U.S. aggression resulted in heavy losses among civilians, including many foreign nationals, and that several U.S. aircraft were shot down and their pilots were killed by the angry Libyan masses in revenge for the Libyan soldiers who were in a life boat and drowned by U.S. aircraft during the military confrontation between the two sides a few weeks ago. Washington has so far admitted the loss of only one bomber, an F-111 and its crew.

It is clear that by launching its attack under the cover of darkness Washington sought to cut its losses in an operation that has been described as the biggest since the famous U.S. air raids on Hanoi, Haiphong, and other Vietnamese cities during the Vietnam war which ended with a U.S. defeat. The launching of air raids on Libyan targets at night is intended to avoid Libyan defenses, which at that time are likely to be in their lowest state of readiness. U.S. officials say that the attack was launched only after the United States had made sure that the Soviet Union had withdrawn all of its vessels from the vicinity of Libya, in view of the fact that such vessels could have been used against the attacking U.S. aircraft.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told journalists that the Soviet Union was informed of the attack on Libya while it was being carried out. He said that Moscow was not informed of the attack beforehand so that it would not warn the Libyans of an imminent attack. However, it is certain that Libya was fully prepared for the attack, in light of the moves by the U.S. fleet toward Libyan territorial waters and the campaign of criticism, accusations, and abuse launched by the U.S. President and his aides against Al-Qadhdhafi and Libya, in the wake of the recent bomb explosion in West Berlin and the partial destruction of a U.S. passenger plane over Greek airspace.

Despite repeated Libyan denials of U.S. accusations and Libya's condemnation of international terrorism, President Ronald Reagan insisted on his accusations and issued orders to strike at Libya. The admission of West Germany, a principal ally of Washington, that there is no conclusive evidence of a connection between Libya and an explosion in a West Berlin night club frequented by Americans, did not absolve Libya in Reagan's eyes. The Reagan administration also ignored a call for restraint by the EEC which sought to placate the United States and, following an extraordinary meeting held by EEC foreign ministers in the Hague yesterday, has imposed some measures against Libya.

Political analysts believe that European measures against Libya, which include an embargo on the export of arms to Libya and restrictions on the movements of Libyan diplomats and nationals in Europe, did not satisfy the United States, which views these measures as inadequate and favors the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions against Libya.

It is not unlikely that President Reagan's administration will find itself in a very embarassing situation on two levels — the domestic level and in its relations with its European allies and with other world countries, particularly the Arab states. Perhaps the most embarassing situation facing U.S. officials is to justify the losses sustained by the attacking U.S. aircraft estimated by Tripoli radio at 20 aircraft as of noon today. Our Washington correspondent states that political observers in the U.S. capital have begun analyzing the repercussions of the military operation against Libya. Our correspondents add that the observers cite a statement by a former commander in the U.S. 6th Fleet in which he said that the U.S. aircraft unintentionally bombed some nondesignated targets. The revelation of such targets will arouse world public opinion against the U.S. resort to the logic of armed force. The analysts say that Libya will be able to win the sympathy of Third World countries and the support of the Arab world by depicting President Reagan as a cowboy who draws his gun when involved in an argument with others. U.S. citizens fear that the U.S. military confrontation with Libya will lead to a counter reaction. It is a rule that violence breeds only violence, and the logic of taking the law into one's own hands is rejected in international custom, especially when that is done by a superpower.

SAUDI ARABIA

Papers Note Government Denunciation of U.S. Raid

GF160942 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Apr (SPA) — On the U.S. attack to which Libya was yesterday subjected, the newspaper *AL-NADWAH* today notes the Kingdom's denunciation of the attack, saying: This proceeds from the kingdom's commitment to a number of constants in the Arab and international spheres which delineate the features of the Saudi policy, which seeks to resolve international crises through dialogue. The paper adds that foremost among these constants is the Kingdom's support for its Arab and Muslim sister countries in their defense of their rights in the face of any threats or aggression. This applies to the attack to which Libya was subjected at dawn yesterday and which resulted in the loss of lives and the destruction of installations. The paper notes that among these constants also is that the Kingdom is an advocate of peace and makes all possible efforts in order to achieve that through the methods capable of achieving this goal and which depend on dialogue, negotiation, and the renunciation of violence and force.

The newspaper *AL-YAWM* asserts the Kingdom's support for Arab right, describing this support as something that is not disputable since it proceeds from the duty of religious and pan-Arab fraternity which links the Kingdom to the other Arab countries. The paper says that the Kingdom's support was demonstrated by the denunciation of the U.S. air raid to which Libya was subjected and the following of the news of the attack, and the expression of deep regret and denunciation of this attack that contravenes international norms.

The newspaper refers to the meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the issue. It stresses the rejection of the use of violence to remedy any situation. The paper asserts the Kingdom's support for the Libyan people and any Arab people that are subjected to such a situation. The paper describes the attack as a violation of international law and international agreements.

'UKAZ Views Arms Deal in Light of Bush Visit

PM140900 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by unnamed political editor: "The Kingdom Told Bush: Arms for Peace and Stability With No Strings Attached"]

[Text] The consensus among observers and political quarters in the area and in the U.S. capital is that Saudi Arabia's stands on various issues — security, defense, and regional and international policies — conveyed to U.S. Vice President George Bush during his visit to the Kingdom have defined for Washington the "framework" within which the Kingdom views the question of its defense needs and military purchases from the United States.

In this regard the observers believe that Washington has clearly received the "Saudi message," which is that "the Saudi Arabian Kingdom wants military hardware from the United States in order to use it in legitimate self-defense. While it hopes that the friends will understand this request it stresses that 'peace' in the Middle East is a genuine demand of all the countries of the area, which have suffered much from wars and their horrors and spent on them vast funds that should have been directed toward development..."

Therefore, according to the "Saudi concept of security," the United States is called upon to do two basic things:

1. Support every action bolstering "peace" in the area by siding with right and justice and by understanding that the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are one of the mainstays of "stability" in the area.

2. Support every action bolstering "stability" in the area by understanding and meeting the demands of legitimate self-defense, not giving in to pressures from other parties, and avoiding any attempt to impose conditions unacceptable to the Kingdom with regard to arms purchases or imposing certain solutions regarding the question of peace. It should also tackle the problems of this sensitive part of the world even-handedly and in a manner securing the interests of the peoples of the area, as well as the interests of the American people.

The Saudi concept of security based on "peace and stability" was clearly conveyed to the U.S. vice president by His Majety King Fahd. It was also stressed by his royal highness the crown prince at the Cabinet meeting the day before yesterday. It was in the light of this concept that observers noted the "commitment" which George Bush declared during the Saudi-U.S. talks. He confirmed the "U.S. Government's commitment to continue its efforts in the peace process and His Excellency President Reagan's commitment to the 'security requirements' of the Saudi Arabian Government."

It was against this background that observers noted the U.S. "determination" to complete the arms deal with Saudi Arabia when the U.S. President sent an advance notification to the Congress on this deal about 2 weeks ago.

Diplomatic quarters in the U.S. capital maintain that President Reagan's commitment to the deal and his defense of it before Congress are confirmed by a number of facts and considerations contained in particular in the U.S. President's recent message to the Senate majority leader. In the message he stressed his administration's insistence on going ahead with completing the deal with the kingdom. Indeed in his message the U.S. President said that he would use the right of veto under the U.S. Constitution against any decision by the Congress rejecting the deal.

Observers believe that among the factors and fundamental issues strengthening the U.S. Administration's position in defending the deal in the face of attempts by the Zionist lobby to thwart it are the following:

First, the Kingdom's political and economic weight and position in the regional, Arab, and international spheres and the realization by the United States of a basic political fact — that it cannot ignore the Kingdom's weight and influence when formulating the U.S. policy in the area of dealing with this vital part of the world.

Second, the principal and vital role Saudi Arabis is playing in maintaining security and stability in the area and its constant desire to distance the area from the risks of involvement in the game of international blocs, axes, and spheres of influence. At the same time Saudi Arabia persistently seeks and works to solve the area's problems peacefully and in a manner conducive to justice, world peace, and security.

In this regard experts and analysts note with great appreciation the Kingdom's stand on the two major problems preoccupying the area, namely the Iraq-Iran war and the Middle East problem. They underline the eminent role the Kingdom has played in the various international circles in order to halt the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran and to establish peace in the Middle East on the basis of principles that do justice to those who have legitimate rights and, at the same time, restore stability and peace to this inflamed part of the world.

Third, there is no doubt that the United States realizes that the Kingdom is capable of meeting its defense needs and requirements from many sources and quarters. The world's doors are open to it in this regard, and perhaps the British Tornado deal with the Kingdom is an example of this. The Kingdom last February signed contracts for the purchase of 132 British aircraft worth 5 billion pounds sterling.

Observers point out in this regard that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom in its armament and defense policy seeks to diversify its arms sources and to obtain the latest in world technology from any source.

Fourth, Western military experts and reports by strategic academies in Europe confirm that the Kingdom's endeavors to strengthen and complete its defense requirements are of optimum importance for the achievement of strategic balance, stressing that any defect in such balance would expose the whole area to the danger of conflagration at any moment.

Western reports on the state of armament in the area point to a serious fact — Israel has obtained from the United States $50 billion over the past 40 years, mostly in arms and outright grants. U.S. aid to Israel between 1979 and 1985 totaled $33 billion, of which $17 billion was military aid.

These quarters believe that in the light of these facts the achievement of parity is a legitimate demand by countries of the area and that "the Kingdom's endeavor to boost its defense capability and strengthen its armament is a logical thing of which nobody would disapprove," as a Senior British official said following the signing of the Tornado deal.

Fifth, the increasing military escalation in the area and the intensification of conflict between Iraq and Iran at a time when the Middle East problem has reached a dead end and Israel is stepping up its military adventures in the area means that, from a military and political standpoint, the Kingdom, as the cornerstone of any regional or international effort or move to defuse the sitaution in the area, must possess all defense means and be self sufficient militarily. It should be able to stand on a solid defense footing, enabling it to continue to carry out its political ideal for the achievement of stability in this sensitive area, through which 80 percent of the world's oil passes.

Sixth, from a purely strategic standpoint observers believe that U.S. political, commercial, or economic interests oblige Washington to show greater desire for maintaining its traditional relations with the Kingdom and not to expose them to shocks or to be influenced by the Zionist groups in the United States or by the pro-Israeli elements on Congress and outside it.

U.S. quarters themselves affirm that U.S. credibility in the Middle East and Washington's continuing role in the efforts for achieving a settlement in the Middle East will primarily depend on Washington's achievement of an appropriate balance in its relations with the countries of the area and particularly with the Kingdom in view of its eminent role and weight in the area.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said before a Congressional committee 14 March that "the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is an important and principal factor in the achievement of peace in the Middle East... The Kingdom has considerably contributed to the peace process in the area and to stability in the explosive Gulf region, where the Iraq-Iran conflict has been going on since 1980."

When Shultz was opposed by Congressman Alan Cranston (the pro-Israeli Zionist), Shultz said: "U.S. strategic interests and its relations in the area take precedence over all other considerations."

It is to all these reasons that observers attribute the U.S. determination to go ahead with the arms deal with the Kingdom. They point out in this regard to the U.S. President's assurances that his administration is committed to passing the deal in the Congress and accepting the challenge of the Zionist lobby which, as usual, has begun moving against Arab U.S. arms purhases.

In a statement reported by the GERMAN RBM [as published] news agency, a senior U.S. State Department official said last week that "the U.S. Administration's battle in Congress is going to be difficult but the President is committed to concluding the deal, which is justifiable..."

Commenting on the reaction to the advance notification on the deal sent to Congress last week, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said: "President Reagan is convinced that the arms deal with the Kingdom is essential for meeting the Kingdom's security requirements."

While Israel was waging its hostile campaign against the deal and Israeli War Minister Moshe Arens was impudently saying in a statement to the U.S. CBS television last June that Israel objects to the supply of Stinger antiaircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia, U.S. political sources recalled the strong statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger in which he confirmed that "the U.S. Government intends to sell antiaircraft missiles to the Kingdom even if Israel is opposed to this."

In the midst of the intensifying Zionist campaign, political sources close to the State Department warned against making a new mistake in the area, particularly when considering the arms deal with the Kingdom, which, according to U.S. sources, is to the tune of $354 million and consists of around 1,666 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, 200 Stinger surface-to-air missiles, and 100 Harpoon air-to-sea missiles.

In the meantime observers draw attention to another basic fact — the Kingdom rejects any unjust conditions or any request for unacceptable guarantees when requesting arms. Analysts of Saudi policies point out in this regard that despite the fact that Saudi Arabia is aware of the decisionmaking process in U.S. society and of the makeup of the influential forces in the U.S. political field, this does not affect the unchanging principles of Saudi policy, which is anxious to secure the Kingdom's defense needs in order to face the challenges confronting it. This is to be achieved with total freedom and without submitting to any conditions.

It was perhaps this unequivocal stand, which often reflected Saudi policy's credibility and clarity, that prompted *THE WASHINGTON POST*, which is one of the traditional propaganda bastions of the Zionist pressure groups, to admit the legitimacy of the Kingdom's defense requirements and to warn against the danger of the Zionist activity against the arms deal with the Kingdom and its harmful effects on U.S. policy and credibility in the Kingdom. In its 12 March editorial the paper said: "The arms deal with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom will be a test for the U.S. Administration when it is reviewed in Congress. Any success for the supporters of Israel against this deal will entail a defeat for the U.S. national interest, which calls for helping friendly states in their endeavors to strengthen their defense against dangers and to support the efforts of those working for peace in the Middle East."

In the light of all these factors and against this background, observers believe that President Reagan will be justified and quite correct in proclaiming his intention to go ahead with the arms deal with the Kingdom. Indeed, the President's challenge to those who are opposed to the deal among the supporters of Israel will arouse hope that this will be the key to regaining the credibility of U.S. policy in the Middle East and reviewing its beliefs in the Middle East.

Such a stand should be based on specific principles in the relations which link both countries and which are basically founded on respect for one another's will, as well as on the realization by the United States that we have many and varied otpions that could prevent the Zionist lobby from hindering our request.

King Fahd Receives Bahraini Amir on Arrival

GF151219 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1205 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Dhahran, 15 Apr (SPA) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the fraternal state of Bahrain, arrived in Dhahran this afternoon. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led those who received His Highness Shaykh 'Isa at Dhahran International Airport.

Talks Held

GF151523 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 400 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the fraternal state of Bahrain, held a meeting this afternoon. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of the Riyadh region and the escort of his highness the amir of Bahrain; and Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was also attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and Bahraini Minister of Interior Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

Defense Minister Meets 'Arafat, Delegation

GF151836 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received at his palace this evening PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him who arrived in Riyadh earlier today to congratulate his royal highness on his safe return to the Kingdom, after a successful operation he had in Switzerland recently.

UAE

President Affirms 'Support' to Al-Qadhdhafi

GF151814 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held a telephone conversation tonight with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The Libyan leader informed His Highness Shaykh Zayid about the situation in Libya after the U.S. attack.

WAM stated that His Highness Shaykh Zayid affirmed the UAE's stand with all of its capabilities and support for the Arab Libyan people, who are facing the U.S. attack.

Calls for Arab Meeting

GF151859 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1822 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has called for an urgent Arab meeting to achieve Arab solidarity, as required by the current stage being witnessed by the Arab nation. His highness stated that this meeting is an urgent necessity and can be an Arab summit preceded by a meeting of the foreign ministers or at any level so as to reach a firm Arab position that preserves the Arab nation and its entity.

In a statement to WAM, he pointed out that this meeting is necessary to adopt the required position and to coordinate action for the present and future. He asked: How can we adopt a position to preserve the dignity of the Arab nation if we do not meet and if there is no agreement, coordination, or solidarity before the meeting? His Highness added: To achieve this the Arabs should first forget their differences. Egypt should be invited to this meeting to utilize its Arab weight. As the Arab nation, if one organ of the body dies, all the other organs should not also die.

Ambassador to UN Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

GF152131 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1955 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New York, 16 Apr (WAKH) — Ambassador Muhammad Husayn al-Sha'ali, UAE envoy at the UN Security Council has strongly condemned the United States for what he described as its current aggression against Libya. He stated that the Arab countries hold the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council, responsible for the aggression and its consequent results.

In an impressive speech at a meeting of the Security Council tonight to discuss the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the UAE envoy stated that the UAE also holds Britain responsible for participating in this aggression by allowing [the United States] to use bases in its territory for an aggressive armed attack against Libyan territory. Continuing, the UAE envoy said: We consider the aggression against Libya to be aggression against Arab territories and the murdering of Arab citizens. While we condemn this aggression we reemphasize our solidarity with fraternal Libya in defending its independence and sovereignty.

Ambassador Muhammad Husayn al-Sha'ali pointed out that political differences and ideological contradictions among nations constitute facts of the contemporary era and that the UN Charter and the other international charters have defined the peaceful means by which these differences can be resolved. Regrettably, the United States has ignored these peaceful means and clearly violated the UN Charter and the rules of international law by launching an armed aggression against an independent state and by killing innocent people without discrimination.

In his speech the UAE envoy said: The United States has enough military force to destroy Libya, and perhaps all of the Third World countries, but we hoped that it would have enough wisdom and intelligence to control this force. The UAE envoy went on, saying: From the very beginning we realized that the racial, political, and media campaign launched by the Zionist movement in the United States against the Arabs had far-reaching objectives, primarily represented by the creation of a major dispute between the Arabs and the United States for the purpose of involving the United States in a direct military confrontation with the Arabs so that Israel could achieve its military ambitions in the Arab region.

The UAE envoy concluded his speech by saying: While we are sorry to see that the U.S. Administration is subjugated to the desires and designs of the Zionist lobby, we call on the friendly American people to realize the nature of these rancorous designs.

Federal Council Condemns United States, Britain

GF160954 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Federal National Council has issued the following statement: The Federal National Council, while following with great anxiety and profound regret the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan people, declares its displeasure at and condemnation of this behavior, which is a flagrant form of state terrorism. What increases the ugliness and hideousness of this aggression is that it comes from a superpower that enjoys permanent membership of the UN Security Council, which is charged with preserving security and peace in the world.

The Federal National Council also condemns Britain for assisting in this aggression which is a violation of international law, charters, and norms which affirm the sovereignty and independence of countries and their right to live in peace, and the impermissibility of subjecting secure civilians to the scourges of arms and destruction.

The Federal National Council, while declaring support for and solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people, urges the peoples and parliaments of the Arab and Islamic countries and peace-loving countries in the world to denounce this treacherous aggression and to support and assist the Libyan Jamahiriyah to confront this sinful aggression. The Federal National Council also urges the governments of the Arab countries to unify ranks and shoulder their responsibilities in confronting such aggression directed at the peoples of the whole Arab nation.

UK Meeting, London Trade Exhibition Canceled

GF151908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Apr (WAKH) — A responsible source in the UAE has stated that the UAE has decided to cancel the meeting of the joint UAE-Britiah committee scheduled to be held in London tomorrow and to recall Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. In a statement to WAM the source added that it has been decided to cancel the UAE trade exhibition scheduled to be held in London during the current week. The source said that these decisions were taken following Britain's collusion with the United States in its aggression against the fraternal Libyan people.

Meeting With U.S. Aviation Delegation Canceled

GF161200 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Apr (WAKH) — The UAE today decided to cancel a meeting scheduled to be held between the Abu Dhabi

Aviation Company and a U.S. mission visiting the UAE to have talks on aviation affairs. 'Isa ibn Sa'id al-Shamsi, director of the Abu Dhabi Aviation Company, said that this decision is taken in response to the savage aggression against the Libyan Arab people. The U.S. Embassy in the UAE has been informed of the decision.

The UAE officially announced that it yesterday decided to cancel a meeting of the joint UAE-British committee in response to Britain's cooperation in the raid launched by the U.S. planes against Libya from British bases yesterday.

Paper Urges 'Appropriate Steps' Following Raid

GF161056 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
16 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The American Aggression"]

[Text] Ramboism on the rampage. That would seem the only way to describe America's bombardment of Libya yesterday. However, the event is far too grim for trite phrases. Not since the Anglo-French invasion of Suez in 1956 and the pounding of Beirut by U.S. naval ships in 1984 has there been such an act of naked aggression committed against an Arab country. U.S. planes hit two Libyan cities, Tripoli and Banghazi, and attacked civilian targets and residential areas. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's own house was hit and although he escaped injury, several members of his family were wounded. There have been many other civilian casualties. The planes that attacked Libya flew from bases in Britain, which will now be seen by many as an accomplice in the American aggression.

The attack had been expected for at least a week but that does not lessen its baseness or dim the shock and anger felt throughout the Arab world. It was being hoped that wiser counsels would prevail, that the Reagan administration would not be as foolish as to undertake a full-fledged operation against a sovereign country. Those hopes were blown to smithereens yesterday — and with them went many solemn international laws and conventions governing relations between nations. If it is terrorism the U.S. is fighting, then it has itself proved its belief in terrorism and violence as a political weapon. It deserves to be indicted before the court of world opinion as a delinquent and branded as an aggressor.

As a superpower, the U.S. has might on its side, but it should not forget that history has its own way of passing judgment on the acts of states and individuals. A wave of anti-Americanism already sweeps large parts of the Third World; the U.S. will soon lose many more friends. Even those who were prepared to understand American anger at acts of terrorism involving American citizens will now turn away, particularly since no convincing proof has been presented to link Libya with the particular incident which was made an excuse for the attack. Where will the Reagan administration stop, it will be asked. Will it scramble its planes every time a bomb goes off somewhere? Will it be Damascus next, or Tehran?

The aggression against Libya now confronts the Arabs with a challenge. The Americans have shown the contempt with which they treat our friendship and our advise. We can look the other way and pretend that Libya is some distant country with whose fortunes we are not concerned. Or we can consider yesterday's attack as an attack against the entire Arab nation and take appropriate steps to show our abhorrence of the Reagan administration's policies. It is a time to stand up and be counted. The finer arguments can wait.

President Receives Jordanian King's Message

GF151416 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1345 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 15 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, received a verbal message from the Jordanian monarch, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, dealing with issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations between the two countries and the ways to develop them. The message was conveyed by Khalid al-Haj Hasan, Jordanian minister of labor and social development, who is currently in Abu Dhabi, during his meeting with His Highness Shaykh Zayid this afternoon in Al-'Ayn.

YAR

President Phones Libyan, UAE Leaders on U.S.

GF151734 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has telephoned his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution. The brother president has affirmed to him our country's support for the fraternal Libyan people in defending their territories and their national sovereignty, and the YAR's denunciation of the U.S aggression, which it considers an aggression against the entire Arab nation.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Libyan leader has explained to the brother president the details of the U.S. aggression and the great human and material losses it caused, affirming the steadfastness of the Libyan people and their capability to confront all forms of U.S. aggression.

The brother president and secretary general of the General People's Congress also telephoned his brother UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. SABA' has learned that, in addition to bilateral relations, the conversation focused on the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan republic. The two leaders have affirmed that unified effort by the Arab nation is the only way to confront all of the aggressions against it.

Talks With PDRY Chairman

GF151943 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a telephone call from his brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of our homeland on the U.S. attacks on the fraternal state of Libya and the stand of the Yemeni people by the Libyan people in confronting these attacks.

Cabinet Condemns U.S. Act of 'Aggression'

GF161312 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Cabinet today held its ordinary session at 0900 under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. After reviewing the resolutions which were endorsed in the previous session, the Cabinet listened to a political and media report concerning the U.S. aggression on fraternal Libya and the heavy human and material losses incurred in the aggression. The Cabinet reiterated the firm and principled stand of our country which was adopted by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, in supporting the Libyan people in confronting the aggression, as it is an aggression against the entire Arab nation.

The Cabinet repeated the YAR's condemnation of the U.S. aggression which is also a violation of all international charters and laws. It applauded the call by the brother leaders Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Yasir 'Arafat to convene an urgent Arab summit to discuss the aggression against the Arab nation in order to bring about a unified Arab stand that is in line with the Arab League Charter and the joint Arab defense pact, and embodies a commitment to their clauses and the responsibility which befall the Arab countries whenever an Arab country is subjected to foreign aggression.

The Cabinet stressed that the restoration of Arab solidarity and overlooking current differences is the path the Arab nation must take to confront acts of aggression and conspiracy plans which are aimed against it. The Cabinet affirmed that unification of the potentials of the Arab nation is the most primary pan-Arab duty in order to confront all aggression against the Arab nation.

President Receives Message From Iraq's Husayn

GF141314 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary of the General People's Congress, this afternoon received in his office Nuri Faysal Shahir, minister of youth in fraternal Iraq, who is currently visiting our country. During the audience, he conveyed to the brother president a message from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn acquainting him with the latest developments of the Iraq-Iran war.

The brother president affirmed our country's support for fraternal Iraq in defending its sovereignty.

The audience was attended by 'Abdallah Nasir al-Durafi, minister of state, secretary general of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports, and member of the Standing Committee; and Ibrahim al-Rafi'i, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

'Arafat Reviews Talks With President, Departs

GF160718 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text]Sanaa, 15 Apr (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Sanaa tonight following a 3-day visit to the YAR during which he met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that his talks with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih centered on the treacherous U.S. aggresssion against the fraternal Arab Libyan people which was aimed at innocent unarmed civilians. He affirmed that the aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is an aggression against the whole Arab nation.

Abu 'Ammar said that he discussed with President Salih the call to hold an emergency and extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the means to confront the challenges and hostile conspiracies to which the Arab nation is subjected.

He said that they reviewed the new developments on the Palestinian arena and the aggressions to which the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are subjected, in addition to the conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and the attempts to demolish and Judaize the Islamic sanctities in occupied Palestine.

Ghali Conveys Official Stand to U.S. Official

NC161322 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with William Clark, the U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo, and conveyed to him the official Egyptian position on the bombardment of Libyan targets by U.S. aircraft.

Government Offers To Send Medical Team to Libya

NC161542 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Egypt held urgent consultations with the Libyan Government this morning. It offered to send a medical team and supplies to help treat the wounded among the sons of the fraternal Libyan people. The Libyan Government expressed its thanks and appreciation for this brotherly initiative by Egypt. It said that it has the necessary resources to tackle the situation.

Out of awareness of its pan-Arab responsibilities and its role in the region, Egypt is anxious in all circumstances to express its readiness to help its Arab brothers at times of crisis and tribulation. Egypt considers this principled commitment to be above political differences because the peoples of the Arab nation are linked by ties of destiny which are stronger than any other consideration.

Al-Azhar Shaykh Denounces U.S. Attack on Libya

NC161554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — His eminence Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq, grand imam of Al-Azhar, has called on all international organizations to take a decisive stand against the U.S. attack on Libya. In a statement today, Shaykh Jad al-Haq addressed the Islamic and Arab nation on this matter, and said that Al-Azhar urges Arab leaders in particular and Islamic leaders in general to take a courageous stand in defense of their entity and existence, for it is not a question of an attack on one individual, but on an Arab Muslim people.

AL-AHRAM Commentaries View U.S. Raid on Libya

Discuss Use of Force

NC160711 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial today, *AL-AHRAM* says: The U.S. air raid against Libya early yesterday and the resulting casualties should stir up strong resentment because past experience has taught us that military measures alone cannot wipe out terrorism, stop violence, or provide a satisfactory solution to international problems.

The paper adds: International tension cannot be eased by resorting to military force. International problems require much patience, perseverance, and political shrewdness. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said that in carrying out the air raid, he based his action on Article 51 of the UN Charter. AL-AHRAM says: Nothing in this Charter weakens or detracts from the natural right of states, individually or collectively, to defend themselves if attacked by armed force, until the Security Council can adopt the measures necessary to safeguard international peace and security.

Analyzes Conflict

PM151519 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 7 Apr 86 p 5

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im analysis: "The Libyan Line of Death: What Will Happen Now That It Has Been Crossed?"]

[Text] The U.S.-Libyan military confrontation on Monday 24 March in the Gulf of Sidra cannot be viewed merely as a limited military operation in which some missiles were fired by both sides. The truth is much more that that, extending to vast dimensions of international politics, world strategy, and the never-ending conflict between the two superpowers in which the role of the small states, which do not well understand the rules of the game, is confined to offering naive sacrifices of much of their resources on behalf of the big powers which, in this world of ours never pay anything.

Away from feverish emotionalism which characterizes the Middle East we can sum up the reasons that have led to the U.S.-Libyan military confrontation, as follows:

1. Many years ago it was agreed worldwide that the territorial waters of any state should be 12 miles, but the Libyan leader then extended libya's territorial waters to 200 miles. At that time and on the pages of *AL-AHRAM* I was the first to come out in support of that view on the grounds that modern weapons, especially what is known as "remote-launch" weapons, and modern reconnaissance devices can cover distances much greater than the agreed 12-mile limit. The wishes of small states, however, cannot easily be fulfilled in a world dominated by the logic of force and hegemony of the big powers.

For such a wish to be fulfilled, the small states should have joined hands, pooled their efforts, and maneuvered here and there to get a resolution and to change international laws and traditions in this connection, particularly since the treaures of the seas and deep oceans have become the undisputed treasures of the advanced world and the big powers. It is impossible to achieve such demands, however, through the head of a small state seeking to impose his opinion by force without the support of any other state except a very small state by the name of Burkina Faso. It is even more impossible if we take into consideration the bad relations between Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya and most world states — with the exception of Burkina Faso, of course.

2. Since the Mediterranean region is a vital strategic region where U.S. and Soviet fleets are active, the United States has carried out naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra to emphasize that it is part of international waters and to challenge, provoke, and embarrass the Libyan colonel and his regime.

3. Until that point the situation could have been calmed and contained if Libya had accepted the current international laws and traditions and had not tried to provoke any U.S. forces operating in international waters. A serious and significant development occurred when the Soviet Union suddenly decided to supply Libya with SAM-5 antiaircraft missiles, which have a range of 300 miles. In other words, Moscow supplied Al-Qadhdhafi with the very weapon that enables him to provoke U.S. aircraft flying high above territorial waters. Al-Qadhdhafi then very proudly drew a dividing line which he called the "line of death," meaning that anyone who crossed that line would meet certain death. So, the dynamite stick was now fused and the whole scene was set for an explosion. In that situation it was inevitable that the SAM-5 missiles would be fired at the U.S. 6th Fleet, triggering off a catastrophe.

5. On 24 March Libya did fire six SAM-5 and SAM-2 missiles at U.S. aircraft which had deliberately been crossing the line of death for 32 consecutive days. U.S. aircraft flew a total of 72 complete hours behind the line of death. Al-Qadhdhafi could not swallow that embarrassing situation, which he had created himself, so he took the serious decision to fire the missiles at U.S. aircraft.

6. Of course, the U.S. aircraft were waiting for just that moment, which they had anticipated and wished for. U.S. fighter planes promptly took off from the aircraft carriers *Saratoga*, *America*, and *Coral Sea* and, through a previously-prepared electronic network, began to engage the radar installations on the Libyan coast and the patrol boats approaching the U.S. naval units in the area.

Immediately the Soviet Union reacted in a manner that above all served Soviet interests. It called for the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean. Naturally it is in the interest of all Mediterranean countries to have foreign forces withdrawn from their coasts. We say that it also serves Soviet interests because the Soviet fleet is much smaller than the U.S. fleet and does not include any aircraft carriers. U.S. superiority in the Mediterranean is quite clear. Furthermore, unlike the Soviet fleet, the U.S. fleet has access to numerous facilities in many states in the region. In other words, withdrawal of the two fleets would cancel out the U.S. superiority in an important part of the world. That certainly is the purpose of the Soviet call, but the Soviet call is advantageous to all parties in the region because we are interested more in staying out of this dreadful game as much as possible than we are in superiority for one side or the other.

By a strange coincidence the U.S. aircraft, in their attack on Libyan missile bases, used Harpoon air-to-surface missiles and HARM missiles, which are the kind of "remote launch" weapons which enable Libyan diplomacy to actively substantiate its view that modern tactical weapons could easily attack any state from distances far greater than the current territorial limits. But, instead of doing that, Tripoli is concentrating on a media campaign emphasizing that it has defeated the American giant, shot down three U.S. planes, and brought down their six pilots into the Mediterranean for the fish there to feed on. It then produced a cow with the name of U.S. President Reagan, whom Al-Qadhdhafi describes as a failed actor, written on it and slaughtered it. Soldiers stuck their knives and bayonets into it and began dancing around it drenched in its blood.

And so the chances of calm and logical diplomatic solutions have disappeared and given way to more trouble and instability in a region that is in dire need of development. The most likely possibility, expected by all international circles and observers, is an escalation of terrorist operations here and there. That already started with the explosion a few days ago on a U.S. airliner which nearly [as published] added more names to the list of innocent victims. Al-Qadhdhafi could be crossing another line to bring more dangers and exhaust the resources of a state once considered one of the world's richest.

On Failure of Force

PM161457 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Bombing Libya Does Not Solve the Problem"]

[Text] The air raid carried out by U.S. aircraft against Libyan territory at dawn yesterday calls for strong resentment because past experience has taught us that military measures alone cannot eradicate terrorism, stop acts of violence, or provide a satisfactory solution to any international problem.

International tension cannot be eased by recourse to military force. It needs much patience, perseverance, and political skill. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said that in carrying out the U.S. raid he based his action on Article 51 of the UN Charter. That article states that "There is nothing in this charter that diminishes or detracts from the inherent right of states, individually or collectively, to defend themselves if an armed force attacks a UN member state, until the Security Council can adopt the necessary measures to safeguard international peace and security."

The United States has used the pretext that Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya harbors terrorists and sets up camps on its territory to train them to carry out acts of terrorism throughout the world, primarily at U.S. establishments. President Reagan has stated that he possesses irrefutable information that the explosion which occurred in a West Berlin nightclub last week, killing a U.S. serviceman and wounding scores of others, was planned and encouraged by the Libyan authorities.

We in Egypt have frequently declared our firm stand against all types and forms of terrorism, but we also believe that air raids, military operations, and the use of all kinds of military force are not enough to end terrorism, solve acute international problems, or ease international tension. The problem of terrorism should be tackled through sanctions as stipulated in Chapter Seven of the UN Charter and through an international conference that would bring all states in the world, and not just one particular state, face to face with their responsibilities.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Says U.S. Follows 'Twisted Logic'

NC160757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0618 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — The Cairo papers today denounce the air raid that U.S. aircraft launched against Libyan territory at dawn yesterday. The papers emphasize that military strength alone cannot do away with acts of terrorism, but could provide an excuse for more terrorism and killing.

AL-JUMHURIYAH describes the raid as an act of barbarism and even much worse. It says: An attack on civilian or military targets without previous warning by a large state — the strongest state in the world — against a small powerless state that can do nothing else but receive the blows, shed blood, and weep over the ruins of the Arab position, is a precedent unparalleled in the history of the world, from its early barbaric start to what we call modern civilization.

The paper adds: After this, no one can blame Al-Qadhdhafi if he takes measures in self-defense, even if the aim of the United States is to force Al-Qadhdhafi to act so that it may strike him again with much more severity. The mind cannot take in this twisted logic. This is indeed the policy of force and not the policy of reason and charters.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says further: If the object of the strike is to stop what the United States calls Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism, then the U.S. attack itself is worse than terrorism and places the world in a new situation.

Columnist Discusses U.S. 'Terrorism Industry'

NC161040 Cairo MENA in English 1000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 16 (MENA) — Columnist Jalal al-Din al-Hamamsi of *AL-AKHBAR* is writing under the title "Terrorism, a Superior American Industry," to deal with what he sees to be an unprecedented situation the world is facing.

He starts with a reference to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's rising popularity inside his country, surpassing all former U.S. presidents.

He argues that if this is true, and that if this popularity deserves to go higher still, or remains where it is least, due to the recent military air strike he ordered Tuesday dawn against the Libyan people and not against Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, this will mean that we are in for new military and political phase.

The writer says no speculation can be made on international developments which will occur in this stage because it is unprecedented in history.

The writer says the most serious conclusion which may be deduced from the American aggression on the Libyan territory is that terrorism has been actually converted into an industry which a super power, namely the United States competing to have the leading standing in its field.[sentence as received]

What is more important still is that it (the United States) managed to win over (over to its side) partners in the European continent when the government of (British Prime Minister) Mrs Margaret Thatcher allowed the use of U.S. bases in Britain as a staging point (springboard) for terrorist aircraft to mount their strikes. Add to this also that the EEC member-states could not, at their recent foreign ministers meeting, reach the consensus which would make the U.S. President think twice before taking his terrorist act. Their stance was as weak as to be viewed by the European states to the U.S. terrorist administration, the writer says.[sentence as received]

This terrorism has become international, official and popular, this terrorism has even become a circulating (legal) tender recognised by Europe and America. Who knows who will recognise it in future, the writer asks.

The writer explains that the world is facing this new era with no similar precedents in its modern history.

The writer says that President Reagan imagined that the strike he launched against the Libyan people could stop terrorism, which he imagined Libya to be exporting abroad.

The writer disagrees, judging the vision as emphatically wrong, because terrorism does not stem from land, but from scattered groups, which are deployed everywhere.

According to the writer, these are displaced and disloged groups which are driven out of home, drifting desperately due to deprivation of rights, and because they do not find from the major powers, led by the United States, justice in treatment between the wronged and the wrongdoer, to the point of even standing by the wrongdoer and fostering him while neglecting the wronged and striking at him with all the air and naval forces they have.

The writer goes on to expound that: It has to be known that terrorism has no place in our hearts nor do we regard it as the only means to acquire right.

On the opposite side, however, we reject that terrorism should be turned into an international industry practised by super powers. This is because they are in possession of other industries which have the capacity to eradicate terrorism. These are industries whose raw materials are justice in dealing with peoples, uprooting causes of popular terrorism and not to spoil the wrongdoer and insult the wronged.

The U.S. strike Reagan launched at dawn yesterday against the Libyan people marked the beginning of real terrorism directed against all the peoples who do not yield to the American Administration.

It has become an official and popular terrorism. If Reagan thinks that his last step will stop terrorism, he will be wrong.

With this step, he (Reagan) has even opened doors which will find no one to close.

The American continent will then know that it has misplaced popularity, giving it to those who do not deserve it, the writer says in conclusion.

AL-AKHBAR Call for Conference on Terrorism

NC160657 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* says: Regardless of the motives for the violent U.S. air attack on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi, and regardless of the strength of the evidence that proves Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi's involvement in acts of terrorism against U.S. targets, we can never support a decision to resort to force in settling international disputes, particularly if such action causes the death of innocent victims.

The paper adds: Certainly, the events of the past few months increase the importance and necessity of a rapid response to President Husni Mubarak's appeal for an international conference to combat terrorism, which would cause all of the world's states to meet their responsibility to resist this phenomenon and to refrain from resorting to terrorism or participating in it in any way.

Terrorism Attributed to Third World Development

PM161137 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "Terror and How To Deal With It"]

[Text] The explosion aboard the American plane has once again brought to the fore the issue of "international terror."

Washington was expected to hasten to accuse Al-Qadhdhafi of perpetrating the incident but it did not, probably because an accusation ought to have been followed by reprisals. The United States was unwilling to get involved in another confrontation with Libya after the Gulf of Sidra operation led to results which the American press itself described as "counterproductive."

The terrorism issue is a problem that should cause concern to many people. But this problem cannot be tackled by blaming it on "conspiracy," "premeditation," or "uncivilized behavior" by one leader or another. indeed the problem is a "condition" resulting from, or the "outcome" of, objective conditions.

The most prominent law that distinguishes our era is that of "unequal development," despite the fact that most of the world's peoples have acquired the trappings of national independence, although maybe in appearance only.

The "independence" of the Third World countries did not realize the hopes attached to it; but resulted in a new kind of domination -- no longer based on direct military occupation, as it used to be under the traditional colonialism, but assuming a less obvious form, mostly economic, such as inequality in international exchanges, the reliance of the poor countries on aid from the rich ones, and the accumulation of debts and their increasing burden on these countries.

In short, the numerous disturbances in the international balances which the law of "unequal development" has created were bound to lead to the underdogs resorting to resistance with whatever means of resistance are available, including "terror."

"Terror" is condemned because it kills without discrimination; it does not differentiate between the opponent against whom the blow is to be dealt and the innocent. This is not surprising because the "terrorist" is suffering from the frustration, despair, and disappointment brought about by the inequality of opportunities which characterizes our era. It is also brought about by the fact that, in relation to the advanced nation, the backward nation has become even more backward. Therefore the whole world is responsible and not just a particular adversary. He does not regard himself as belonging to the world community described as the "civilized community" and, therefore, sees no reason for differentiating between the innocent and the "not innocent."

This "condition" cannot be overcome by liquidating one ruler or accsing another of encouraging "international terror" but, rather, by tackling the problem at its roots and revising the constituents of the contemporary world community founded on the law of "unequal development."

Therefore the increasing debt burden of the Third World countries has become a catalyst in increasing "international terror."

Therefore the drop in oil prices is bound to lead to the activation of "terror" in the Middle East.

These facts must be faced.

The solution is not in Peres' recent proposal that the industrial Western countries raise $20-$30 billion for a Middle East development plan that would prevent disturbances or terrorism resulting from the fall in oil prices.

Our objection to the proposal is not a matter of principle but is against Israel's exploiting "terror" which is threatening many Arab regimes, in order to impose an unequal "peace" in which Israel will have a dominating role because it alone can ensure obtaining the proposed sum. In which case things will move not in the direction of the area's development but that of the imposition of U.S.-Israeli control in a new manner that is appropriate to the shrinking of oil revenues and with the need to bring economic pressure to bear on the Arab countries, following the failure of political pressure to achieve its objectives.

Fundamentalist Group Protests, Attacks Police

NC152253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Apr (MENA) — Approximately 150 members of the [Egyptian Muslim fundamentalist] Al-Jihad Organization held a meeting in the Al-Rahman mosque in Al-Minya, following prayers this evening. During the meeting, some of the organization's leaders spoke about the death of student Sha'ban Rashid, [in Asyut 31 March] aroused the feelings of their audience, and launched a verbal attack on the government and the regime. The group then left the mosque. A demonstration ensued during which members of the group chanted phrases intended to incite citizens and urge them to join. They were intercepted by police forces who asked them to disperse. They refused to do so and tried to force their way through. Some of them attacked the policemen with knives. Conscript Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Ati Khalil was wounded in the back and his injury is feared to be serious. Conscript Tal'at Ahmad Abu al-'Izz was also injured above his eye.

The group then fled back to the Al-Rahman mosque to take refuge. They turned off the lights of the mosque and set fire to some effects [manqulat] inside in the hope of distracting the police force. However, the police were able to arrest nine members when they attempted to escape from the mosque. A fire squad successfully put out the blaze. The prosecution has been notified and an investigation is underway.

'Responsible Source' Denies Gaza Autonomy Report

NC112224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2213 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (MENA) — A responsible Egyptian source has told *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* that there is no truth in the recent Israeli radio report that the United States, Egypt, and Israel are preparing to grant autonomy to the Gaza strip. This will be published in the edition of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* to be published tomorrow, Saturday. The source adds that neither the United States, nor Israel has submitted any proposals to Egypt on this subject.

10 May Naval Exercises With France Canceled

GF130936 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — Egypt has decided to cancel the Egyptian-French joint naval exercises scheduled to be held on 10 May in view of the escalation of events in the eastern Mediterranean. Citing a military source, *AL-ITTIHAD* says that Egypt now believes that the joint exercises will not bring the desired results and would have been very costly for Egypt, particularly as the Egyptian Navy's annual exercises will be held in September. *AL-ITTIHAD* says that the Egyptian-French naval exercises were scheduled to last 3 days. The French aircraft carrier *Jean d'Arc* and eight escort ships and missile launches, as well as Egyptian destroyers and missile launches, were to take part.

Cairo Airport Closed Due to Sandstorm 15 Apr

LD150704 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0651 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Apr (KUNA) — It was mentioned here today that Cairo international airport was closed last night as a result of a strong standstorm that hindered visibility and rendered the landing and takeoff of aircraft impossible. Cairo radio said that the airport administration decided to divert aircraft heading for Cairo to Luxor in southern Egypt or to other airports in the area. The airport administration said that the closure decision would continue to be enforced until weather conditions permit the reopening of the airport.

Reportage on Visit of Egyptian Emigration Minister

Arrives 13 Apr

JN131945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1907 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — William Najib Sayfayn, Egyptian minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad, arrived here tonight. The Egyptian minister told INA that he will inspect the conditions of Egyptian workers in Iraq and discuss their social problems with Iraqi officials.

Received by Ramadan

JN151447 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with William Najib Sayfayn, Egyptian minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad. Sayfayn handed Ramadan a written message from Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi dealing with bilateral relations and meansto promote them. The two sides discussed means to bolster cooperation between Iraq and Egypt.

Saddam Receives Letter From Peruvian President

JN151444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez on bilateral relations and ways to develop them. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received the message during a meeting today with Senator (Michel Angel Magawish), Peruvian Senate member, who is currently visiting Iraq. They reviewed a number of issues related to strengthening cooperation in economic and trade relations.

'Aziz Leaves for New Delhi Nonaligned Meeting

JN151438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for New Delhi today at the head of a delegation to attend the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau which will be held there tomorrow and will last for 4 days.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Saddam Congratulated

JN151234 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — IV Army Corps Commander Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad has affirmed that his forces are in absolute control of the Al-Tib and (Al-Zubaydat) areas after liberating Iraqi territories along an 18 kilometer front in those areas after midnight last night.

In a cable of congratulations to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the commander said that the Iraqi flag was hoisted on the (Abu Gharb) post after liberating the village of (Al-Zubaydat) and the hills and strategic peaks of the city of Al-Tib and (Al-Sahirun) road in the southern sector.

Communique No 2,189

JN151042 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Unscheduled announcement; Communique No 2,189 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 April 1986]

[Excerpt] Glorious Iraqis, following the good tidings of the victory that was scored by the men of the heroic II Army Corps, it is the time for brilliant victories to be scored by the brave men of the IV Army Corps so that the world at large may realize that Iraq is the stronger, and that it is the one which is capable of waging battle where it wants and at all times, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Your enemy and God's enemy will certainly be defeated.

In accordance with the directives of our unique leader, may God bless all his endeavors, the men of the heroic IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks and the party vanguards vyed with one another to inflict on your enemies, O Iraqis, a sweeping defeat, make it sustain a devastating catastrophe from which it will continue to suffer for many days to come, and restore to the homeland beloved land of vital importance. Under the supervision of the Corps' commander and his brave men, the Musa Ibn Nusayr and Al-Rafidayn forces, led by the commanders of the two forces, carried out their sweeping, resolute offensive, preceded to their targets by the resounding thunder of our giant artillery, accompanied by the roaring sound of Iraqi armored vehicles, and supported by our giant Air Force planes and the daring helicopter gunships force. Following fierce, daring storming operations, our forces in Al-Tib area liberated (Al-Mudawwar) hill, the Tariq-al-Qal'Ah road, the three peaks [not further identified], (Al-Sahirun) crossroads and the areas surrounding them. In (Al-Zuwaydat) area, the (Abu Gharab al-Qadim) post and the (Al-Sahirun-Al-Zuwaydat-Al-Sharhani) crossroad, the (Al-Zuwaydat) village, and the areas that command the (Al-Zuwaydat) basin were liberated. The liberated areas extend over a front exceeding 18 km. The enemy sustained massive losses in life, weapons, and military hardware. many of its members were also captured and the Iraqi flags was hoisted on every peak on the blessed land. The situation was completely settled in favor of our victorious forces.

Glorious Iraqis, we have repeatedly warned our enemy against recklessness and proved it through tangible facts that its policy based on aggression, despotism, and vile designs does not serve the people's interests but serves the interests of their enemies. Khomeyni and his followers will only glean defeat and collapse from their continued confrontation with Iraq and their insistence on war. We have a people who know how to saturate the land with the blood of every evil aggressor. We also have a leadership which excels in leading the people toward the peaks of glory and dignity. The facts now confirm as they will also confirm tomorrow, that those who are exploiting war as an excuse to protect their seat of power will only glean death and destruction that will wipe them out while we will continue to have the honor of fighting in defense of the land and safeguarding peace. We triumphed with God's victory. Long live the people, long live the leader, long live the Army. Let Iraq's banner continue to flutter high, crowned with laurels and the men's offerings. God is great. We seek assistance from God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

[Dated] 15 April 1986

Communique No 2,190

JN151649 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,190 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On this day of blessed victories our Armed Forces emphasize their loyalty to the people and their leader through daring action and resolute attacks on the homeland's enemies.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our Air Force and its brave eagles have a memorable role and a remarkable epic in every victory. The valiant eagles of the air carried out a series of violent raids on enemy positions, troop concentrations, and supply lines, inflicting massive losses and extending the best of support to our ground forces in 84 combat missions, after which the brave eagles returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

2. The cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued to inflict massive losses on the aggressors and to extend effective support to our ground forces. The cavaliers of the helicopters had their share in today's victories by flying 32 combat missions, after which they returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. A heroic force from our units in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps launched a bold raid on enemy positions opposite our positions, destroying seven of them and killing their occupants. Our force also destroyed one 120mm mortar andtwo vehicles before returning safely to base, praised be God.

Elsewhere in the same sector, another heroic force raided enemy positions opposite it, destroying four infantry positions before returning safely to base. At the same time three groups of our valiant fighters launched violent raids on enemy positions facing them, inflicting several losses before returning safely to base.

4. A group of enemy soldiers tried to approach our positions in the VII Army Corps operational sector. Our brave fighters confronted them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee after suffering several losses. Five Kalashnikov rifles, one light machinegun, one medium machinegun, one SPG-9 gun, and one RPG-7 launcher were seized. Elsewhere in the same sector two excavators, seven infantry positions, one Strilla rocket launcher, oen mortar, one antiaircraft machinegun, three observation posts, and three ammunition dumps were destroyed and one excavator and one bulldozer were damaged.

5. A brave force from our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps raided enemy positions facing it. In a rapid resolute assault, the force stormed the positions of the scoundrels who fled their positions. Our fighters pursued the enemy soldiers with their fire, killing two of them, destroying three rafts with their occupants, and seizing a 40-meter-long cork bridge. The force returned safely to base with the bridge, praised be God.

Elsewhere in the same sector, an observation post was destroyed and its occupants killed. A tower was also destroyed and fires were started in enemy positions.

6. Two 81mm mortars and one wireless set were seized and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps. One iron pontoon bridge was seized and two enemy positions were destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

7. The forces of criminal Khomeyni shelled the environs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

[Dated] 15 April 1986

Minister Says U.S. Raids 'Extremely Dangerous'

JN151955 Amman Television Service in English
1915 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In Amman, Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said the U.S. attack on targets in Libya was fraught with dangers. He said: The American measure against Libya is sensitive and extremely dangerous and may lead to more dangerous results.

House Speaker Condemns U.S.

JN151727 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In Amman, 'Akif al-Fayiz, House speaker and Arab Parliamentary Union president, has condemned the U.S. raids on Libya. He said that the U.S. planes' strafing of Libyan cities and targets threatens peace and security in the Mediterranean area. He said that the raids on Libya constitute a violation of international norms and aggression against an Arab League memebr state.

Monte Carlo Reports Demonstration at U.S. Embassy

JN161256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1210 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian police this afternoon dispersed a popular demonstration of about 30 persons who assembled in front of the U.S. Embassy in Amman protesting the U.S. aggression against Libya. The demonstrators raised slogans condemning U.S. imperialism and praising the struggle of the heroic Libyan people. The road leading to the U.S. Embassy in the Jordanian capital was blocked.

Professional Groups To March on U.S. Embassy

JN160547 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
16 Apr 86 p 3

[by Salameh B. Ne'matt, staff reporter]

Amman — Professional associations in Jordan strongly condemned the American attack on Libya Tuesday and called for the adoption of "punitive measures" against the United States on the local and pan-Arab levels.

In a meeting called by the presidents of professional associations in the Kingdom and attended by association council members, the meeting also condemned Britain for its role in providing assistance to the United States in carrying out the raids on Tripoli and Banghazi.

After two hours of deliberations between association presidents and council members, the meeting decided to organise a march noon Wednesday. The march is to start from the professional associations' complex in Shumaysani to the American Embassy, near the Third Circle, and then on to the British Embassy at Third Circle to deliver memos to both embassies in protest against the attack on Libya. The march would be limited to association presidents and council members, who are expected to number about 100 people.

Associations' presidents said that the march would be cancelled if stopped by the police. President of the Bar Association Husayn Mujalli said he was going to meet with Interior Minister Hassan Kayed on Wednesday morning to inform him about the march.

Mr. Mujalli criticised Arab governments for "bypassing the principle of Arab unity," and said that this attitude had "encouraged the United States to carry out the attack." He stressed that his strong criticism of the United States emanated from "the principle of solidarity with the Arab people in Libya and not solidarity with its leadership."

Mr. Mujalli called on the government "to reassess its position and rethink its strategy on the basis of Arab solidarity." He called on Arab states to "sever all relations with the state that commits terrorism in the name of fighting terrorism and threatens the security of the whole region." He also said that the United States "should be treated as enemy number one" of the Arab world.

Mr. Muhamud al-Kayid, president of the Jordanian Press Association, endorsed the punitive measures proposed against the United States and said that Washington had carried out "a premediated criminal aggression" against the Arab nation. Mr. al-Kayid said that Jordan "should make it clear to the world that it is against this American gunboat diplomacy and aggression against mostly civilian people."

Dr. Hasan Khurays, president of the Jordanian Medical Association, criticised Arab governments for their "weak response to the American attack." He said that all possible measures against the United States should be taken "in order to stop such an aggression from being repeated."

"We have to insist one way or the other on our people's right to express their anger," Dr. Khurays said. "We have to call for making American interests unsafe...they (Americans) should not feel safe to carry out similar attacks," he added.

Mr. Ibrahim Abu 'Ayyash, president of the Jordanian Engineers Association also spoke at meeting and said that the elected associations, which represent 30,000 citizens, intend to exercise their right "to express their feelings against the attack within existing limiattions." He was referring to government opposition to the scheduled march.

The meeting also approved a decision to organise a public rally in protest against the American attack to be held within the next two days. They also called for bycotting Americans goods as well as suspending all kinds of cooperation with the United States within the professional associations in the Kingdom.

President of the Agricultural Engineers Association Tariq al-Tal said that the aggression against Libya was "an aggression against the Arab world...it should not pass without a proper response."

Several association council members described the American action as a "barbaric demonstration of wanton terror," and "revealed the true nature of American designs in the Arab world."

One council member from the Bar Association made a proposal to reject "any American mediation in efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict." The proposal was endorsed by several association's presidents, but the debate on the proposal was cut short by another proposal to sever diplomatic relations with Washington. However, association presidents stressed the need to adopt measures "which are feasible and liable to be implemented in the existing circumstances."

Some council members attending the meeting proposed a media campaign to urge people to boycott American products, but the proposal did not gain much support.

Also attending the meeting at the Professional Associations' complex were Jordan Writers' Association President Khaled Karaki, the Pharmacists' Association president, Ghaleb Sabarini and council members from the vets and dentists associations.

Organizations To Send Medical Aid to Libya

JN160735 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Preparations and coordination are taking place between the Jordanian Medical Association, the Dentists Association, and the Pharmacists Association on the one hand, and the Jordanian Red Crescent Society on the other to send immediate medical aid to treat the casualties of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Paper on Consequences of U.S. Raid on Libya

JN160926 Amman AL-LIWA' in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Rationalism or Destruction"]

[Text] The U.S. raid on fraternal Libya comes at a time when the world aspires to achieve peace and replace the settlement of conflicts through force, killing, and violence with peaceful understanding and dialogue.

The irrefutable fact is that the entire region is on a powder keg. It is in no one's interest to escalate conflagration in the region because in case of conflagration, the tongues of fire will not only burn this region, but will extend to various parts of the world. The United States, more than any other party, realizes this.

After igniting the fuse, it has become clear that it is impossible to predict the consequences of this U.S. escalation. It has also become clear that terrorism cannot be dealt with by counterterrorism. The dictum of terrorism against terrorism, which suits some sides, will involve the world in a vicious circle. That is if we believe the truth of this dictum.

It seems that the whole world is at a crossroads. Unless the wise men in this world agree to settle their conflicts through peaceful means, the whole of mankind will face inevitable distruction.

King Husayn Departs on Private Visit to UK

JN151134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for London this morning on a private visit to Britain which will last several days and during which he is expected to meet with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. His majesty will be accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

His majesty was seen off at Queen 'Alia International Airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the House of Representatives speaker, chief of the Royal Shadhemits Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, the director of public security, the chief of staff, senior court officials, senior civilian and military officials, and the British ambassador in Amman.

Prince Hasan was sworn in before His Majesty King Husayn as regent during the king's absence.

Karami Denounces U.S. 'Criminal Aggression'

NC151629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov on 15 April — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] When a mature person behaves childishly, he becomes the object of pity and sympathy. The United States committed an act of aggression against Libya this morning. This act of aggression expresses the mentality of a haughty and arrogant person who believes that he is free to take whatever measures he likes against peoples, their sovereignty, and basic rights. Therefore, we strongly resent this criminal aggression which was committed against a fraternal Arab state on the pretext that it practices terrorism. If terrorism is practiced by individuals because of injustice done to small peoples, how then can a great state permit itself to practice official terrorism in the name of a state which happens to be the greatest state in the world? If the attacks that take place here and there are called terrorism, is counterterrorism the way to deal with them? It is the duty of this great state, which is responsible for international security and peace, to consider the reasons for what is happening and approach the matter justly and fairly, in order to put an end to what we and others complain of. By their practices, the Americans are endangering international peace. This is what they must understand. When a state is attacked, it has the right to defend itself. This is a legal right that absolves the state concerned from any obligation to observe international and common interests. We demand that all Arab states adopt an appropriate stand and respond to these thoughtless actions in a practical manner.

Today, I received the Soviet ambassador. He gave me his country's reply to the demands submitted by the Lebanese Government on the extension of the UNIFIL mandate and on the question of contributing to UNIFIL funding, in light of the position taken by the U.S. Congress. His excellency the ambassador told me that the Soviet Union will respond to our demands, that it strongly supports the continued presence of UNIFIL, and that it is ready to contribute to its expenses. I thanked him on behalf of Lebanon for this supportive and friendly stand. On the other hand, I have been informed that the French Government is considering extending the UNIFIL mandate for 2 months only. This is surprising and we hope that the report is untrue. France is a friendly state with which we have had ties for a long time. We are bound to make a comparison between the Soviet Union's stand and that of France. We hope that they will compete to serve Lebanon's interests, and not the opposite.

[Question] Are there any suggestions concerning [word indistinct] UNIFIL deployment north of the Al-Litani river, or its withdrawal [words indistinct]?

[Karami] As far as I know no one is so far thinking about its withdrawal. Our position on the deployment of these forces is clear and we have communicated it to Perez de Cuellar and all state concerned. We support Security Council Resolutions 425, 508, and 509, which provide for the deployment of these forces on the border and south of the Al-Litani. We have not agreed to anything else.

[Question] When the Security Council meets to discuss the renewal of the UNFIL mandate, will Lebanon demand that the Israeli acts of terror in the south be included on the agenda?

[Karami] We have often raised this matter and we have submitted several complaints. Our stand is clear. We reject these actions and seek to stop them. This does not prevent me from emphasizing that our ultimate goal is the withdrawal beyond the border of the occupying forces.

Junblatt Voices Support for Al-Qadhdhafi

NC161314 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has sent the following cable to Libya President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

Your Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: It is with deep sorrow that we received word of the results of the savage U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah. While we denounce this aggression, we would like to express our condolences and emphasize to you and to the Jamahiriyah people our solidarity and support for your just struggle in face of this criminal act.

Hizballah Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

NC151940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Hizballah circulated a statement in Beirut tonight condemning the U.S. direct aggression against Libya. The statement says: This aggression is a frank and rude message from the arch devil to all the faithful and deprived, and to all those who have risen against the [word indistinct] injustice, domination, and hegemony and who aspire to freedom, independence, and self-determination.

The statement urges all Muslims and all the deprived in Lebanon and the world to be on the alert to confront U.S. terroristic policy through all available means and resources. It adds: We warn all European allies of the United States against any attempt to facilitate, camouflage, or propagate the British [as heard] acts of terrorism.

Tripoli, Sidon Observe Strike; U.S. 'Condemned'

NC161211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1150 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli observed a general strike today. Huge demonstrations were staged in the streets. Demonstrators condemned the United States and called on the Arab armies to support Libya. Meanwhile, schools in Sidon observed a strike today. Demonstrations were also staged.

Group Threatens Participants in Pro-Libya March

NC161239 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1225 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Al-Sadr brigades contacted us a short while ago. He said that Hizballah is using loudspeakers on a street in the southern suburb to call for a march in protest against the U.S. bombardment on the imperialist Libyan entity, which kidnapped Imam Musa al-Sadr, in the spokesman's words.

He added: We believe that the U.S. bombardment is a maneuver concocted by Al-Qadhdhafi and the United States because the former is a U.S. agent; the objective is to make him appear as an Arab hero. Al-Qqadhdhafi has betrayed the Arabs and Islam. We declare that we will deal a blow to this treasonous march. The organizers have forgotten the leader Musa al-Sadr. We warn the citizens against taking part in this march. He who forewarns is excused.

Abu Nidal Group Claims Attack on Israeli Bus

NC140704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Abu Nidal Palestinian group has announced that it used machineguns and Molotov cocktails yesterday to attack a bus transporting Israeli soldiers and civilians between the villages of (Abu Mash'al) and (Abbud). In a statement released in Beirut, the group said that the Kamal 'Adwan group had carried out the attack, which left a number of people killed or wounded.

Islamic Resistance Shells Israeli Settlements

NC131808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Al-Aqsa liberation forces of the Islamic Resistance said that they had launched several attacks against enemy positions in the occupied security belt last night and this morning. According to members of these forces, one of their gorups fired rockets at the Zar'it and (Tarbikhah) settlements. Another group attacked two positions held by Lahd militiamen in 'Ayn Ibil and Al-Qawzah. Flares were fired after the two operations were completed.

Syrian Authorities Detain Trucks at Border

NC151816 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1645 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] According to travelers coming from Syria, the Syrian authorities have detained about 20 Lebanese trucks used to transport goods outside the country. The trucks had been on their way to certain Arab states. The travelers note that this action has taken place despite a Syrian statement issued a few days ago to the effect that Lebanese trucks will be allowed to cross Syrian territory. This detention, they added, brings to mind a similar act by the Syrian authorities in the spring of 1982, prior to the Israeli invasion. It should also be recalled that people coming from Syria said yesterday that the Syrians have emptied the hospitals in preparation to receive the wounded in the event of any military action against Syria.

Syrian Intelligence Cards Found on Amal Gunmen

NC141223 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned that Palestinians have found the cards of Syrian intelligence personnel in the clothes of Amal gunmen who were killed during the recent clashes. The cards were sent to Yasir 'Arafat.

Car Explodes Near Amal Center in Beirut

NC152042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A white Fiat 132 exploded near a center belonging to the Amal Movement's security apparatus located in the vicinity of the Strand Movie Theater in the Al-Hamra' area at 2000. The explosion resulted in severe material damage. Following the blast, sources in West Beirut revealed that Amal security men had discovered a booby-trapped BMW in the same area. According to these sources, this car has been defused.

Paper Reports Syrian Forces Aiding Libya

GF161457 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1445 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Apr (WAM) — The daily *AL-ITTIHAD* has reported that Syrian pilots and Syrian air defense forces are directly participating with the Libyan forces in confronting the U.S. aggression against Libya.

The paper quoted Libyan diplomatic sources as saying that the Syrian forces participated in repelling the previous U.S. aggression against the Gulf of Sidra and that the Syrians are operating the Libyan SAM missile bases.

President al-Asad Telephones Region's Arab Leaders

Contacts Al-Qadhdhafi, Bendjedid

JN160327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad held a telephone contact yesterday with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The conversation dealt with the U.S. aggression against Libya.

A telephone contact took place last night between President Hafiz al-Asad and Algerian Presidnt Chadli Bendjedid. The talk dealt with the U.S. aggression against Libya and means of confronting it.

Second Call to Al-Qadhdhafi

JN161139 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — A telephone contact took place this morning between President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in Libya. They discussed the current state of affairs.

Conversation With Khamene'i

JN151833 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A telephone call took place between President Hafiz al-Asad and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i this evening. The conversation centered around the bestial aggression launched by the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The two presidents stressed the need to confront the terrorism being practiced by the United States and the need for Islamic countries, Islamic movements, and national liberation forces to cooperate in confronting the U.S. Administration's terrorist trend. The two presidents also affirmed that Syria and Iran will extend every support to the Libyan Jamahiriyah to confront the U.S. aggression.

With PDRY's Al-'Attas

JN151944 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1933 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — A telephone contact was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas today. The conversation centered around the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, as well as on the need for Arab countries to cooperate in confronting this aggression.

-Na'ib, Soviet Ambassador Discuss U.S. Action

JN161241 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib received Soviet ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov today. The meeting was attended by Dr Jabri al-Kafri, head of the Eastern Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry. They discussed the serious situation in the region resulting from the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. They also discussed bilateral relations between Syria and the USSR and ways of promoting these relations in all fields in the interest of the two peoples in the two friendly countries.

Tripartite Communique Demands Strong U.S. Sanctions

JN161155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tehran — Iran, Syria, and Libya have called for implementing the strongest sanctions against Washington for its criminal attack against Libya. They believe that this attack revokes the United States right of being a UN member. In a joint communique issued in Tehran yesterday following the fourth tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers of Iran, Libya, and Syria, the three countries called on Arab and Islamic countries to sever diplomatic, economic, and military relations with the United States.

The communique condemned the U.S. presence in the Mediterranean, saying that this presence is a threat to the littoral Mediterranean countries and a violation of all human and international laws. Through this attack the United States is held responsible for the consequences of present and future attacks.

PNF Issues Statement Denouncing U.S. Raid

JN151801 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — The Central Command of the Progressive National Front [PNF] held an emergency meeting under PNF Deputy Chairman Vice President Comrade Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah this morning during which it reviewed the dimensions and aims of the imperialist U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It issued the following statement:

O brother citizens. O masses of our struggling Arab nation. The military aggression carried out by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah blatantly exposes the reality of U.S.

intentions represented by the imposition of its hegemony over the Arab region in order to peddle its plots related to Zionist expansionist schemes, to foil the aspirations of the masses of the Arab nation struggling for the sake of their freedom, national independence, and pan-Arab unity, and to undermine their determination to resist attempts being exerted to subjugate the Arab masses and force them to surrender and submit.

By committing this dangerous act, the United States openly expresses its aggressive policy against peoples and their aspirations for progress and freedom. The United States thereby is not only violating international laws and the UN Charter, but also violates the simplest principles govering relations among states. This aggression constitutes another step on the level of state international terrorism practiced and led all over the world by the United States. This aggression also constitutes a dangerous development in the United States' engagement in international and organized state terrorism at a time when the UN Charter requires it to maintain international peace and security.

The PNF Central Command announces its condemnation and denunciation of this blatant U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and views it as an extension of the U.S. anti-Arab policy. It also views it as blatant collusion with the Zionist enemy which is implementing imperialist schemes in the Arab region.

This aggression, which was carried out by a superpower against a small state, expresses the reality of U.S. policy based on the haughtiness of power and disregard for the rights of states and peoples in exercising their independent policy and their sovereignty over their territories and territorial waters.

The PNF Central Command believes that this imperialist aggression was supported and backed by some states linked to the United States by aggressive military alliances. These states provided facilities for this attack by allowing U.S. planes to use military bases on their territories to carry out their aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This aggression is aggression against the entire Arab nation and a threat to its national security. The masses of the Arab nation, which stand against this aggression, can resist by using all available methods to put an to the U.S. policy aimed against the Arab nation's aspirations for unity and emancipation.

The nation's masses are now required more than ever to remain alert and cautious and to adopt practical stands contributing to inflicting punishment on U.S. imperialism, striking at its interests in the Arab region, and putting an end to its haughtiness and arrogance. The PNF Central Command believes that this aggression is a link in the chain of U.S. anti-Arab stands. This aggression is an indivisible part of the policy of the United States and its ally, Israel — a policy aiming at subjugating the Arab nation, its liberation movements, and its progressive forces, whose strong steadfast base is Syria. The United States and its ally, Israel, with all the means of power they have will not be able to subjugate Syria to their will.

This aggression is closely connected with the whole of the U.S. imperialist policy in the region and cannot be separated from the threats launched by the Zionist enemy against Syria or from the military moves which accompanied these threats.

The PNF Central Command praises the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's steadfastness and confrontation of this aggression launched by a superpower. It views this steadfastness as an assertion of the ability of the Arab nation's masses to confront and defeat thier enemies. It praises the pan-Arab stand of the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad — a stand which embodies national and pan-Arab values adhered to by the masses of our Arab nation. The Command views this great pan-Arab stand as a continuation of the principled policy adopted by this struggling country in defending the Arab nation and resisting its imperialist and Zionist enemies.

The PNF Central Command addresses a message of respect and appreciation to leader President Hafiz al-Asad for the great support and unlimited backing Syria extended the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S. aggression. The Central Command also praises the stands of Arab and Islamic states, nonaligned states, and socialist bloc states, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, in condemning this aggression and announcing support and backing for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting this U.S. imperialist aggression.

O brother citizens. Masses of our Arab nation. Your cohesion, unity, and confrontation of U.S. policy and its terrorism and aggression against the Arab nation can foil all premedidated schemes to subjugate this nation and force it to submit to imperialist and Zionist schemes. This is the only way to resist the United States and foil its terrorist and aggressive policy and achieve our nation's aspirations for unity and emancipation.

Security Council Asked To Discuss U.S. Action

JN151751 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Syrian Arab Republic has called for an emergency UN Security Council session to discuss the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The necessary instructions have been issued to the Syrian delegation at the United Nations in this regard.

Communist, Workers Parties Condemn U.S. 'Aggression'

JN152102 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1940 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — The communist and workers parties in the Arab East countries today vigorously condemned the criminal U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In a statement issued today, these parties announced their full solidarity with the Libyan people and their nationalist leadership, pointing out that this aggression is aimed at the entire Arab nation and the Arab liberation movement. They also said that this aggression will encourage Israel's rulers to step up aggression against Syria and the Lebanese national movement and constitutes a grave threat to the region's security and peace in the world. It also shows the arrogance of U.S. imperialism which challenges the people's will and expresses the continuation of the policy of aggression and the nuclear arms race.

The communist and workers parties called on Arab liberation movement forces and groups and their popular and vocational organizations to unify ranks, retaliate for this aggression, and support the Libyan people and their national regime. They also called for striking at U.S. imperialist interests in the Arab region, boycotting its ships and planes, and withdrawing Arab assets from its banks. They also urged all forces of freedom and peace in the world to raise their voices and condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya and support Libya with all their means.

These parties also asked Arab countries to support Libya as Syria has done. These parties also affirmed at the end of the statement that the Arab people and their nationalist forces are able to deter and defeat the aggressor, that Libya will not be alone in the battle, and that Libya will achieve victory against aggression

Al-Ahmar, Habash Urge Confrontation With U.S.

JN151257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, met with PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash and representatives of a number of organizations and parties in Lebanon and the Arab arena today. During the meeting the escalating U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah and the developments aimed against the entire Arab nation were discussed. This aggression came within the framework of the U.S.-Zionist scheme aimed at subjugating the region and at imposing hegemony over it.

Those attending the meeting condemned the aggression and called for strongly confronting it as well as for supporting the Jamahiriyah which bravely confronted the U.S. Administration's terrorism.

They also discussed measures to coordinate the capabilities of their organizations such as mobilizing Arab forces to confront the brutal aggression and abort the objectives and schemes of the U.S. policy in the region.

AL-BA'TH Questions U.S. Definition of Terrorism

JN100828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Voices are being raised in Washington claiming that the phenomenon of terrorism is increasing. The U.S. concept of terrorism is very well known to all. For example, Israeli aerial attacks on civilian citizens in southern Lebanon and the destruction of houses on the heads of their occupants are legitimate actions by the Reagan administration and to one is permitted to object to them. Otherwise, they will be considered as champions of terrorism. But if a people call for their legitimate rights or if a state calls for its freedom and independence, the Reagan administration views this as terrorism.

Under the headline "Prefabricated Terrorism" *AL-BA'TH* says: When the U.S. Administration continues to highlight the phenomenon of terrorism, it does so to imply that the basic problem in the world and the region now is the phenomenon of terrorism. The truth is that terrorism does exist. However, one must ask where this is taking place and who is carrying it out? terrorism is that which is being exercised by the fleets, warships, and the aircraft carriers which a superpower uses against peoples who seek freedom and independence and against small states which reject subjugation and subservience.

It is terrorism when Israel, with U.S. political and military backing, occupies Arab territories and annexes them, flouting all international norms and customs, and viewing the inhabitants of these territories as aliens having no rights, future, or destiny. It is terrorism when the Israeli forces, equipped with U.S. weapons, invade Lebanon, a UN member state, and occupy Lebanese territroy, wreak havoc upon its cities and villages, and besiege its capital for 80 days. Is this not terrorism? Can we describe as anything other than terrorism this U.S. insistence on pursuing the arms race and brandishing the nuclear threat over mankind? What about this U.S. intransigence in proceeding with the Star Wars program and transforming the skies into a part of hell?

AL-BA'TH adds: We would be adding nothing new when we say that the Middle East issue is not an issue of terrorist operations which occur here and there, as U.S. and Zionist trumpets seek to depict. It is a cause of peace and war. The United States and Israel are those which create the threat of war in this part of the world. They are the ones which try to terrorize the peoples in this region with threats; the beating of the drums of war, and by waging aggressions here and there. *AL-BA'TH* concludes: We are against terrorism because our Arab cause is the victim of U.S. and Israeli terrorism. However, we support persistent resistance to and struggle against imperialist hegemony and oppression. We also support the people's right to self- determination. We will not be duped by the game of the falsification of facts and changing the names of things. Resistance can never become terrorism. The defense of land, right, and destiny will never become a crime. History has taught peoples the lesson that the hangman will not let his victim escape unless he is forced by acts of martyrdom, the performance of heroic deeds and outstanding feats to do so.

Damascus Radio Condemns U.S. Policy

JN151420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Between 17 April 1961 and 15 April 1986 the United States has carried out two great terrorist operations. The first was aimed at striking at the Cuban revolution through the Bay of Pigs invasion and the second was aimed at striking at the Libyan revolution through the brutal raids carried out across the Gulf of Sidra against Tripoli, Banghazi, and tobruk.

Between these two dates, the United States fabricated the incident of the Gulf of Tonkin in the 1960's to concentrate its troops in Indochina and expand the war against the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples. Between these two dates the United States also interfered directly or indirectly in many areas of the world. The most serious U.S. military involvement was in Lebanon in the wake of the large-scale Israeli invasion in 1982 and the invasion of Grenada at the end of 1983.

This asserts a number of facts, foremost of which are:

First, the policy of interference and aggression represents a firm course of consecutive U.S. Administrations against any people rejecting U.S. hegemony.

Second, the United States continuously tries to keep the world in a state of tension in order to undermine any international trend aimed at achieving detente and disarmament and removing the danger of nuclear war from the world.

Third, Washington has always obstructed the implementation of international resolutions condemning Isareli aggression and has prevented the punishment of racists in South Africa. This created an explosve situation in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America where the United States practices repression, interferrence, and aggression, as Nicaragua.

Fourth, the U.S. practice of this aggressive policy in the world basically aims at protecting U.S. and Western interests, undermining international detente, and applying the U.S. law of force on international relations to impose political realities which are in harmony with schemes aimed at imposing hegemony over the world.

However, despite U.S. insistence on practicing, threatening, and implementing a policy of aggression, the situation in the world did not always develop in the interest of U.S. influence. The experiences of the past 25 years affirm that the policy of force escalates tension but does not create a world subservient to U.S. hegemony The use of aggression can create serious hotbeds, but it cannot change the course of history made by people defending their sovereignty, independence, and national soil. All invasions witnessed by the world were defeated in the end, but the people remain because they defended their just causes.

Press Condemns U.S. Strikes on Libya

JN160811 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] Today's papers highlight news about the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya. The papers say that this aggression took place at Reagan's instructions. In telephone contacts with the Libyan president, the Algerian president, the PDRY president, and the Iranian president, Al-Asad discussed the means for confronting U.S. terrorism in the region. Syria also called for an urgent UN Security Council meeting to discuss the blatant U.S. aggression against Libya. In this respect, the Progressive National Front held an emergency meeting during which it stressed that the new U.S. aggression is linked to the Zionist threats to our country.

The papers also carry the following headlines on reactions to the U.S. aggression: Extensive Arab denunciation ofthe blatant U.S. aggression and calls for dealing blows to U.S. and British interests; the world condemns U.S. aggression; Moscow calls for an immediate halt of the aggression; Israel and Canada praised the aggression and the United Kingdom participated in it.

The editorials of the papers focus on the U.S. aggressions and its results. Under the headline "The United States and the Arabs, Face to Face" *AL-BA'TH* says: The U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is an aggression that is directed against the Arab nation. Anyone who says the contrary will be mistaken. That's why the confrontation of this terrorist aggression should not be restricted to our people in Libya. All the Arabs are a target. For this reason, they are all required to confront this aggression, and any reluctance or procrastination in doing so will undoubtedly have dire conseqences. This terrorist policy that Reagan adopts toward our Arab homeland requires a serious and unified stand. It is not true to say that the Arabs cannot confront the aggressive U.S. policy. The Arabs have potentialities that enable them to confront and foil the U.S.-Zionist policy. However, the matter needs a serious and effective decision, particularly that there are many fields of confrontation with the United States and Israel. If the Arabs find themselves in a position to use these fields, they will score big victories. Thus, they would contribute in averting the world a destructive war. However, this does not exempt world countries and the peace-loving forces from their duty of carrying out their role in this confrontation so long as the U.S. policy continues to pose a real threat to the world at large.

Under the headline "The U.S. Aggression and the Pan-Arab Responsibility of Confronting it" *AL-THAWRAH* says: The United States provided new tangible proof that it is a terrorist state when it committed a blatant barbaric aggression against the Arab people in Libya. With its raids against residential areas and civilians, the United States has shown that it does not hesitate in commiting massacres in accordance with official decisions that are made at the highest levels in the U.S. Administration. This clearly demonstrates that the United States does not act in line with its international responsibilities as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and as a superpower. On the contrary, its conduct diametrically conflicts with the role it is supposed to assume on the international level. The U.S. barbaric aggression against Libya is a blatant violation of the UN Charter and flouts UN principles.

It is also a deviation from international law and a defiance of international community. This dictates on the world to raise its voice in strong condemnation of U.S. terrorism and to take the appropriate measures for protecting the world from the perils of the U.S. policy of aggression because what Libya has experienced may occur in any other place in the world so long as the United States has decided to resort to the law of the jungle instead of international conventions and to the policy of terrorism instead of relations among countries.

This aggressive U.S. development is a harbinger of a danger that not only threatens Libya and the Arab nation but also the world at large.

Under the headline "The Unceasing U.S. Terrorism" *TISHRIN* says: If the United States has proved through this aggression that it pursues its policy that is hostile to the peoples, it has added at the same time a new black page to its dirty history in modern times and a new mark of disgrace against it. This impudent aggression has also demonstrated that U.S. policymakers view the world from one perspective, that of the pirates of the Middle Ages. They believe that this world consists of u.s. areas of influence and vital locations where they can do as they please without having to account for their actions.

The fact that all peoples now know is that the United States, whether it is run by a Republican or Democratic Party administration, always seeks to impose its hegemony on vital and strategic areas in the world.

Radio Says U.S. Planes Head for Libya 16 April

JN161239 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] It was announced in Tripoli today that a number of U.S. F-111 war planes took off from their bases in Britain and were heading toward Libya. JANA said that the new U.S. move confirms that the aggression which is being directed against Libya is a joint aggression by the United States and NATO countries.

Eyewitnesses Affirm 'Failure' of U.S. Raid

JN161350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] In Tripoli, Libyan television showed film today of the wreck of a U.S. plane downed by the Libyan air defenses during the brutal raids on Libyan cities yesterday.

Eyewitnesses told the SANA cooorespondent in Tripoli that they saw the raiding U.S. plane being downed by the Libyan air defenses. They referred to the failure of the U.S. warplanes to bomb Tripoli International Airport and the oil refinery at the Libyan coastal city of Al-Zawiyah.

Israel Radio Reports Fighting in Tripoli

TA161421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon battles erupted in Tripoli, Libya's capital, around Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters in the center of the city. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the fighting spread to other sections of the city as well. A gunboat anchoring in the harbor fired at targest in Tripoli, and there is panic in the city.

This afternoon foreign correspondents were driven by bus to the Al-'Azizah camp, where Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters are located. They reported seeing soldiers fleeing in panic from the camp, while shots were heard from within. A correspondent of the American cable TV network reported that apparently several soldiers in the camp opened fire because they thought a U.S. attack had begun.

Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in a TV interview that if indeed there is a rebellion against Al-Qadhdhafi, the United States wishes the rebels success.

Al-Qadhdhafi 'Apparently' Flown Out

TA161458 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1615 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has apparently been flown to the Soviet Union or to an Arab country, perhaps South Yemen, in order to receive medical treatment following his injuries suffered during the American attack. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck reports that Al-Qadhdhafi did not appear before the foreign correspondents who were brought especially to his headquarters in Tripoli, where they were shown the demolished house of the Libyan leader. As will be recalled, when the correspondents were first brought to the place fire exchanges broke out in the area and the correspondents were returned to their hotel.

From reports we have received during the past hour, it appears that Al-Qadhdhafi has left his country to receive medical treatment in the Soviet Union or a friendly Arab country, apparently South Yemen.

Herzog Praises Reagan for Air Raids on Libya

TA151950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog has lauded U.S. President Reagan saying it is good that the free world is led by such a courageous leader, now that the United Nations have proven to be totally helpless in its unwillingness to cope with the problem of international terror.

Abu Dhabi Paper: Syrians Manning Libyan Missiles

TA161015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An Abu Dhabi newspaper reports this morning that the Syrian Air Force is actively assisting Libya in the confrontation with the United States. The paper adds that Syrian teams operate the Soviet-made missile batteries deployed in Libya. It is not clear from the report whether the Syrian involvement in Libya began before the U.S. action or afterward.

Embassy Denies IDF Soldiers Tortured U.S. Citizen

TA152020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Israel informed the United States that there is no foundation to the report that IDF soldiers tortured a U.S. civilian who was detained in southern Lebanon, but that army of southern Lebanon soldiers mistreated him. This was stated in reaction to a *WASHINGTON POST* report which stated that an American who came to visit family members in southern Lebanon was detained and tortured during an interrogation.

The Israeli Embassy in Washington announced that in the course of the man's interrogation it was learned that he maintained contacts with elements hostile to Israel and that he undertook to acquire arms for these elements. In the meantime he has been released and has returned to the United States.

Tension Noted in Golan for Syrian Independence Day

TA160840 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] There is great tension in the Golan Heights Druze villages in anticipation of the Syrian Independence Day tomorrow. The Druze inhabitants want to mark the event with a rally, but the police and security forces have been put on the alert in order to forestall any possibility of breaches of law and order.

Yesterday, Galilee Police officials met with the leaders of the Golan Heights Druze and warned them not to disturb the peace or take advantage of the date for rioting. Commander of the Northern Command Ori Or issued an order yesterday closing off the area near the border with Syria in the northern Golan Heights for 7 days. This area includes the "Hill of Shouts." The closure is aimed at preventing the Druze from gathering there.

The Golan Heights Druze leaders have expressed dissatisfaction with the traffic restrictions and closure of areas and said it is their right to express their views within the framework of the law. It has been reported that the police and the border police will increase their patrols tomorrow in the Golan Heights Druze villages to forestall any possibility of rioting and breaches of the law and order.

Shultz Reportedly Rejects Murphy Palestinian Idea

TA130550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] An East Jerusalem magazine claims that Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy has recommended that the United States change its position on the Palestinian question, but his ideas were rejected by Secretary of State George Shultz. According to *AL-'AWDAH*, Murphy wanted the United States to acknowledge Palestinian rights to self-determination in confederation with Jordan. He also reportedly proposed that UN Security Council Resolution 242 be amended to recognize Palestinian rights, rather than considering only the refugee problem. A third reported recommendation was that the UN secretary general convene an international conference on the Middle East.

AL-'AWDAH claims Murphy discussed the proposal recently with Palestinian leaders in Washington. One of the leaders he met was East Jerusalem newspaper editor Hanna Sanyurah, who denied that Murphy raised the self-determination issue, and said the assistant secretary was noncommittal when it came up in conversation.

Agriculture Official in PRC To Sign Agreement

TA101149 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by Aharon Pri'el]

[Text] A senior Israeli Government representative arrived in Beijing yesterday to work out the final details of a bilateral agricultural cooperation agreement.

The Israeli representative, Prof Shmu'el Pohoryles, the director of the Joint Agricultural Planning and Development Authority, was invited by the PRC Government following the visit of an Israeli delegation to Beijing last May. The Chinese are especially interested in developing livestock herds, establishing agricultural-industrial cooperatives, developing arid zones, using sophisticated irrigation systems, and setting up fodder-manufacturing plants and an agricultural training farm in various parts of the country.

Prof Pohoryles presented his hosts in Beijing with an unusual gift — the sperm of Israeli bull studs, the first contribution toward the improvement of the Chinese milk-cow herds.

Jordan Freezes W. Bank Funds Over Lack of Support

TA130910 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
13 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text]Our correspondent has learned that the Jordanian Government has frozen all the funds deposited in Amman banks for institutions in the territories and has also suspended all the aid programs. This move is an expression of Jordan's dismay with the absence of responsiveness to King Husayn's initiative. Thus, large sums of money that were deposited in accounts for the municipalities, the universities, the chambers, the cooperative associations and the like will not be available to them. Furthermore, financial resources Jordan has allocated for the building of schools, roads, and other projects will not be handed over to the municipalities and the associations.

Our correspondent points out that Jordan has similarly been creating difficulties in renewing the passports of public figures who have not expressed support for King Husayn, and has forbidden them entry.

Knesset Approves Nisim-Moda'i Portfolio Exchange

TA161226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister promised in the Knesset that he would do all in his power to uphold the coalition agreement. Mr Peres said this during the Knesset debate on the portfolio exchange between the finance minister and the justice minister. The exchange was approved by all the coalition members except for Knesset Member [MK] Matza.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the debate on the portfolio exchange was full of sharp exchanges between the Likud and the Alignment, and that during these the Knesset speaker ordered MK Goldstein to leave the plenum. Mr Peres scoffed at coalition chairman MK Kaufman and reminded him that as deputy finance minister, he was a partner to the failure of the economic policy under the Likud rule. You take this podium and speak so freely, the prime minister remarked to Hayim Kaufman. Go to a Trappist monastery for a prolonged period, he added.

Nisim Interviewed

TA141156 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1109 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Interview with Finance Minister Designate Moshe Nisim by Avshalom Ginosar on 14 April in Jerusalem — recorded]

[Text][Ginosar] Mr Nisim, perhaps I should first ask you this: Twelve hours after the decision, have you gotten used to the idea that as of Thursday you will be finance minister?

[Nisim] I must get used to the idea because I must plunge into the job with all the courage I can muster to tackle all the problems the country is currenly facing. I hope that with God's help I will be able to administer my duties responsibly and calmly.

[Ginosar] Neither your friends nor you mentioned the fact that this was forced upon you. Could you tell us what persuaded you to accept what can be termed your party's decision?

[Nisim] I honestly never thought about assuming such a post because it is not a subject I have dealt with. However, really at the very last moment, I thought about the alternative in which I saw the country bogged down by a deep schism between the various camps involving mutual mudslinging, and elections that could have by nature brought about serious damage, if not a worse fate, to the Israeli economy and Israeli society. The atmosphere would have been venomous. I believe at such moments, when you consider the alternatives, you must sometimes force yourself to do something you may not have otherwise done.

[Ginosar] Which is precisely what you did. It is no secret that you have no academic economic qualifications and that you lack experience in that field. How are you going to cope with this?

[Nisim] It is true that I have never seriously dealt with economics, although I am familiar with economic issues and, at any rate, nearly everyone in Israel encounters them and sometimes even tackles them in some way. I am aware of the responsibility placed on my shoulders, I will study everything properly, and we will employ thorough consideration as befits such an important, delicate, and complex issue. It is not impossible and I hope the job will be fulfilled as it should be.

[Ginosar] Over the past 18 months, the main stars in the economic skies were the prime minister and the finance minister. How do you envision your cooperation with the prime minister in this sphere after the crisis and in light of the mutual accusations exchanged between your two camps?

[Nisim] First of all, I wish to say that I hope to be assisted by the outgoing finance minister, who carried out his job successfully. I hope I will be able to enjoy his advice and benefit from his resourcefulness.

As for the prime minister, we have worked together with myself as justice minister in his government and he the prime minister. I have no doubt about our ability to work in close cooperation in this area. The prime minister has promised to cooperate with me. All in all, I regard this as a very feasible possibility.

[Ginosar] It is common knowledge that you, among others, voted against the economic plan. But by majority vote, the economic plan has been launched and is being implemented. Do you think it warrants some changes at this juncture?

[Nisim] I will refrain from mentioning changes at this point. What I can say is that it is true that I voted against it, and this appears in the minutes of the Cabinet session involved. I did that not because I opposed any economic program; some program was necessary and vital. However, I had some doubts regarding the economy's ability to withstand the harsh measures that involved, among other things, such a serious erosion of workers' salaries. I thought that the plan was too far-reaching in that respect. At this point, I can only thank those who planned and initiated it, and admit that the cooperation that subsequently emerged, plus the fact that the people of Israel realized how right and necessary it was, have outweighed my skepticism. I can only rejoice over this. It can serve as a starting point for continuation and for future leaps ahead. But let us not discuss future plans at the moment.

[Ginosar] Mr Finance Minister-Designate, thank you very much.

[Nisim] Thank you

Deputy Finance Minister To Remain

TA141215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Deputy Finance Minister 'Adi Amoray will remain in office even after Minister Moshe Nisim is appointed finance minister. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that according to the law, the validity of a deputy minister's appointment expires as soon as his minister's tenure terminates. Our correspondent adds that no decision has been made yet on whether Minister Nisim will head the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs.

Midday Papers On Crisis

TA140930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *HADASHOT* believes that the government, whose nudity was bared during the past week, will not be able to recapture the faith of the people. For a whole week it drove everyone crazy, only to remove a talented, albeit talkative, finance minister and replace him with a justice minister who succumbed to party decisions. Although the finance minister does not necessarily have to have an economics degree, a good finance minister must be a strong person and one can hardly expect Moshe Nisim to show any degree of determination.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that we now have a justice minister who was fully qualified to be a good finance minister and a finance minister who does not have a lot of experience in dealing with the country's economy, to put things mildly. However, we have been shown that we have a real man for a prime minister, who really means it when he says that Yitzhaq Moda'i will not be finance minister.

MA'ARIV headlines its editorial: "Miracles Can Happen" [nisim means miracles in Hebrew] and writes that the solution to the crisis helped the Liberal Party preserve its position of power in the government. Nisim and Moda'i are merely trading places, but it is highly doubtful whether the government has maintained its power. Although it appears to have remained intact, its foundations are now shakier.

Morning Press Comments

TA150828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* writes that it is very doubtful that Peres would have acted as he did had he known that his reaction to Yitzhaq Moda'i's outbursts would create a government crisis with such results. Apparently he did not foresee how things would develop, and overestimated his ability to withstand the threats of the Likud. Under these circumstances, Mr Peres should be thankful to Yitzhaq Shamir and the Likud faction for coming up with the solution of exchanging portfolios between two Liberal Party ministers.

HATZOFE writes that on the face of things, the Alignment has won; it insisted that Moda'i be sacked, and he was. Even after the rotation he will not resume the post of finance minister. The resolution of the crisis does not ensure the continuation of the national unity government until the end of its term. The fighting continues, with all its ups and downs. Possibly the real right will start after the rotation, once Mr Shamir becomes prime minister. Shamir faces no less of a threat from within the Likud than from without, and he knows it. Mr Peres' credibility was again tested here; it will be tested as long as this government exists. The government was saved this time, and we can only hope that this is the last crisis it faces.

HAMODI'A says the two sides understood that the solution of early elections would give them neither personal nor partisan gains. Neither party was certain that the situation would change following elections, and therefore they did all they could to save themselves. We must admit, however, that Shim'on Peres has achieved his aim: He removed the difficult man who controled the purse strings and who could have made trouble. The Likud, as opposed to Peres, came out the loser because Moshe Nisim will not be as difficult a nut to crack as the outgoing finance minister.

DAVAR writes that Minister Nisim has no economic experience, but he is a sensible and rational person and if he wins the cooperation and help of the prime minister, as did his predecessor, and gets a little more cooperation and help from his colleagues we may even benefit. The new situation of the portfolio reshuffling was dictated by the tie in the 1984 elections, the national unity government, and the internal conflicts within the Likud. We must not make too many changes in the top echelon of the Finance Ministry; too many ministers and general directors have passed through the two most important portfolios in the government, defense and finance, within the last 10 years.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that Mr Nisim as finance minister will not be the Alignment's dream, but at least he, unlike his Liberal colleague, is a sensible political veteran. In the Treasury he is not likely to come forward with bold initiatives and will, it may be assumed, largely depend on the advice of his civil servants. Admittedly, an excessive dependence by a minister of departmental experts who tend to be of a conservative bent, carries its own dangers. But it is less of a threat to the public weal than the wild posturing to which Moda'i was prone. The other question, of course, is what this swap will hold in store for the country's legal system.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that in order to secure and maintain stability, the finance minister must realize the need for agreement with the economic bodies in the economy, particularly the Histadrut. He must give up attempts to dictate to the Histadrut and manipulate the rate of exchange, taxes, prices, or the interest rates, in order to bypass the agreements. Attempts of these kind will fail and will only bring about power struggles in which the finance minister will be defeated and gain nothing. Therefore the Histadrut and the business sector must be alloed to formulate a cost-of-living increment agreement which the two sides can live with and reach fair wage agreements. The new finance minister will also be tested by his ability to eventually end the economic freeze and by his contribution to the growth of the economy. Freeze, depression, and unemployment, along with renewed inflation, are not signs of success.

Treasury Preparing Second-Stage Economic Program

TA131201 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Report from Jerusalem by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Kramer]

[Text] The Treasury is currently completing a new and detailed plan which constitutes a continuation of the economic program that was launched in July 1985. The plan sets a goal of 16 percent annual inflation for fiscal 1986.

The prime objective of the program is growth, with the maintenance of price stability serving as a cornerstone. The main features of this plan include various measures in the areas of the budget, the capital market, the exchange rate, the balance of payments, and moves toward greater efficiency in the public sector.

In the area of the budget, the plan provides for further cuts at given times; preserves the budget wage guidelines without any real growth (specifically, no pay raises or, alternatively, cutting the number of employees); changes the method of adjusting the budget to prices; introduces budget control and implementation on a quarter-yearly basis; and divides implementation authority among the units together with an assessment of the value and productivity in those units.

The government is also advised not to pass a bill, or issue a regulation, which would entail extra-budgetary expenditures.

In the capital market sphere, measures will be taken to divert credit from short-term to long- and medium-term orientation. A policy will be devised for the government to defray its debts related to bank shares, and bond issues will be released to the private sector. In terms of taxation, there is no intention to lower the rates on marginal income tax.

One goal the plan sets for itself is to reach an equal level of indirect taxes on all goods. The possibility of lowering the tax rates on labor while at the same time maintaining the budgetary framework (in other words, by a parallel and selective slashing of the transfer payments and other expenditures) will also be examined.

On the matter of the exchange rate, there is no intention to impose devaluation, although a certain fluidity of the rate of the shekel compared to other currencies, both upwards and downwards, is not ruled out. The plan is to preserve a rate of exchange-determining mechanism as an "anchor" for the stability of economic price stability.

Consumer Price Index Rises 1.5 Percent in March

TA151615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The consumer price index rose by 1.5 percent in March, the lowest index registered for the month of March in the last 15 years. Our correspondent Arye Salman reports that the index rose by 16 percent over the last 8 months and the annual rate of inflation now stands at 25 percent. The index for April is expected to be much higher in view of the rise in municipal taxes and government levies, and the increase in the price of vegetables, fruits, clothing, and footwear.

May paychecks will not include a tax bracket adjustment or a cost of living increment. As of Thursday, the travel tax will be 182 new shekels.

The prime minister is pleased with the relatively slow rise in the consumer price index. He told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that it shows there is no longer any latent inflation but rather that the economic policy has begun to bear fruit.

Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i predicts that the index for the next 6 months, excluding April, will be lower than the index for March. He told our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein that wage increments should not be paid, there should be no deviations from the budget, and funds accrued from additional cuts in the state budget should be channeled to growth in order to insure the success of the economic program.

The industry and trade minister believes that the index rise conforms with previous expectations and shows that the gradual lift of price controls is correct. He told our correspondent Menahem Friedman that the control over other items will be lifted in May as well.

The Histadrut secretary is also pleased with the relative low rise of the index. At the same time, he criticizes the government for raising the cost of public transportation. He told our correspondent Alex Talmor that the government should also not have lifted the control over various items because, as it turned out, their price rose considerably.

The manufacturers believe that the lull in prices should be used to deal with other important problems, such as the balance of payments. The director of the Manufacturers Association, Arnon Tiberg, pointed out that there has been a serious recession in exports in the last few months.

Tehiya Convention Opens; Arab Resettlement Urged

TA140551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Tehiya Party Convention opened last night in Jerusalem. Tehiya Party Chairman Knesset Member Yuval Ne'eman told the convention that in any peace negotiations, Tehiya's position is that 0.5 million Arabs living in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip should be resettled outside of the Land of Israel. Ne'eman said this was a humanitarian solution to the refugee problem and should not be construed as being racist.

Present at last night's opening was President Hayim Herzog. Today the convention is to move to Qiryat Arba', outside Hebron. As a protest, Peace Now supporters are planning a rally of Arabs and Jews in the Park Hotel in Hebron to coincide with the convention's move. Jewish settlers in the area have distributed leaflets in the town calling on local residents not to join in with the rally. The leaflets say that Peace Now supporters are coming to destroy the Arab-Jewish coexistence in Hebron.

In the opening speech to the convention last night, President Herzog called on the Tehiya Movement to place itself at the forefront of the battle against racism and hatred. President Herzog said racism and hatred were likely to destroy the purity of the struggle for the Greater Land of Israel. The Land of Israel, Herzog said, has first of all to be a moral land based on the love of one's fellow Jew and the love of the stranger as oneself.

Rabin Bans Peace Now March

TA130540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Tehiya Movement opens its convention tonight in Jerusalem. President Hayim Herzog, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir will attend the opening. More than 600 party delegates will attend the convention. The movement is expected to discuss organizational issues. On Monday the Tehiya convention continues in Hebron.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has banned the Peace Now Movement from holding a march to Hebron at the same time Tehiya plans one. Rabin was concerned about outbreaks of violence. Peace Now plans to hold a rally of Arabs and Jews in the Park Hotel in Hebron parallel to the Tehiya convention.

Settlers Attempt To Prevent Rally

TA141840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon there was a Peace Now protest rally in the Hebron Park Hotel. The participants, who included Palestinian figures from the territories, called on the prime minister to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Peace Now members found it difficult to reach Hebron because of roadblocks set up by settlers, and the intervention of the administration was required.

Altogether six buses arrived and several Palestinian figures, including the dismissed mayor of Hebron, Mustafa al-Natshah, and the editor of the *AL-FAJR* paper, Hanna Sanyurah.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 1800 GMT on 14 April adds the following: "Also in Hebron, students demonstrated at the Polytechnic High School. They barricaded roads, and threw stones and bottles at Israeli vehicles. The Army forced its way into the building. There were barricades in the classrooms, and Molotov cocktails on the roof. Seventy students were arrested. The Polytechnic is expected to remain closed tomorrow by military order."]

Convention Ends; Resolutions Adopted

TA160648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Tehiya Party Convention ended early this morning with political, economic, and social resolutions, adn after the reelection of Yuval Ne'eman as party chairman. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that one of the resolutions that was adopted states that within any peace agreement, Israel will demand that the problem of refugees inside Eretz Yisra'el be solved in Arab countries. The Tehiya Convention also strongly condemned the prime minister's declaration that Israel recognizes the existence of a Palestinian nation. It also called on the government not to settle Caada Camp refugees in the Gaza Strip while Egypt continues to violate clauses in the peace agreement.

'Inbari Commentary On Cooperation in Territories

TA111230 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 86 pp 8, 9

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Story Begins at the Beginning"]

[Text] There is a difference between the plans Israel has consolidated for the economic development of the territories this time and previous such plans. The political implications of the plan are also more far-reaching. First, there is the scope: $500 million, a sum that surpasses anything that had previously been planned for the territories. This scope indicates that this time we are no longer talking about another school here, or another irrigation system there, but about the establishment of a real economic infrastructure.

Three types of plans have been made: industrial projects aimed at supplying sources of employment in the territories themselves; the development of an infrastructure of public services such as hospitals and schools; and urban projects involving a plan for the development of municipal services, such as water and sewage systems.

The catch is in industry. This is the first time that one can notice serious thought as regards the industrialization of the territories. Since industry there is still at an embryonic stage, it will be labor-intensive, the type of industry with which Israel, too, took its first steps in that realm. The United Nations Development Program [UNDP] will probably conduct a comprehensive study on the industrial needs in the territories, and the various possibilities that exist.

Even before the 1977 political turnaround, the Military Government had given thought to the importance of developing the territories, but at that time Israel exercised very close coordination with Jordan, resulting in the development of these areas being subjugated to Jordan's interests. This is the primary reason for the emphasis, even at that time, on the development of services rather than industry. Jordan objected to the industrialization of the West Bank and thus perpetuated its pre-6-Day War policy of preferring to develop the East Bank so as to make it the more dominant bank of the Jordan River.

The municipal councils in the territories served as the link between Israel and Jordan, and every municipal development project was given equal Israeli and Jordanian aid. It could be said that Israel and Jordan maintained a type of cooperative in the territories through the municipalities and the development plans.

This condominion broke up after the 1976 municipal elections that brought to the fore the nationalist lists of leftists which, contrary to the old mayors who were close to Israel and Jordan alike, were hated by both Jerusalem and Amman (and also, as shown subsequently, by 'Arafat's PLO).

Thus the Israeli-Jordanian version of "the development of the territories" was swept away, and a new reality was established in which Jordan and the PLO joined together in the "Joint Committee" in Amman to fight against the Palestinian left, which countered by organizing "The National Guidance Committee". Israel was left out of the picture. Since Jordan was the dominant factor in the Jordanian-PLO partnership, no real plans were devised to industrialize and advance the situation in the territories.

Now we are at the stage in which everything is mixed up: The old formula of Israeli-Jordanian cooperation has been shattered, as has the framework built on the debris of the Israeli-Jordanian cooperation. To a large degree, everything is starting all over again.

The question is whether Israel can revive the old formula of cooperation with Jordan, or if it will free itself of the paranoid "war against the PLO" and seek cooperation with the Palestinian organization. The answer to this is largely connected to the nature of the plans Israel has in mind. If it seriously intends to build up "industrial parks," set up an industrial development fund, and establish a real "chamber of commerce" (the existing one is a sad joke,) then it will most likely not enjoy the cooperation of Jordan. On the other hand, the PLO will definitely extend a helping hand to Israel, because the industrialization of the territories is very much its own interest, I believe for obvious reasons that need not be explained. If so, after the Israeli-Jordanian cooperation, which was followed by Jordanian-PLO cooperation, the ground has been prepared for Israeli-PLO cooperation. Yet this subject is linked to domestic developments in Israel and depends on the extent to which the Israelis are capable of rationally analyzing the PLO.

In effect, indirect Israeli-PLO cooperation has already begun to take shape in the form of the international aid organizations which, according to the Israeli plan, will play first violin not only in financing the development programs, but also in actually carrying them out.

An examination of these organizations might reveal rather surprising policy lines that go well beyond the simple policy of development.

Until recently the most important such organization was the American Near East Relief Agency [ANERA]. Since the United States supported a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, ANERA took part in the Joint Committee's development programs; it did not matter if Israel did not like the idea much — ANERA just did not give a damn. ANERA's refusal to coordinate its activities with Israel was the grounds for many clarification talks between Israel and the United States, which resulted in nothing: The Americans supported ANERA, and Israel could hardly do anything about it.

ANERA has since changed its policy and now works in close coordination with Israel, but this is not the most important development. ANERA's glory is waning, and according to the new development plan, the most important organization in the territories will be UNDP. While ANERA is a U.S. organization, UNDP is a UN organization which actually comes to replace UNRWA, not ANERA. This has a double and far-reaching implication: UNDP is closely coordinated with the PLO; Director Bradford Morse admitted this openly during his visit to Israel approximately 3 months ago. ANERA served as a kind of matchmaker between Israel and the PLO. It recently sent inhabitants of the territories to Torino, Italy to take courses in electricity. The Israeli officials told the participants, who were wary: Do not worry, the PLO has approved the trip!!

Furthermore, medical courses conducted by the UN organization in Israel are also approved by the PLO! If this were not the case, it is doubtful that local physicians would have been prepared to study in Israeli hospitals.

Yet these are not the only important points. Bradford Morse added at his news conference in Israel the all-important key phrase: We are not dealing with the Palestinians as refugees but as a nation. This is precisely the formula the PLO wants to add to Resolution 242 so that the Palestinians will be regarded as a nation. UNDP therefore operates on the assumption that UN Resolution 242 has already been amended. And since the main source of funding is the United States, with the director of the organization, Bradford Morse, being a U.S. diplomat, one can assume that this is the trend U.S. policy will follow in dealing with the Palestinian problem.

However, the Americans will not only support indirect Israeli-PLO cooperation through UNDP, but will also back Israel-Jordanian cooperation through a new organization, which is taking its first steps in the territories and which specializes in cooperatives. This organization is the ACDI [Agricultural Cooperative Development International]. The cooperative system is highly developed in Jordan and likewise in the territories. Jordan has organized its loyalists, particularly in the villages, into cooperative unions that market agricultural produce. ACDI activist can be expected to make frequent shuttles between Jerusalem and Amman.

Although many organizations are involved, one should be aware that they are all financed by the United States through the State Department's AID program.

Another matter about which people have been talking in somewhat hushed voices is "the improvement of the refugees' living conditions," otherwise known as another attempt to solve the refugee problem. At the moment Israel's ideas are not being looked upon too favorably by the international organizations, but as the emphasis shifts from the predicament of the refugees to the definition of the Palestinians as a nation, the zealous desire to freeze the refugees' dire living conditions in the camps will diminish. UNRWA, that stalwart preserver of those conditions, has already been weakened and even now is unable to prevent some modest developments, from materializing. These include the sewage plan for Al-Duhayshah and the water supply plans for other camps, not to mention the large-scale rehabilitation program for Gaza. The recent agreement to the plan that calls for the demolition of the deserted structures of the large refugee camp near Jericho is symbolic of the direction that will be followed.

Since Israel's policy has been to free itself of the day-to-day management of affairs in the territories, it will not be tasked with the details of planning and implementation. The file Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, took to the United States provides only general outlines, nothing specific. Israel will only want to be made a partner in coordinating the various plans, mainly in order to prevent any damage to its economy.

At the same time, one must remember that for the moment these are only plans. It will take a great deal of perseverance, adherence to the goal, and sincerity to convert them into a new reality in the territories.

AL-QUDS Editorial

TA111552 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Not a New Discovery"]

[Text] In his speech at the opening session of the Fourth Labor Party Convention, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that we recognize the Palestinian people, and at the same time called on Jordan to enter negotiations with Israel at any level.

The Israeli prime minister acknowledges that the Palestinians are a people; this is nothing new. The existence of the Palestinian people is not a new discovery that requires a reward. Moreover, the issue is not related to the name by which the Palestinians are called. More important are the rights of the Palestinian people as determined by the United Nations in 1974. These comprise the right of return, the right to self-determination, and the right to establish an independent Palestinian state.

The Palestinian people reside on both the soil of their homeland and in the diaspora, and basically the issue is the concept of their legitimate national rights. If the Israeli prime minister is really intent on achieving a comprehensive, durable, and just peace, then he should address the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, and should turn to negotiate with the leadership of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO.

The entire world has come to realize that it is due to the unequivocal U.S.-Israeli refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination that all peace efforts have come to a dead end.

The Israeli prime minister is undoubtedly aware that talk about the transfer of authority and implementation of self-rule is basically inconsistent with the aspirations of the Palestinian people, who desire fulfillment of the right to self-determination and liberation from occupation.

We believe that statements and talk about new initiatives and ideas will not help bring the sides in the conflict to the negotiating table. Whoever is bent on achieving real peace should talk about and recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, chief of which is the right to self-determination.

'Terrorists' Houses in Nabulus Area Demolished

TA151636 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The security forces this afternoon tore down the houses of three residents of the village of Burqa near Nabulus. The three admitted to having stabbed a tour guide in the center of Sabastiyah in October 1985. The guide sustained medium wounds, and suffered from cuts in his back and neck. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that one of the terrorists escaped to Jordan after the stabbing incident, infiltrated into our territory later, and was caught by the security forces.

OAU Head Condemns U.S. Raid Against Libya

AB151746 Paris AFP in French 1722 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Apr (AFP) — OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou today deplored "the American raid against the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi."

Speaking at a brief press conference, he added that the OAU "totally disapproves of the American raid," whatever the pretext. "There are other ways than through arms to settle disputes," he further said.

"The United States, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, has the responsibility, more than anyone else, to safeguard world peace," he concluded.

Mr Oumarou was on a stopover in Nairobi today on his way from Mauritius where he had taken part in the first conference of OAU ministers of culture.

He will go to Yaounde tomorrow morning for a meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Africa being held in preparation for the UN special session on the economic situation of Africa due in New York City late in May.

Hopes for Peaceful Solution

EA152043 Nairobi KNA in English 1650 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, 15 April: The secretary general of the OAU, Mr Ide Oumarou, has stated that his organisation would like to see the ongoing conflict between America and Libya solved by peaceful rather than military means. Mr Oumarou emphasised that there are international rules of resolving conflicts between nations which America, particularly being a member of the UN Security Council, was aware of. The secretary general was speaking at a press conference in Nairobi this evening where he has stopped over for 1 day from Mauritius where he was been attending a meeting of African ministers of culture.

Reacting to reports that American warplanes have attacked installations in Libya, the OAU boss said he would not like to see Libya turned into a theatre of conflict in Africa where problems were solved by "law of the jungle". He said no arrangements have as yet been made for African countries to call a summit to discuss the conflict between washington and Tripoli.

Earlier, on arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Mr Oumarou observed that America, being a powerful member of the United Nations Organisation, should protect smaller nations like Libya which, he noted, was a member of the OAU.

OAU Condemns U.S. 'Wanton Aggression'

EA151837 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The OAU today strongly condemned the latest American air strikes against military installations in Tripoli and Banghazi and called on all peace-loving countries to urge the Reagan administration to refrain from any other contemplated acts of aggression against Libya. The OAU in a press release said in ordering a massive air strike to bomb alleged military barracks and installations in Tripoli and Banghazi, causing material damage, loss of innocent lives, the Reagan administration has once again proved its arrogance and disregard for international law, the Charter of the UN which is the symbol of world peace, stability and unity of mankind. The OAU strongly condemned this latest American raid into Libya and reaffirmed its total solidarity with the people of Libya and called on all peace-loving forces to urge the present administration to desist from any such wanton acts of aggression.

African Nations To Ask for 10-Year Debt Moratorium

AB142200 Paris AFP in French 1119 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Yaounde, 13 Apr (AFP) — Africa "acknowledges its debt, but asks the international community for a 10-year moratorium" in order to enable it to "revive its economies" the ECA [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa] executive secretary, Prof Adebayo Adedeji, said in an interview granted the Cameroonian daily *CAMEROON TRIBUNE* on Saturday in Yaounde.

According to Mr Adebayo Adedeji, African countries currently spend an average of 30 percent of their revenues to pay their external debt, which in 1985 was evaluated at $170 million. Even if this debt is less than that of Latin America, it can still alarm the continent, the ECA executive secretary pointed out.

The debt servicing of African countries amounted to $4 billion in 1982 and will increase to $23 billion between 1986 and 1990, which will be "far from their capacities," Professor Adebayo continued. He added, "I personally think that the international community has an interest in aiding African countries."

Speaking of the desire of the countries of the continent to implement the "OAU priority program for the continent's economic revival," which was outlined during the 21st summit of the organization (last July in Addis Ababa), Mr Adebayo Adedeji stated that there is "a link between the desire of the international community to help African countries and the capacity of these debtors to revive their economies."

"We think," Mr Adebayo continues," that the UN will favorably tackle this issue during its extraordinary session to be held from 27 to 31 May in New York."

The "alarming" economic degradation of the continent, generally attributed to the drought and to the desert encroachment, also stems from a hostile external environment, the executive secretary also said that "one should naturally also cite the political responsibility of African governments."

Considering this situation, he recalled, after sounding the alarm in 1970, the ECA called together the heads of state and government in 1980 in the Nigerian capital where they put together what is today called the "Lagos Plan of Action." "One of the objectives of this plan," the executive secretary said, "is to change the economic sturctures inherited from colonization through the limitation of imports of products of all kinds," in order for African economies to avoid "being completely stifled."

The continent's experts, who are currently meeting in Yaounde in order to prepare for the 12th ECA ministerial conference (from 17 to 21 April in the Cameroonian capital) think that an African monetary system would largely contribute to this change, by bringing about a solution to the many existing national currencies which all depend on foreign ones, Mr Adebayo recalled.

"An African currency would be ideal, he said, but we prefer a compensatory system. Therefore [words indistinct] in West Africa and Central Africa (the ECOWAS and the Economic Community of Central African States), whereas a third one is being studied in southern Africa.

"The aim is to overcome the obstacles impending the convertibility of the currencies of these subregion," Mr Adebayo explained. He also added that the project of the African monetary system, which has been planned since 1970 and which should open to "kique monetary fund like in Europe," is underway. It is on the agenda of the ECA session and (?might well) be sent to the conference of African finance ministers to convene at the end of June in Libreville.

"Africans," the executive secretary concluded, "must first count on their own resources." The African countries which appeal to the IMF when confronted with serious problems of payment, can but yield to its conditions (that Mr Adebayo terms as "harsh"), "cut their imports and their budgets, devaluate the national currency, and transform their economic structures."

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Another Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

LD151912 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Algeria, which yesterday in a statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry condemned all aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, follows very closely the development of the situation in this region of the Mediterranean.

President Chadli Bendjedid this afternoon received a telephone call from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. A first telephone conversation took place yesterday evening between the two heads of state.

FLN Calls for Emergency Arab Summit

LD161237 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The FLN Central Committee Political Bureau this morning held an emergency meeting under the chairmanship of Chadli Bendjedid FLN secretary general and president of the Republic, to discuss the developments in the region in the light of the U.S. aggression on the fraternal Libyan people and to evaluate the dangerous dimensions of this aggressive action. In view of the gravity of the situation, Algeria calls for the holding of an extraordinary Arab summit conference urgently to discuss consequences of this aggression and to adopt the proper joint measures.

U.S. Attack Termed Return to Law of Jungle

LD152301 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The savage aggression carried out by the U.S. naval and air forces against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was not a surprise to anyone. For some time, the United States has worked for the launching of a crazy campaign and has mobilized its information apparatuses in order to prepare particularly U.S. and European public opinion, for carrying out this blatant aggression. Why particularly the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; why did the United States choose this particular time, and what are all the aims behind this aggression? A number of questions present themselves, and they do not need a lot of attention to be answered.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is an Arab state to which the U.S. view of this region and its standpoint toward the Arabs in general, completely applies in the framework of the policy the U.S. Administration has persistently adopted toward the Arabs. During recent years, and since Reagan has assumed the post of U.S. President, we have lived through successive situations, the least of which can be said about them is that they dripped with hatred for the Arab peoples, despite the U.S. interests in this arena. This time, however, matters have exceeded all calculations and have reached their height. What a shame that the United States declares war and mobilizes its fleets and Air Force to strike against a state which is smaller in number and power, and which is situated thousands of kilometers from it. What logic or law are we living? What principles and values are left to humanity? A sovereign states is faced with an overt aggression, in front of those who claim to uphold human rights and abide by the international laws which forbid aggression. If the issue here concerns the international community as a whole, it concerns particularly the situations in the Arab arena and what they have become, and the U.S. conviction that this vast world, with all its huge material potentialities, has become paralyzed and is unable to represent any threat to it. It is this conviction which has driven the United States to this blatant aggression, after it had prepared the ground and adopted the policy of bringing the Arab nation to its knees, and defeat the Arab man and remove his will of steadfastness and confrontation.

O brothers, this is a precedent which is undoubtedly dangerous not only for the Arab region alone, but at the international level, because the aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is considered an obvious declaration of the logic of force and the return of mankind to the ages of the law of the jungle. The responsibility thus, is not only the responsibility of Libya and the Arab world, but that of the whole international community which has been concerned through its struggles and sacrifices, with the consecration of the law and human principles, to avert the dangers of the wars, oppression and exploitation. Here the United States opens a dangerous road at the time when the voices of truth on all the continents are calling for the need to complete the freedom of the peoples, and are requesting compensation for the past tragedies of colonialism in order to serve these oppressed peoples. What is left, and what to do? The answer is difficult, and the anger of bottled-up emotions is increasing. Shall we get the answer from Beirut, and from the expulsion of the Palestinians, from the Iraq-Iran war? Shall we get the answer from Latin America, and South Africa? Perhaps we satisfy ourselves with the eloquence and strength of the condemnatory Arab statements. [passage indistinct]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message

LD161505 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1459 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — At noon today the brother leader of the revolution received the Soviet ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, who conveyed to him a written message from the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, containing the Soviet posture vis-a-vis the U.S. abortive barbaric aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Reports Issued on 'New' U.S. Attacks on Tripoli

F-111's En Route From UK

LD161009 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0953 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — It was learned a short while ago that a number of F-111 aircraft have taken off from the U.S.

military bases in Britain toward the Jamahiriyah.

These aircraft will be arriving now or, very shortly in the Jamahiriyah.

This is to stress that the aggression against the Jamahiriyah is a joint U.S.-NATO-British aggression.

Attacks Made Via Tunisian Territory

LD161529 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1512 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — A spokesman for the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated the following:

The United States, in its aggression against Libya, uses Tunisian territory and airspace. Crossings and the assault approach against us are being made via Tunisian territory and airspace.

Two Planes Reportedly Downed

LD152016 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2002 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received the following news:

Since 2100 today U.S. aircraft have continued their bombing of residential and civilian quarters in the city of Tripoli.

Our air defense forces clashed with them and shot down two aircraft.

The U.S. aerial bombing is still continuing and our air defense forces are still confronting the attacking aircraft.

Two More Planes Said Downed

LD152244 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother viewers, since 2100 today U.S. aircraft have continued their bombing of civilian and residential quarters of Tripoli. Our air defense forces engaged them.

We have just received the following:

Our air defenses continue their confrontation of the raiding U.S. aircraft. Two aircraft were shot down, in addition to the two previous aircraft which were shot down. Therefore a total of four aircraft have been shot down.

Damascus on Resumed Attacks

JN152027 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli — U.S. warplanes tonight resumed barbaric raids on a number of facilities and installations in the Libyan capital. The sounds of bombardment and Libyan air defenses are heard all over the city. It is believed that the current bombardment is aimed at the Libyan air base which is about 20 miles away from Tripoli, in addition to some Libyan coastal installations.

Darkness is overwhelming the city as a result of a blackout and extinguished lights. Moreover, the Libyan air defenses and Libyan Armed Forces are putting up fierce resistance against the raiding planes in order to prevent them from achieving their aims.

New U.S. Attack Fails

LD161500 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1433 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Brothers, we have just received the following:

The U.S. enemy extended the sphere of his failed barbaric attack by this morning bombing residential areas, schools and hospitals in the towns of (Tarhunah), (Al-Allus) and Tripoli. The attack was also aimed at the broadcasting headquarters.

These hostile aircraft failed to hit their targets, dropping their bombs far away from these targets.

Our air defenses downed four fighter-bomber aircraft, and the remaining raiding aircraft fled.

Forward, the armed struggle continues.

TANJUG Reporter Notes New Firing

LD160944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0043 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Apr 16 (TANJUG) — TANJUG correspondent in Tripoli Dejan Lukic reports:

Anti-aircraft artillery fire again burst out over Tripoli at 01:32 a.m. local time today and rumble of explosions was heard to the west of the Libyan capital.

The anti-aircraft artillery fire was of short duration.

At the moment, it is hard to be more specific.

It is not clear what might be the targets after last night's three waves of bombings of targets both east and west of Tripoli.

The atmosphere in Tripoli is one of nervous strain after several air alerts and much destruction. Every shot might be a sign of further tensions or cause for heightened apprehension.

U.S. Said To Admit Losing 'Another' F-111, F-14

LD161126 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1047 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr (JANA) — The American enemy has admitted the loss of another strategic F-111 aircraft and that its two pilots are still missing.

The American enemy has also admitted the loss of an F-14 aircraft.

U.S. Officials Cited on Losses

LD161128 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr (JANA) — American officials have stated that only 9 of the 18 planes that took off from American bases in Britain have returned. The planes were strategic F-111 bombers.

U.S. Said 'Surprised' by Air Defenses' Resistance

LD151818 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1745 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. Administration's War Minister, Caspar Weinberger,admitted that the U.S. Air Force was surprised by the fierce resistance by the Libyan Arab air defenses. Weinberger said that this was first time since the Vietnam war the U.S. Administration carried out such a raid.

So, the will of defiance and resistance of the Libyan Arab people was confirmed by the U.S. Administration's war minister. Therefore, the enemy and the friend, those near and those far away, admit that this force — defiance, faith and revolution — will be victorious (? because) of its leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Call Issued for Downed Pilots To Be 'Captured'

LD152250 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2232 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] To the masses of the people's congresses, to the masses of our armed people, to the revolutionary force of the city of Tripoli and its suburbs, we call on you to hunt down the American pilots whose aircraft have been destroyed and to capture them, look for them until you capture them.

Pilots Said Hiding Uniforms

LD161306 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — U.S. pilots whose planes have been downed are hiding their military uniforms in an attempt to escape. They fear the citizens who have been chasing them with police dogs in order to kill them in accordance with the principle of reciprocal treatment, as happened when the U.S. invaders killed the crew of a Libyan boat which was struck last March off the Gulf of Sidra.

Fighting Reported in Tripoli Between Factions

JN161321 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text]Gunshots were heard in several parts of the Libyan capital, Tripoli, today. Reporters who were on their way to where Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was scheduled to hold a news conference said they saw battles taking place apparently between conflicting Libyan factions.

Other reporters in a hotel overlooking the sea said they saw a gunboat open fire from the capital's port. In the meantime, antiaircraft gunfire and artillery shelling, as well as light weapons, were heard intermittently. However, the situation was calm against after about 30 minutes and the reporters managed to return to the cars which will carry them to the Bab al-'Aziziyah barracks, Col al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters.

The U.S. NBC television correspondent said that the exchange of fire was particularly concentrated in the Al-'Aziziyah area, which could mean that a power struggle is underway in Libya.

BBC Reports Headquarters Gunfire

LD161257 London BBC Domestic Service in English
1236 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Telephone interview with BBC Tripoli correspondent Phil Jones, from the "World at One" program presented by Robin Day]

[Text][Day] Now we go back to the Libyan capital, Tripoli where, as you heard from David Willet on this program few moments ago, there has been an outbreak of shooting and heavy arms fire around the barracks where Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is said to be. There is speculation, but only speculation that there may have been a coup against Col al-Qadhdhafi. Our special correspondent Phil Jones was in the thick of it. Phil Jones, tell us about it:

[Jones] We were invited along to a press conference at the barracks for the international press corps to see the colonel. As we drew up slowly by the barracks wall, there was an outbreak of firing. Soldiers ran out of the barracks, seemingly to me to be looking over their shoulders. The firing seemed to be across the bus, over the top of the bus, or maybe inside the barracks. It's really quite honestly impossible to say exactly where it was coming from.

There was also the crack of a couple of mortars. They've also obviously been brought into play. We were driven at high speed through the thick of all this and then driven away again at high speed. The whole town seemed to be in a panic. There were armed gunmen or armed patrols on each street corner waving us through. There was a sound of horns, of squealing tires as hordes of people panicked, probably just trying to get out of the way.

[Day] Where are you?

[Jones] We were in a bus being taken to the barracks and threw ourselves on the floor of that bus when the firing broke out.

[Day] Where are you now?

[Jones] We are now back in the (Al-Odiziah) hotel. We were driven back here directly and herded off the bus, and, of course, the first place we made for was a telephone to tell you about it.

[Day] Is there any sign of tanks or helicopters?

[Jones] Not one at all. But right outside my front window here there is an offshore patrol boat, an armed patrol boat, which has been pulled from its station about 200 yards down the road at the docks and is now moored with its guns facing into town.

[Day] Is there any sign of American involvement, either in terms of people or aircraft?

[Jones] No, I don't think so. All we've seen here are local people. They're carrying AK rifles, Kalashnikov rifles, There's no sign of any American involvement as far as I can see.

[Day] What of any Libyans you've had a chance to speak to? What do they think is going on?

[Jones] I'm afraid I haven't had a chance to speak to anyone. The ride was a high-speed one right back here through the thick of the panicking traffic. We've just arrived back.

[Day] And having had a chance to speak to other journalists — being the best substitutes for Libyans — what do you think they think is going on?

[Jones] Well, that's what we'd like to know. It is a coup organized just a couple of days after the American air raid, organized by the Americans, or is this just a purely internal affair? These are the questions yet to be answered.

[Day] And we look forward to hearing your answers when you've got them.

Phil Jones, thank you [for] reporting from the thick of the shooting and the chaos which has broken out in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, this morning. This happened as jouranlists were being taken to the barracks where Col Al-Qadhfhafi had his headquarters. Well, you heard the report from Phil Jones, and the atmosphere in Tripoli in the part where he is extremely tense.

Source Denies BBC Report

LD161521 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — An information source has denied the report carried by London radio in its news bulletin this afternoon to the effect that its correspondent in Tripoli heard gunfire when he approached the Bab al-Aziziyah barracks, and that there was a rebellion.

The information source has described this as lies devoid of any truth.

The source said that at the time when these journalists were outside the hotel where they resided, near that area, our air defenses were confronting a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft.

While categorically denying this we invite all journalists, including this correspondent himself, further, we invite all of Tripoli to visit this area, in order to report the truth and to ensure press integrity which the BBC correspondent has failed to uphold.

Likewise, we invite the ambassadors and members of the diplomatic corps in Tripoli to visit this area, the Bab al-Aziziyah barracks, and any other area, inside or outside Tripoli, in order to ascertain the truth and refute false allegations that have no relation to the truth, the fact being that in the Jamahiriyah there are an armed people who violently confront the cowardly and failing U.S. aggressors.

Further on Headquarter's Gunfire

BK161333 London BBC World Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Shooting has broken out at the headquarters of the Libyan leader, Colonel Qadhdhafi, in Tripoli a day after the United States bombing raids on Tripoli an Banghazi. Correspondents, who were being taken to the Libyan leader's first news briefing on the attack, ran into fire from automatic weapons as they approached the 'Aziziyah barracks which had been one of the targets of the American attacks. The two buses carrying the correspondents swerved through the shooting and drove back to the hotels. They saw many armed people on the streets. The correspondents said shooting appeared to be coming from both inside and outside the barracks and soldiers guarding it were seen diving into underground shelters. A BBC correspondent, who was caught up in the shooting, says he believes there was also mortar fire near the barracks and when the correspondents returned to their hotels they saw a patrol boat with its missiles and antiaircraft guns pointing over the city. Our correspondent says it is not clear what was taking place, but it appeared to be a purely internal affair with no sign of any involvement of the United States forces. Our correspondent says gunfire had broken out during the night in the area of the barracks. And at the time, Libyan air defenses were again in action, firing from various parts of Tripoli. The United States Defense Department has denied Libyan reports that American planes carried out more attacks.

EFE Reports Further

PA161334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1248 GMT 16 Apr 86

[By Vidal Coy]

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (EFE) — There was shooting with small arms today at 0205 local time (1205 GMT) near the Bab al 'Aziziyah fortress in Tripoli, the usual residence of Libyan leader Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi.

A group of foreign journalists "were taken out" of the Al Kabir Hotel this afternoon, shortly before 1400, and were put into two buses, without any information from the Libyan Information Ministry regarding their destination.

After crossing the city heading toward the Bab al-Aziziyah neighborhood, which was one of the most affected by the U.S. bombing early Tuesday morning, this special correspondent heard firing with small arms and mortars, when passing by the corner of Al-Qadhdhafi's fortress-residence.

Instead of stopping, the bus transporting the group of journalists passed in front of the fortress' main entrance and door, while the shooting continued, and the guards posted over the main wall fired back in a direction that EFE's special correspondent was not able to determine, and the bus continued to move as it returned to the hotel.

"During the ride, from the bus the group of journalists saw many members of the revolutionary committees dressed in civilian clothes and armed, as well as members of the people's militias dressed in olive green uniforms, who ran toward the Libyan leader's residence and posted themselves at the intersections to direct the traffic."

During the 10-minute ride back to the hotel, the reporters saw many Libyan civilians coming out of their houses frightened by the sounds of the shooting.

SR-71 Condenamed 'Blackbird' Violates Air Space

LD161259 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1248 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Brothers in challenge. Brothers in steadfastness. We have just received the following report:

At 1400 today [1200 GMT] an American SR-71 aircraft — codenamed Blackbird — violated Libyan Arab airspace off the Libyan shores. It was engaged by our air defenses and prevented from realizing its aims.

U.S. Congressmen Cited on 'Solidarity' With Libya

LD161748 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Two U.S. Congressmen contacted the Arab People's Congress Bureau in Paris. They are John (?Dingell), Democrat from Detroit; and Nick (Name indistinct), Democrat from Virginia, and expressed their wish to visit the Jamahiriyah to express their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and to see the brutal work committed by the Reagan administration.

U.S. Expected To Launch Propaganda Campaign

LD161504 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Let the Arab masses, the peoples of the world and its revolutionary and progressive forces know that the Americans and their Western allies intend to escalate their attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They have begun by spreading tendentious propaganda and groundless fabrications.

They have embarked on paving the way for this attack of theirs by trying to cast doubt on the truth of the reports made by neutral newsmen. The Americans have in fact denied several irrefutable truths, presenting instead empty fabrications.

These fabrications have been echoed by some Western radio stations, primarily the tendentious English [as heard] radios. We warn of the consequences of any fresh escalation of the U.S.-Atlanticist air attacks.

Lebanese Radio Reports Al-Qadhdhafi Seen on TV

NC160506 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi last night appeared on Libyan television in the company of the Soviet ambassador. There was no sound and the segment lasted no longer than 15 seconds. Al-Qadhdhafi was seen wearing a turban that covered his ears and a large part of his forehead. Several times he closed his eyes and turned his head backwards. He also showed signs of fatigue.

Reportage on Commentaries in Wake of U.S. Air Raids

'Revolution Leadership' Statement

LD161337 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Statement from the Revolution Leadership" — JANA headline. — Monitored Libyan media have not previously been observed to use the term "Revolution Leadership" (qiyadat al-thawrah). The term is apparently new as far as official titles of collective bodies whose duties include issuing statements in the Jamahiriyah are concerned.]

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — It has become evident that while they are bravely facing the aggression, the Libyan Arab people are facing a 10th crusade by NATO, starting with the United States through Europe to the Zionist enemy, which Libya has fought and exposed to aggression because of its pan-Arab stances. This makes the NATO crusade offensive against it an offensive against the entire Arab nation, and affirms a historic fact, namely that Libya's borders do not start at Ras Agadir and end at Um Msa'id, but extend from the ocean to the gulf by virtue of the pan-Arab objectives which are epitomized by the Libyan Arab people who are bravely fighting for them today as they did in the past in more than just one place.

1. The revolution leadership [qiyadat al-thawrah] wishes with courage and respect, to show the masses of the Arab and Islamic nation that this aggression was an unjust and unjustified aggression.

2. Taking part in this aggression is NATO, led by the United States and the Zionist enemy, and the aggression is being carried out for crusading racist fanatic motives directed against Islam, the East and the Arab nation.

3. The Jamahiriyah is today a victim of the pan-Arab cause, for which it is fighting, headed by the Palestine cause, Arab unity, the liberation of the Arab masses and the realization of the cultural revival of the Arab nation.

4. It should be clear that these raids, which start from Britain and U.S. aircraft carriers have failed to accomplish any of their objectives. The Jamahiriyah has not succumbed or surrendered. It will not abandon its revolutionary principles and its alignment with the Arab masses, and will not retract from its pan-Arab commitment to the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea, and from the north to the south, nor will it abandon the cause of Arab unity, the cause of unifying the Arabs in one state. It will not abandon its support for the cause of freedom throughout the

world.

5. The socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, should shoulder its international responsibilities in an actual war being waged by NATO against a small neutral people.

6. The Arab states have begun issuing statements. We would like to reaffirm that the United States is not fought with statements but by material measures, including: cutting off oil to the United States and those supporting it; a comprehensive economic boycott of the United States and those standing with it; and the withdrawal of Arab credits from U.S. banks so that Arab efforts for resisting the aggression can be diverted to direct fighting against the United States. Reagan has described these statements as being empty words made by Arabs to Al-Qadhdahfi.

7. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah welcomes the summit conference being proposed by the Arabs. However, summit meetings alone are not important; what is important is what these meetings issue in terms of measures and material and practical stances that can halt U.S. arrogance and haughtiness and bring it back to its senses, and which impose respect for the Arabs as a great nation. A summit conference should be a conference of practical resolutions so that the confrontation will be a pan-Arab one, from the ocean to the gulf.

8. The Arab masses should shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities and directly involve themselves in the battle. They should not be prevented from exercising their right to defend their values, existence and future, because the battle concerns their destiny and future. The Islamic masses, which number 1 billion Muslims, should arouse the zeal of resistance among themselves to fight on Libya's side against the crusade of the United States, the West and Israel, who are conducting a war against the East in order to punish an Islamic revolution which is working for the rebirth of the Islam of martyrdom and the Islam of Jihad, and rejects submission to the United States, that by its aggression against Libya does not want Islam to rise or the East to discover the sources of its self-power. For these reasons the Libyan Arab people find themselves a victim of the crusade invasion. The Islamic masses should not want but should conduct themselves according to their feelings; no power can prevent them from shouldering their responsibilities.

'Answer Assault With Assault'

LD151750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan Foreign Minister Kamil Hasan Mansur, who was in Tehran to take part in the tripartite meeting of the Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian foreign ministers, held a press and radio-television conference before leaving Tehran for New Deihi with our country's foreign minister to attend the nonaligned conference. During the press and radio-television conference, the Libyan foreign minister said: I believe that this visit was successful. We reached some decisions on relations between nations and on international issues, which are reflected in a joint communique of the three countries.

On the United States' aggression against Libya, he said: We believe that this aggression was not, in fact, against the Libyan nation alone. Rather, it can be considered as an act of criminal aggression against Third World nations. In our opinion, the United States has been planning this aggression for a long time. But the world's nations could not believe that the United States could have reached such a state of barbarism as to launch such an assault against a small nation. It is obvious that we shall not remain calm in the face of U.S. aggression and we are not going to surrender, nor shall we change our stance on the struggle against the United States. We will stand against the United States even if we are to be totally destroyed.

Continuing his press conference, the Libyan foreign minister said: We warn the world that it should not allow the U.S. gang to destroy the gains of global civilization. The United States attacked non-military areas and schools with the approval of the Western powers. Iran, Syria, and Libya are aware of their responsibilities in the world and we are going to answer assault with assault and we shall force the enemy to retreat.

He added: In fact, the assault against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a link in the chain of aggression of U.S. imperialism against progressive and militant countries. We believe that these assaults are not directed against the Libyan nation alone: It is considered as an assault against all nations of the world. This assault had such precursors as the United States' attacks on Nicaragua, Grenada, and other countries. The Libyan example is only one instance of such aggressive policies and this assault was in fact, directed against the entire Arab and Islamic nation and the peace-loving countries of the world. It is, therefore, necessary to stand against it.

While stressing that we shall employ all our means and possibilities against this aggression, he said: When we say all means and possibilities, we have military means in mind as well. If it is proved that a country has cooperated with the United States in this aggression, our stance against that country will be the same as our stance against the United States.

Retaliation Termed 'Self-Defense'

LD151305 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English
1248 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A top Libyan diplomat in London today warned that Britain's support for the United States would make it a target for revenge attacks. "We are going to face the American imperialists anywhere and we are going to attack their bases anywhere. We are going to fight. It's self defence," Mr Salam Msalem [spelling as received] told ITN [Independent Television Network].

"Any country supporting the American aggression will be a target for everything," said Mr Msalem, who looks after Libyan interest in Britain.

The diplomat, who works from the Saudi Arabian Embassy in London, said Britain's involvement would "have a great impact, both militarily and politically, in the future".

Vienna Peoples's Bureau Statement

AU151723 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1720 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Round-Up of Austrian and international reactions to the U.S. air raid on Libya, prepared by Austrian radio reporter Harry Sichrowski]

[Excerpts] In a statement, the Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna — that is the name of the Libyan diplomatic mission — called Reagan a neo-Hitler and ugly American who spreads war and aggression throughout the world.

Self-defense is now Libya's right and duty, the statement continues. It makes no mention of counterstrikes outside Libya.

Determination Expressed for Revenge

LD151845 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What has the leader of international terrorism reaped from his barabric aggression against the Arab Libyan people? What has he reaped except shame and disgrace, defeat and curses?

The free and valiant sons of Libya have unflinchingly confronted the U.S. invaders' aircraft that had infiltrated like bats to strike at Libyan achievements in civilization and kill its children, women and old people.

The free sons of Libya have courageously confronted the barbaric aggressors and made them drink from the same cup. And, at this hour, the free sons of Libya are preparing to annihilate any new U.S. aggression.

It is time now for the silly terrorist Reagan to realize that the military aircraft he sends to kill the children of Libya cannot return to their bases in safety as if they would be returning from a promenade in the air. They will be destroyed and smashed; no pilot will return to his family except in a coffin.

The Arab Libyan people are determined to take revenge and to slaughter any pilot who violates its territorial integrity. Libya will not apply the conventions of war regarding such a pilot because those pilots who obey the orders of the administration of terrorist Reagan are in fact committing acts that fall within the framework of international terrorism, which the United States and its leader are considered to be a part of. Let the U.S. pilots know that their President, the mad terrorist, is sending them to the slaughter, to a dark fate — to their deaths. Either these pilots rebel against their silly and errant administration or they can expect death, a slaughter, if they carry out any aggression. No pity will be shown toward he who seeks to kill our children, our women — our people; no pity will be shown toward he who aims to destroy our civilization-related achievements; no pity will be shown toward he who seeks to humiliate us and infringe on our dignity.

U.S. To Be 'Confronted'

LD152104 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1740 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is not strange that a terrorist state such as America, should launch a treacherous aggression on a people [words indistinct]. But what is strange is that the pirates seek justification for their action in international law and install themselves as protectors of international law while they themselves deprive the world of living under the umbrella of a respectful international law. It is not strange to see a terrorist state such as America using its aircraft to bomb civilians, but the strange thing is that America is a super power behaving according to the logic of coward pirates, bombing civilians, killing scores of civilians, while claiming that it is anxious not to harm civilians. It is not strange to see a terrorist stage such as America creating pretexts for launching the aggression, but the strange thing is for America to claim that its aggression is self-defense.

No one in this world is disputing the United States' right to sovereignty over the U.S. territories. But, the entire world does not recognize any U.S. sovereignty over any part of land or water outside U.S. territory and water. Had the United States confined its istelf to its own boundaries and abandoned the dreams and illusions of being great, and abandoned its attempts to impose its domination over others, the world would not have been, from time to time, subjected to the dangers of war and destruction.

Why does the United States contest the sovereignty of we Arabs, over our own territories? Are not the confrontation and struggle against the United States due to the attempts by the United States to undermine our sovereignty and make us kneel? Therefore, who is defending himself? Is it the coward U.S. [word indistinct] who attacks others, or is it us who do not want more than our sovereignty over our own land, no more than the liberation of our occupied land and the cleansing of Palestine or the Zionist base?

Some European states, including Britain, should have — while in actual fact resembling a person sitting on a powder keg and a box of dynamite as a result of the presence of U.S. military bases on their territories — played the role of an advisor, at least, offering good counsel to the United States so that the Washington administration may lessen its madness and not get involved in a war whose consequences these states cannot escape. But these European states, including Britain, colluded in the dark. The statements made by their officials before the aggression (?indicated) that a plan for aggression was prepared and that coordination with regard to the implementation of this plan was (?completed) [words indistinct] but its allies are partners to its aggression. This openly and clearly proves that the entire crusading West (?has) concealed grudges, and aims to destroy the Arabs in the service of Zionism and the aims of imperialism.

Britain is the closest ally of the United States and the most Western state involved in the collusion with the Reagan administration against the Jamahiriyah. (?Proof of this) lies in the admissions made by the Americans who said that their aircraft had taken off from the U.S. military bases in Britain with the knowledge of the British Government. Statements made by the English officials — Thatcher, Howe, (?Parsons) — said so.

Megalomania and dreams about the vital [word indistinct] were the cause for the outbreak of World War II. The United States today is inflicted with megalomania and the vital [word indistinct] more and more seriously than those madmen who sparked off WWII. If the world is concerned about its own safety, peace, and existence, then it has to embark on a precautionary measure that leads to its salvation, before it is too late, from the new madmen in the United States. The United States, which thinks that it is above the United Nations and which violates international law daily, has no place in the United Nations. The rightful and most suitable place for the U.S. Administration officials is a mental hospital and not the lobbies of the United Nations. The United Nations constantly complains of the United States and its Zionist foster child, and the racists in South Africa. The United States works for dominating the United Nations and spreading its influence over it in an attempt to safeguard Zionism in Palestine, racism in South Africa, and fascism in the countries the United States considers as being its vital (?space). The United Nations complains of and condemns those who violate international law, the pirates who destroy world peace.

The Washington administration imagines that it is in a position of strength that cannot be conquered, and imagines that by way of brute force, the force of aggression and terrorism, — it can put an end to the bastion of pan-Arabism, the fortress of international struggle for freedom. But all this is in vain! Today we are more confident than ever before that the United States' might is conquerable. Today, we are more confident than ever before that we are equally capable of standing proudly against the U.S. treacherous might and of utterly defeating it. We are confronting the United States. We are backed by a great history and a great and immortal civilization. We are surrounded by a nation which knows full well why the United States carries out an aggression against us. This nation realizes that the United States wants to impose surrender on us, the same as it has imposed it on some others, and that the United States wants to make us its own slaves. But we have decided to stand, challenge, and fight in defense of our nation, history, and civilization in confronting a state which lacks history and civilization.

The cowardly and treacherous aggression which led to the killing of scores of Libyan Arab civilians does not aim at the Jamahiriyah alone but the whole of the Arabs, from the gulf to the ocean. Concentration on the Jamahiriyah is because the Jamahiriyah is the fortress which destroys the plans of imperialism and the dreams of Zionism. We, while calling on the masses of our nation to immediately enter the war against the United States, call on these masses to take the initiative of attack before the United States attacks them. The United States has kindled a fire which it cannot extinguish. It had launched a treacherous attack and it appears that it is deluding itself by believing that the matter is over. But we say that the United States which has paid the price for its aggression in terms of aircraft and pilots, will pay the balance which we and the Arab nation are demanding.

The cowardly U.S. pirates, the bitter enemies of our Arab nation, allege that they have no evil intentions towards the Arabs. But who is killing the Arabs, and who is waging a war of annihilation on the Arab nation? Who is trying to dictate the Arab nation to surrender and kneel? Is it not the United States and its foster child Zionism?

Our valiant people and our strong fighters will not allow the United States to even go on imagining that it has realized some of the aims of its aggression. As for the Arab nation, it will inevitably get angry. This wrath and anger will inevitably destroy everything that is American on our land, person or otherwise. If the United States boasts about its long arm, we have proved that we too have a long arm. We did not stop at the destruction of the raiding U.S. aircraft; we shelled on the other side of the Mediterranean and have proved that we do not threaten only for local consumption. We threaten while convinced and strong.

If the United States imagines that assassination may put an end to the cause of its annoyance, anxiety, and fear for its interests, bases, and policies in the region, then it should assassinate the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah and all the Arab masses, and the United States is incapable of doing just that. Is not the Reagan administration mad when it imagines that its absurd trivialities can affect the firmness of our valiant people and fighters, and the historic immortal bond between the masses and its historic leadership — the maker of the Great Fatih and the leader of pan-Arabism? Die as a result of your anger, O cowardly U.S. pirates. Die at our hands as we are lying in wait for you. You have kindled the war and gotten involved in its peril. From today, taste what your own hands have provided you with, and what wrong has been done to you by your own madmen. If you know the Articles of international law, including Article 51, then this Article, O cowardly pirates, is the legal reference on which we depend in our case against you, and not the other way around. The entire international law is our legal reference in our case against you.

Paris: Ceasefire Sought Through Belgian Intermediary

LD151632 Paris Domestic Service in French
1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] On the American-Libyan conflict: According to Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans, Libya is reported to have asked for an end to the hostilities. Belgian Ambassador to Tripoli Roland Burny has just been asked by the Libyan authorities to transmit to the Americans a ceasefire request. The Belgian ambassador, it must be pointed out, has represented U.S. interests in Libya since 1981 following the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Tripoli and Washington. The ambassador was summoned by Libyan protocol shortly after the American raid. This has just been pointed out by Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans.

Al-Qadhdhafi Interview Given Prior to U.S. Strike

AU160846 Rome ANSA in English 0844 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, April 15 — There is "absolutely no reason" in "logical and political" terms for the Reagan administration to attack Libya, Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in an interview with Italian television broadcast Tuesday *evening.*

The interview was granted to leading journalist Enzo Biagi who flew to Tripoli Monday morning and met the Libyan leader at 1330 GMT, before the U.S. incursion Monday night against Tripoli and Banghazi.

"For the logical and political part," Al-Qadhdhafi told Biagi, there is "absolutely no reason" for a U.S. attack on the North African state.

According to Al-Qadhdhafi, Libya supports the "just cause" of the Palestinians, but has nothing to do with terrorism, even if Reagan, whom he described as "a madman", believes the contrary.

"Libya and America do not agree", Al-Qadhdhafi admitted, but this was no reason for the U.S. to attack Libya.

But if there should be an attack, "by the principle of mutual treatment, we shall have to strike at the bases from which the attacks started", he warned.

"We like the Italian, Spanish and Greek peoples", he said, "they are friendly peoples."

Al-Qadhdhafi also made it clear that there are no terrorist training bases in Libya as the Reagan administration has consistently alleged, adding that he would be prepared to let an international commission into the country to check out his denial — "but, on one condition: that America declared before the world that it is a terrorist state and has carried out official terrorism against another state".

In other points, he challenged the U.S. produce [as received] the evidence it claims it has showing that Libya was behind the recent bomb attacks against a TWA flight between Rome and Athens and a discotheque in West Berlin frequented by U.S. servicemen.

"We challenge the Americans to produce their proofs", the Libyan leader said.

On Reagan he said he is "a madman, and I cannot negotiate with madmen." According to Al-Qadhdhafi, the U.S. President should be "sent to a psychiatrist who would certainly finding he is missing something".

Describing the Palestinians as "victims", Al-Qadhdhafi said: "I am at the Jews' side if they are oppressed, but I am against the invaders who have occupied Palestine".

In a series of brief comments which Italian television said its transcription reproduced faithfully, the Libyan leader added: "The U.S. Sixth Fleet threatening Libya (is) the tenth crusade since there are no real and true reasons for conflict (between Libya and the U.S.). "There are religious, ethnic and ideological reasons.... "The world must understand that we will not renounce the Palestinian cause.

"We will not renounce the Palestinian cause even if we should be attacked from Mars or other planets, rather than America.

"This is a cause, a vital cause....

"America has no right to interfere in this region (of the world)...".

Al-Qadhdhafi also made an apparent reference to an attack on a U.S. military base in West Germany last August in which two died and eleven were injured. Responsibility for the attack was claimed jointly by West German and French urban guerillas.

"Why, in this case, did America not attack Germany?" Al-Qadhdhafi wondered. "...So many Americans were killed. Libya is not responsible for this wave of hate against America".

Tripoli TV Shows Debris of 'Shot Down' Aircraft

LD160035 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2244 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Our air defense shot down and destroyed a U.S. aircraft. As you can see brother citizens, here are the scattered pieces of the U.S. aircraft that was shot down today by our air defense, which played an effective and heroic role in confronting the barbaric aggression carried out by the leader of international terrorism against the people of the Jamahiriyah, which is standing by and supporting freedom. The tide of freedom is growing stronger because of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution which strongly supports those who struggle for freedom. Here are the remains of a U.S. aircraft that was shot down by our air defenses on our land. By shooting down these aircraft we stress our defiance and our ability to express defiance, and we stress our firm stand against the unjust imperialist forces. [Video shows pieces of an aircraft with numbers (1)Cy04 (2 numbers indistinct) 8241 (alternatively, letters are in Cyrillic script): TSSU04 (2 numbers indistinct) 8241 displayed.. Also visible are English words, "TESTING" and "RACK"]

Brothers, we will fight and struggle and we will not fear death. We are afraid of nothing. We are a people who decided to die and to challenge for preserving the dignity of Arabism, the honor of Arabism, and for living on our soil in prosperity and security. We do not accept being under the control of anybody and we do not accept anybody provoking us. We have decided to die for dignity, Arabism and for protecting Arabism. We will challenge more and we will fight even with our fighernails. We will fight the aggressors anywhere.

Lebanese Radio Interviews Information Secretary

NC151722 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Telephone interview with Libyan Information Secretary Muhammad al-Fayturi, speaking from Tripoli, by Voice of Lebanon correspondent Nabil Brakis on 15 April — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Brakis] What is your excellency's comment on the American raids on the Libyan Jamahiriyah?

[Al-Fayturi] They started at approximately 0200 this morning, Jamahiriyah time. During these joint U.S.-British raids, [F-]111 bombers took off from their bases in Britain, and F-14 planes took off from their bases on the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. They raided Tripoli and Banghazi. In Tripoli, they bombarded and shelled densely populated areas, such as apartment buildings and children's playgrounds in Ibn 'Ashur Street: They also bombed the French, Iranian, and Swiss Embassies in Tripoli. As a result, hundreds of civilians, mostly foreign nationals, were injured, and dozens of others, also mostly foreigners living in Libya, including 1- and 2-year-old children, were killed. The U.S. Air Force also raided the city of Banghazi, and bombarded houses inhabited by Libyan citizens and foreign nationals, thus causing loss of life.

[Brakis] How many raids were carried out on Libya today?

[Al-Fayturi] In fact, the raids were continual from 0200 this morning until after 1000. The streets of Tripoli were indiscriminately bombed. The U.S. F-111's dropped hundreds of bombs on innocent citizens in the streets of Tripoli [words indistinct] the Libyan Arab air defense forces. Our air defense forces managed to shoot down more than 20 U.S. F-111 bombers and F-14 fighters.

[Brakis] News agencies reported this morning that Al-'Aziziyah barracks had been hit, that members of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's family had been wounded, and that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi himself had had a narrow escape. How true are these reports?

[Al-Fayturi] It is true that U.S. bombers did bomb the building which houses the leader's family. The leader's sons have been injured. As for the leader, he is still around [mawjud]. He received the Soviet ambassador in Tripoli today. He also received telephone calls from several Arab leaders, including President Hafiz al-Asad, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and President Chadli Bendjedid. All these leaders told him of the support and love of their people and pledged to place their armies at the disposal of the national cause and the national war with America.

[Brakis] According to reports by some foreign news agencies, some Soviet experts were injured in the raids. Is this true?

[Al-Fayturi] On this matter, namely the presence of Soviet experts, I would like to say that the Soviets are friends. This means that ... [Al-Fayturi changes thought] It is true that some foreigners are employed in professional capacities in Libya and this makes them possible targets for the treacherous bullets of the Americans. But I can neither confirm or deny such reports.

BBC Interviews Foreign Affairs Spokesman

MB151605 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As you are probably aware, President Reagan of the United States has carried out his threat to attack Libya in retaliation for what he claims are acts of international terrorism by Libya. In the early hours of this morning, over 30 American aircraft, including F-111 strike planes based in Britain and support fighters from the aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, attacked targets in Libya, including Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters in Tripoli, military airfields, and what were called by the Americans terrorist training facilities. Inevitably there have been civilian casualties. A number of African governments including Nigeria have condemned the raid. The OAU has described it as proof of America's arrogance and disregard for international law. On the line to Tripoli, Julian Marshall asked Ali al-Houderi, Libya's foreign affairs spokesman, what his reaction was to the raid.

[Begin recording] [Al-Houderi] Well, it is barbaric. It is just barbaric. The bombing and random bombing, random killing, it is just unjustified, and, I think, it is directed against civilian targets and it never happened except probably during the Second World War where cities become targets. I think it is just barbaric.

[Marshall] Was the attack completely unexpected?

[Al-Houderi] Well, I think we were not, at least, expecting to see cities hit by F-111 and other sophisticated weapons used by the United States. It is ... [changes thought]. We always expect that the United States might attack us but, at least, if they choose to attack, they could probably look for military targets, not civilian targets.

[Marshall] But according to the Americans, the targets were specifically military and strategic targets.

[Al-Houderi] I think you could check with your reporters in Tripoli and he [as heard] will tell you what targets were hit; and with this kind of magnitude, it is kind of insane to see a country like the United Staes which is supposed to maintain peace and security, engaged in this kind of war, in this kind of action. It is disgusting, and I think it should be condemned by all countries of the world and I think Reagan will get a lesson. Also, I want to ask ... [changes thought] We were shocked and surprised to see a country like the United Kingdom give all the support, military and political support, for the United States which just makes it even worse.

[Marshall] When you talk in terms of Reagan getting a lesson, what do you have in mind?

[Al-Houderi] It is a war and we will fight back and we will defend our country with everything we have got and also with the support of Arab people, Islamic countries, and all decent people around the world, and I think this war is not going to make Reagan have a rest as long as he lives. [end recording]

Reportage on Solidarity, Support Messages

Gandhi Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD151435 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1155 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (JANA) — Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian premier and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution following the American abortive [as received] barbaric attack against the Jamahiriyah.

Gandhi has affirmed to the brother leader of the revolution the Republic of India's support and solidarity with the Jamahiriyah at this critical moment.

He has said: In my capacity as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement I announce my support and solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Rajiv Gandhi has said in his cable to the brother leader: Following the American abortive, barbaric aggression against the Jamahiriyah I issued the following statement today.

India, together with all countries of the Nonaligned Movement, have been deeply shocked and all of them strongly condemn the American air raid against some towns of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Rajiv Gandhi in his statement added: The American aggression against Tripoli cannot be justified and it along with other raids against Libyan towns must be denounced by all members of the Nonaligned Movement.

YAR Envoy on Call for Arab Summit

LD151504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1357 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (JANA) — The North Yemen ambassador informed a member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, when they met today, that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will broadcast a statement in which he will call for an urgent Arab summit to discuss the aggression against the Jamahiriyah, which was not just aimed at the Libyan people but against the whole Arab nation.

The ambassador also informed the committee member that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asked him to inform brothers in the Jamahiriyah that he will place all Yemen's capabilities under Jamahiriyah's disposal.

Morocco's King Hassan Sends Cable

LD160139 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Text" of cable sent by King Hassan II to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] God be praised, and prayers for the Prophet and his family and followers.

From Hassan II, king of Morocco, to His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Tripoli.

Dear brother, with amazement equivalent only to our stupefaction, we learned about the air raids whose targets were the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. The whole Moroccan people joins us in expressing sincere condolences to you and to the Libyan people. We all pray to God to have mercy for the victims, your citizens, of the bombs. We pray to God to put an end to the prevailing atmosphere of foolishness, and to make reason and wisdom prevail, which are essential for achieving [word indistinct] among people and all mankind.

Using the blind means of sabotage, whatever their level or degree, was never the means toward a suitable solution for the problems that might face us. On the contrary, this only leads to violence and return violence that equals it in randomness.

The conflict today between the fraternal Jamahiriyah and the United States greatly exceeds the situation existing in the relations between the two confronting countries. [sentence as heard]

The aggression against civilian targets whose victims are only the unarmed innocents can never be justified. Therefore, they should be condemned by everybody. The international community, with the Arab nation at its forefront, is concerned about these aggressions.

Expressing our and the Moroccan people's complete solidarity, we ask you dear brother to be sure of our most sincere feelings of appreciation.

Sudan's Defense Minister's Message

LD151627 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (JANA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Mohamed, Sudanese minister of defense sent a message to Brigadier Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces stressing that the entire territory of Sudan will be a strategic base for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah Mohamed affirmed in a press statement this morning that the recent hostile maneuvers by the United States in the Gulf of Sidra were directed at more objectives than were announced. This was confirmed by the barbaric attack which took place this morning against the Jamahiriyah.

He also pointed out that the whole world is called upon today to honorably and honestly stand up and say no to the aggression. The Arab nation must determine its position with dignity or take refuge in the swamp of subserviency and submission.

Sudanese TMC Leader Telephones

NC160555 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, head of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, telephoned the brother leader last night to reiterate the fraternal Sudanese people's support for the Libyan Arab people's confrontation of U.S. aggression. He placed all of Sudan's potential at the disposal of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the barbaric and fascist U.S. aggression.

The Sudanese Transitional Military Council and Cabinet held an emergency session last night to discuss this barbaric and fascist U.S. attack on the Libyan Arab people.

Meanwhile, mammoth demonstrations were staged in Khartoum and other Sudanese cities. The demonstrators condemned the U.S. imperialists' acts. Leaders of political parties and popular organizations expressed Sudan's support for their brothers in Libya, and condemned the bestial and fascist U.S. attack on Libya.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Sends Cable

NC160610 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text of cable sent to Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam — date not given]

[Text] Dear brother and friend: I am deeply concerned that the Reagan government has for the second time carried out a blatant and unjustified attack on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah. The people and government of Socialist Ethiopia voice their strong condemnation of this barbaric aggression by the U.S. Government, which killed innocent people and caused damage to civilian installations.

I would like to reiterate the irrevocable support of the Ethiopian people and Government for your legitimate struggle in defense of the sovereignty and sanctity of your land. We appreciate the bravery demonstrated by the tremendous unity of the Libyan people in confronting the evil attack carried out by U.S. imperialism.

Dear brother and friend, please accept my high esteem and respect.

[Signed] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces.

Chad's Oueddei Sends Message

NC160643 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Goukouni Oueddei, head of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity and supreme chairman of the Chadian revolution, has denounced and condemned the brutal U.S. attack on the Jamahiriyah. This came in a cable, which reads as follows:

To the Muslim revolutionary brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution: We find ourselves in a critical time as a result of the plots hatched by the world's imperialist forces, led by terrorist Reagan. These forces have arrogantly unveiled their repressive and aggressive policy against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and pure soil of the Jamahiriyah. This represents blatant defiance of the nation's control over its national soil.

May I take this crucial opportunity to express great praise for the heroic stand taken by the Libyan people, the people of valiant 'Umar al-Mukhtar, who are acting with deep faith, determination, and pride to confront the greatest imperialist force in the world and to abort and torpedo its schemes and its vile, vicious plots.

It is not strange that the U.S. Air Force would unjustifably carry out criminal and treacherous attacks, under the cover of darkness, on defenseless civilians. Accordingly, the revolutionary people of Chad, led by the Supreme Revolution Council and the Transitional Government of National Unity, reiterate their unending support for their fraternal brothers in Libya. The Chadian people will stand in the same trench with the Libyans in replying to this ugly and evil attack. The Chadian people place all of their moral and human resources at the disposal of your national leaders, to confront the U.S. arrogance and might. Death and destruction to the United States, the people's enemy! [Word indistinct] revolution will continue until final victory!

[Signed] Your comrade in struggle, Goukouni Oueddei

Mauritanian Leader Cables

AB161522 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, has sent the following to his excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, following the attack [words indistinct] on two Libyan towns. The message reads:

At a time when the brotherly Libyan people are facing an armed aggression, I want to express to you, on behalf of the Mauritanian people, the national leadership, and on my own behalf, our solidarity and our firm support. I also want to express my heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims.

[Signed] Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya.

Further Calls Issued To Respond to U.S. Air Strikes

Arabs Urged To 'Rise Up'

LD160516 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0222 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Who is it that bombs peaceful homes and demolishes them with civilians inside. Who is killing women and children? Who does such a thing other than a wretched coward? Who is using fragmentation bombs against civilians and sheds blood without justification other than a wretch and coward? Who uses aircraft against civilians, killing children of various ages other than the wretched and the cowardly? The one who is committing this and the premeditated murder of women and children and civilians. Is he worthy of being treated mercifully? Is an American citizen, whether he is a a civilian or military person, who deserves to remain alive one single moment when you, the Arab compatriot in all the regions of the homeland can reach him?

Arabs everywhere; Officers and men in Arab armies; Arab masses. The blood of civilians is being spilled at the hands of the U.S. invaders. The children are being slaughtered at the hands of the American aggressors and pirates. The homes of civilians are being demolished by the bombs of U.S. planes. Where is Arab pride? Where is Arab wrath? Where are the proud Arab men? Arabs, rise up. Men of Arabism, rise up. Women of Arabism, rise up. Young men and old men of Arabism, rise up and kill the American civilians and military wherever you find them. You must not feel sorry for them. Throw their bodies in the desert and in the sea. These savages and barbarians who spill blood and bomb civilian houses deserve as punishment to be dragged into the streets in every spot in the Arab homeland they are to be found.

The ferocious battle continues. The tyrant America has carried out another raid this evening on civilian populated areas. It bombed civilians with its planes. Your proud Libyan Arab compatriots, the missile men, the eagles of the skies and the knights of the air defense are engaged in the battle of defending life on earth, the battle of defending the children and women and to stop the American pirates from killing more civilians. The defense of this blessed Arab soil continues.

The knights of the air defense and the Armed Forces personnel this morning have destroyed 20 American planes. In the battle which is taking place at the moment, they shot down four of the raiding U.S. planes that have concentrated their bombs on populated civilian areas.

Let us stick together against the American savages and cowards, both civilians and military. They were the ones who began the aggression and the bloodshed. Arabs, kill them, slaughter them in the streets and highways. Storm their embassies, their consulates, their homes. Spill their blood because they spilled the blood of your children and your women, and they want to enslave your nation — rather, they are exterminating your nation.

Set mercy aside, Arabs. These American cowards are not worthy of mercy and pity. The murderers of innocent children are not worthy of pity. They have to pay the price. Kill them and kill them only after you kill their children in front of their own eyes. [sentence indistinct] Everything American is a legitimate target. It should be destroyed, torn up and demolished. Strike them. Destroy them [words indistinct] (?hunt them) in every house and street and in every town and village, and kill them without pity because they have oppressed and became tyrants; they shed the blood of unarmed civilians and they killed innocent children.

There are the U.S. naval fleets. Strike them, Arab eagles. The U.S. military bases are within sight — you should storm and destroy them. The Americans are to be found within easy reach of you. Strangle them. Cut up their bodies as punishment for their deeds against your women and children.

Armies Called Upon To Strike

LD161000 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Oh Arab armies. Oh soldiers and officers of the Arab armies. O men of arms and struggle in the Arab armies.

The U.S. aggressors have committed their foolishness and carried out the treacherous and sinful aggression against the Jamahiriyah. Now your time has come, O Arab armies; the battlefield is calling upon you and the battle is waiting for you. Now is the time of your bullets, weapons and warplanes. You have sweated yourselves to the bone while training; for what purpose did you train so very hard if it was not for this moment? You have acquired heavy and light weaponry; when will this weaponry become enflamed in your hands if it is not going to take place now, in the face of the U.S. aggressors?

Your armies' stores are full of bullets and ammunition; when will these bullets make the thrilling sounds of joy? And when will their hot embers fall upon the aggressors' heads if it is not going to take place now, upon the heads of U.S. idols and brutes?

O Arab armies; move, direct your weapons toward the chests of the tyrannical aggressors. O Tunisian and Moroccan Armies, rise up and attack. O Tunisia's and Morocco's Armies; O heroes of the Atlas [mountains]; O defenders of pan-Arabism and Islam. Rise up and pounce upon the aggressors.

The aggressors are in front of you, near you, and within your reach, so immediately direct your weapons toward the aggressors. The actions of oppressors always backfire on them.

Tripoli Airport Reportedly Reopens 16 April

LD161025 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1020 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — It has been learned that the civilian part of Tripoli International Airport was opened today for international air traffic following the removal of the traces of the American abortive, terrorist, barbarous attack.

ANSA: European Airlines Cancel Flights to Tripoli

AU160909 Rome ANSA in English 0905 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] (ANSA) April 15 — A Libyan airlines round trip flight to Rome and back was cancelled Tuesday afternoon following the decision of European airline companies to cancel all flights to the North African state. The Libyan airlines flight was due to arrive at Rome's Fiumicino Airport at 14:15 GMT and then take off again for a return flight to Tripoli one hour later. "We do not know when the flights will resume", was the only comment forthcoming from the airline's office in Rome.

SUDAN

Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Strike Against Libya

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

EA152100 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Statement" by Sudanese Foreign Ministry issued 15 April]

[Text] The Government of Sudan has continued to follow with great concern the development of events between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the United States, particularly U.S. military preparations in the Mediterranean opposite the Libyan coast for military action against the Jamahiriyah. We received with utmost concern international news agency reports of the U.S. military attacks at dawn today against military and civilian targets in Tripoli and Banghazi and along the Libyan coast, which have resulted in great loss of life among peaceful civilians.

It is regrettable that events have developed in such a manner that the safety and security of a small state like the Jamahiriyah has been threatened by a large state like the United States on the pretext of fighting isolated incidents of terrorism, with regard to which there is insufficient evidence to link them to the Jamahiriyah, and on such a basis to undertake a terrorist act backed by all its institutions and power and even announcing the act.

Based on its past positions of condemning recent acts of U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah, the Government of Sudan stresses its condemnation of this brutal military action against the Jamahiriyah as a dangerous threat to the whole region exposing international peace and security to the danger of confrontation and total war.

The Government of Sudan appeals to sister and friendly countries to rally behind the Jamahiriyah with all their resources to enable it to ward off the aggression against its territory. The Government of Sudan for its part will provide every available assistance to enable the sister Jamahiriyyah to aid the victims of this aggression. The Government of Sudan calls on the United States to stop all military operations against the Jamahiriyah and to respect international norms and conventions on solving disputes among states.

Meanwhile, acting Foreign Minister Dr Makki Madani has stressed that the ministry is keenly following the development of the situation and will take all necessary steps to communicate its position to both the Libyan and U.S. Governments.

Parties Condemn 'Aggression'

JN161505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, Democratic Unionist Party leader; Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, secretary general of the Party; and a number of Political Bureau and Secretariat General members visited the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum yesterday. They expressed to Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan Bureau, their condemnation of the criminal U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah and their soldiarity with the fraternal Libyan people.

The National Islamic Front also condemned the treacherous aggression carried out by the United States against the Jamahiriyah. The Front described the aggression as a blatant violation of norms and international charters and a kind of piracy and crime. In a statement issued today, the Front affirmed its support for the Libyan Government and people. It called for mobilizing the Arab and Islamic nation to confront schemes aimed against its dignity, loftiness, and independence.

Party Urges Aid in Libya's Defense

LD151943 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1824 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum 15 Apr (JANA) — The Arab Socialist Nasirist Party in Sudan has opened the register for volunteers from among the Arab sudanese citizens to fight alongside their brothers in the Jamahiriyah in defense of the Jamahiriyah and the dignity of the Arab nation. Recruitment is still continuing because of the huge numbers of Sudanese citizens enlisting.

The party has issued a communique in which it condemned the U.S. aggression and has urged the masses to strike against U.S. interests in Sudan and called upon them to encircle those interests.

Demonstrations Reported

JN160955 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 16 (SUNA) — Sudanese political parties and trade unions will today stage a demonstration protesting the U.S. aggression on Libya.

Premier Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah will address the procession while all the Sudanese political factions and trade unions urged the mass to take part in the procession.

Meanwhile hundreds of Khartoum University students yesterday staged a demonstration to the American Embassy here denouncing the U.S. aggression on Libya.

The demonstrators demanded the closure of the U.S. Embassy and described it as an embassy of a terrorist state, which did not respect the independance and sovereignty of other countries.

They shouted anti-American slogans, condemned the U.S.-backed Arab countries and called on Arab leaders to take a decisive attitude in this regard.

Tight security measures were taken around the U.S. Embassy and the ambassador's house to confront any subversive acts by the demonstration.

Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Staged

JN161545 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — The masses in Khartoum today staged clamorous demonstrations in which scores of thousands participated condemning the criminal U.S. aggression against Libya. The demonstrators set a U.S. flag on fire as they arrived at the Prime Ministry carrying Jum'ah al-Faznanin, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau, on their shoulders chanting anti-U.S. slogans.

The demonstrations began at 0900 today at the Martyrs' Square in Khartoum and marched through the streets expressing their resentment and anger with the United States and its allies and expressing their solidarity with the Libyan people.

The demonstrators were led by leaders of the National Alliance and various political functionaries. In front of the Prime Ministry, the demonstrators were addressed by Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah and representatives of the Democratic Unionist Front, the National Congress, the National Islamic Front, lawyers, and the National Alliance.

The demonstrators headed toward the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, which had taken strict security measures. The demonstrators shouted anti-U.S. slogans. Following a limited clash in which the demonstrators threw stones at the police, the police managed to disperse them and keep them away from the embassy. The police used tear gas. During the clashes, four people, including two policemen, were injured.

Sudanese workers have decided to stage labor rallies in various parts of the country next Sudnay to protest the unjust U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The Executive Bureau of the Sudan Federation of Workers Trade Unions has decided to hold a meeting of workers at Martyrs Square in Khartoum at 1000 in the morning. Regional trade unions will fix the sites of their rallies. The Executive Bureau also decided to hand a memorandum to the prime minister demanding a positive position in support of the Libyan people. The Bureau also appealed to Sduanese workers to volunteer to fight beside the brothers of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in defense of the Arab nation's honor and pride.

Al-Ummah Party 'Still Leading' in Elections

JN151631 Khartoum SUNA in English 1610 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum Apr 15 (SUNA) — Results of Sudanese multiparty elections showed the Al-Ummah National Party, which is led by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, is still leading.

Al-Ummah Party had won up to now 73 seats, while its rival the Democratic Unionist Party won 55.

The Islamic National Front won today 3 constituencies to reach a toll of 24 seats.

Al-Tijani al-Tayyib Babakr, secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee and editor in-chief of *AL-MAYDAN* newspaper (mouthpiece of the party), failed to win a seat in Omdurman constituencies against his rival Hasan Ahmad Abusabib from the Democratic Unionist Party.

Other miniority groups including (Communist Party, Sudan National Party of Father Philip 'Abbas Ghaboush and Bija Congress) failed to win more seats.

Party Leader Cited on Coalition Government

NC131822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (MENA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, today told MENA that his party supports the formation of a coalition government after the elections.

Al-Mirghani added that the proposed coalition will include the Al-Ummah Party. He said that the new government will seek national reconciliation and a firm basis for continued peace and stability in the country.

The Democratic Unionist Party, Al-Mirghani said, will concentrate its efforts in the new government on Islamic issues, reconciliation, and economic problems. The party, he added, will pay particular attention to economic development, infrastructure, and decentralization. It will also seek to remove any traces of the ousted regime from Sudanese society.

Commenting on his party's relations with Egypt, Al-Mirghani said that the party program defines relations with Egypt in terms of the everlasting ties based on the common struggle. He said that the inevitable interaction of the social and economic interests of the two Nile Valley nations makes their unity inevitable and naturally paves the way for further steps toward unity in the region. Al-Mirghani also noted that he will visit Cairo during the month of Ramadan.

Concerning the talks between the Democratic Unionist Party and the Libyan delegation currently visiting Sudan, Al-Mirghani said that he did not attend the meetings. He added that one of his party's foreign policy goals is the achievement of full-scale Arab unity

SUNA Report on Wounded U.S. Diplomat

JN161044 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1027 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — An unidentified person fired five shots from an unspecified weapon, at a U.S. Embassy employee in Khartoum named William Carlos in a Khartoum street at about 2200 last night while he was on his way home.

He was taken to the Khartoum hospital and handed over to the U.S. Embassy which sent him to an unknown destination for treatment. It is not known whether he died or is still alive.

None of the U.S. Embassy officials have commented on this incident despite SUNA attempts in this regard.

Security authorities have imposed stringent security measures on the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. ambassador's residence in Khartoum. A responsible police source said that investigations of the incident are underway. Observers say that this incident which took place yesterday evening, is the first reaction to the U.S. aggression against Libya.

It is to be recalled that the United States had previously mentioned that there are terrorists in Khartoum and had advised its citizens not to travel to Sudan.

Referring to the incident, U.S. Embassy sources in Khartoum said that the wounded U.S. employee was evacuated from Sudan for treatment but the sources did not say where he was taken.

Reported Stable; Moved to Jeddah

JN161523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — Medical examinations have shown that the condition of the telecommunications officer of the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, who was hit in the head by five bullets, is stable. Reports said that the U.S. diplomat was take to a Khartoum hospital and was then evacuated to Jeddah on a U.S. military plane.

Interior Minister 'Abbas Madani said that the police are continuing investigations to disclose the criminals.

In another development, the U.S. Embassy advised Americans to remain in their houses and not to leave them for their safety.

A private car intercepted the U.S. diplomat's car on Street No 1 in the south of Khartoum while he was going home from the embassy.

Martyrs of Islam Claim Attack

NC161534 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1525 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] In a communication with the Voice of Lebanon, an organization calling itself the Martyrs of Islam [Shuhada' al-Islam] has claimed responsibility for the assassination in Khartoum yesterday of U.S. diplomat Robert John [name as heard]. Khartoum's international airport was closed as a result of this incident.

125 Prisoners To Be Released on Coup Anniversary

JN151623 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Apr (SUNA) — During its session under General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the Transitional Military Council has agreed to release 125 prisoners from several prisons in the country on the occasion of the first anniversary of the popular uprising.

Al-Tayyib Sentenced to 5 Additional Years in Prison

JN151617 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Apr (SUNA) — The State Security Court trying 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib sentenced Al-Tayyib to 5 years in prison after convicting him under Article 7 of the law regarding the boycott of Israel.

Judge 'abd al-Rahman 'Abduh, State Security Court, chairman said the court noticed after reviewing the documents that no sentence was issued under Article 7 of the law. He pointed out that in accordance with Article 23 of the Criminal Law a separate sentence must be issued for each charge.

Shadu, The defense lawyer, opposed the verdict and said that in accordance with Article 231 of the Criminal Law the court cannot change or review a verdict after it has been issued. He added that nothing in the law allows the court to do so and that reviewing or changing the verdict must be done by the supreme Court. The judge rejected the objection and said that Article 231 does not apply to this case.

The court in charge of the Falasha case sentenced the prisoner to 64 years in prison with a 24 million pound fine.

Radio SPLA Urges Government Forces To Evacuate Post

EA151702 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Major Francis (Jago), the commander of SPLA Forces in Pochala, has issued an appeal to the besieged government forces at Pochala Army Garrison in Upper Nile calling upon them either to join the ranks of SPLA-SPALM or to evacuate Pochala Garrison and proceed to any destination of their choice.

The following is the full text of the appeal:

Comrades in the struggle, Lieutenant Colonel Bashir Mansur, commander of Pochala base, Major Abdullah Ahmad Hasan:

It is the SPLA-SPLM's unshakeable conviction that the SPLA and the Sudanese armed Forces now fighting each other have one thing in common and that is to strive towards liberating the country's oppressed and exploited masses from the vicious grip of Khartoum generals and any subsequent minority clique regimes of Khartoum.

Secondly, since members of the SPLM-SPLA and the Sudanese Armed Forces are all Sudanese citizens, they all have the lofty interest of the country at heart. Therefore, it is only natural that these two warring factions should share the same aims and objectives with respect to the building of a new Sudan and work hand-in-hand for the realization of these objectives rather than spill one another's blood just for the sake of the Khartoum generals. The need for the SPLM-SPLA and the Sudanese Armed forces to undertake joint action in order to promote the aspirations of the broad masses of Sudan in their relentless struggle against the injustice of the ruling minority has been stressed on many occasions by Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of SPLA and chairman of SPLM Provisional executive committee.

Comrade-in-arms, since the need for such joint action assumes greater urgency each passing day due to the growing magnitude of the challenges facing the Sudanese people's just revolutionary struggle, I am hereby calling upon you, your officers, NCO's and men and well ahead of time to join the ranks of SPLM-SPLA in compliance with the SPLM-SPLA leaders revolutionary appeal of 3d and 7th March 1986. If you take this bold revolutionary initiative, you will have sided with the Sudanese masses in their war against the oppressors. If you decide not to join us then you should evacuate Pochala Base and town immediately.

The SPLM-SPLA will be ready to coordinate with you and facilitate your departure from Pochala to any other location of your choice. Should you instead opt to continue holding out at Pochala and persist in your futile resistance in defense and protection of the Khartoum generals, I shall be obliged to order my forces into a final assault against your positions. In this case you will be entirely responsible for the consequences. Any further resistance on your part will be absolutely pointless and an invitation to further unnecessary bloodshed.

We know all about your expected reinforcements, and I hereby assure you that the forces under my command are effectively capable of blocking any reinforcements to Pochala base as SPLA Forces have already done elsewhere.

I hardly need to remind you that the destruction of the two reinforcements intended for Rumbek and Yirol in Bahr al-Ghazal had heralded the eventual capture of the two towns by the SPLA.

There is no reason to suppose that Pochala will be an exception. If government forces had paid heed to voice of logic and reason, they would certainly have avoided disaster and their disgraceful flight from Rumbek Town.

In making your decision, I have no doubt that you will give due weight and consideration to the interest of our country and the welfare of its people. I am also certain that you will do your utmost to avoid unnecessary bloodshed among our forces by taking the correct decision.

I am anticipating your positive response in 2 or 3 days time, after which I shall consider myself at liberty to undertake whatever measures I deem appropriate for effecting the directives of the SPLA High Command with regard to Pochala.

Signed Major Francis (JAGO), commander of the SPLA Forces in Pochala.

Tribal Chiefs Welcome SPLA-SPLM Mediation Efforts

EA141907 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA say that practical steps and measures have already been taken to implement an earlier call by he SPLM-SPLA leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, that tribes living in the areas between northern Bahr el-Ghazal, southern Kordofan and bentiu, to discuss ways and means in resolving their disputes and their conflicts under the auspices of the SPLA-SPLM.

A three man SPLA delegation comprising regimental Sergeant-Major (Abeid Rahoma), Sergeant Gabriel (Ganyi) and Sergeant (Gatuot Chant) recently completed a highly successful visit to western Sudan. One of these results of their trips during which several contacts were made with leading figures and elders of the tribes in the area was that three prominent chiefs of the Mesriya people accompanied the SPLA delegation back to the movement general headquarters. The three chiefs Shaykh Ismael el-(Tabi), Shaykh Ali Muhammad and Shaykh Muhammad (Dolo) expressed their satisfaction with the initiative launched by the SPLA for for the resolution of the disputes between the Mesriya people on the one hand and the Dinkas of Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile and Nuer people of Bentiu.

The three Mesriya chiefs disclosed that they had made useful preliminary contacts with all the concerned parties in western Sudan with a view to convening the conference of reconciliation proposed by the SPLA. The chiefs requested that their congratulations for the recent SPLA success be conveyed to the SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior and all members of the SPLA High Command. The SPLA's approach to the longstanding dispute between the different nationalities in the area is entirely differenct from the government's traditional view. And we feel very optimistic about it, Shaykh Ismael el-(Tabi) concluded.

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia Calls for OAU Session To Support Libya

EA151929 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia has strongly condemned the bomb atacks on the cities of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah by the U.S. Administration and has called for an immediate session of the OAU Council of Ministers to be summoned, so that the necessary support can be given to Libya. Revolutionary Ethiopia made the call in a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the war of aggression launched against the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah yesterday by the Reagan administration, which is prompted by arrogance and despotism. The ministry stated that revolutionary Ethiopia had called on the OAU to stand alongside the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and it was seeking an emergency session of the Council of Ministers, so that the necessary support could be given. It called on the organization to cooperation with the UN in finding an urgent solution, to ensure (?respect) for the country's national dignity and territorial integrity. The statement pointed out that the lack of restraint demonstrated by a country, which is a permanent member of the UN Security Council, in using force against another small state indicated that there is no guarantee for other small countries. The statement added that revolutionary Ethiopia strongly condemned the action.

The Foreign Ministry went on to call strongly for condemnation of the repeated provocations against the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah by U.S. imperialism and demanded that the U.S. refrain from using military force against small, defenseless countries. The statement emphasized the solidarity which the people and Government of Ethiopia have with their friend, the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and their admiration for the decisive steps taken by the heroic people of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah to resist the attack against their unity, revolution, and leadership.

The statement pointed to the loss of lives and property caused by the attack on Libyan cities by the U.S. Air Force and its aircraft carrier. It said that this shows that the Reagan administration will not stop short of repeating its arrogant attack. The statement pointed out that the illegal attack on the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah by America, like the previous one, reveals its disregard for the ethics of relations between states. It said that America's tendency to use force on false pretexts should be condemned by the international community. The statement added that the permission granted by America's allies for it to use their military facilities should be severely condemned.

Voice of the Broad Masses Reports EPLF Battles

Two Vehicles Destroyed

EA130503 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] An enemy vehicle in Barentu area and another in northeastern Sahel were destroyed by landmines laid by the military engineering unit of the EPLF. This brings the number of Dergue vehicles destroyed by landmines of our people's army during the last 4 months to 34.

Three Kalashnikovs Captured

EA131903 Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Our invincible people's militia, which is the right hand of our heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Army attacked an enemy army unit stationed at (Aderakba) the day before yesterday. During this courageous and efficient attack four soldiers were killed and three Kalashnikovs were captured by our combatants.

Landmine Attack Casualties

EA151043 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrean Tigrinya 0400 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Asmera-Mitsewa road — An enemy vehicle was destroyed near Dongolo on the Asmera-Mitsewa road by a landmine laid by the engineering corps of the People's Forces. Five Dergue soldiers were killed and 10 wounded when the Ural vehicle was blasted by the landmine on 9 April 1986.

KENYA

U.S. Attack on Libya 'Unnecessary, Dangerous'

EA161124 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Lead article: "The Dangers of Gunboat Diplomacy"]

[Text] Gunboat diplomacy, and we are seriously reiterating what we said in this column on March 31, has become an outdated weapon in this modern world quite apart from still being a very dangerous one in terms of what else it can stir up...

President Ronald Reagan's rash decision to attack Libya, allegedly in a bid to punish the country's usually-erratic and fiery leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has already been rightly condemned in many world capitals. It is both unnecessary and very dangerous indeed.

Heralding the present hostilities, the United States last month staged its provocative military maneuvers in the Mediterranean, flouting Libya's territorial integrity in the process, but, surprisingly, wiser counsel soon prevailed on the Pentagon when it called off the exercise and withdrew its naval and other forces.

Hot on the heels of the temporary withdrawal, however, international terrorism, which Washington suspected of having been mooted and directed by Mr Al-Qadhdhafi, bombarded two places in Europe occasioning deaths and injuries in the unmitagated savagery.

The latest U.S.-Libyan confrontation, which has clearly been compounded by Washington's rashness, must not be allowed to plunge the world into a third world war -- which is exactly what all the kingpins of international terrorism have been scheming for.

Relations between Libya and the United States of America have been worsening in the recent past and quite a few African and Arab countries, too, disapprove of Col Al-Qadhdhafi's politico-ideological extremity. It was in mid-September last year that Washington announced its intention to ban the import of Libyan oil products and urged its allies to do the same, but many of the latter largely vacillated.

One regrettable result of Libya's isolation from the West has been Tripoli's increased dependence on the communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, its main supplier of military hardware in respect of which debts owed to Moscow totalled between 4-5 billion by the end of last year.

Libya's dwindling oil revenues are known to have marred Al-Qadhdhafi's lopsided 1981-85 development plan, forcing him to scale down or postpone a number of important projects. This is the penalty the Libyans are paying for their regime's lavish expenditure on armaments at home and subversion abroad.

Nevertheless, it would be the hallmark of folly to try to justify Washington's decision to attack Libya militarily. Judging by the estimated number of innocent civilian casualties in Tripoli alone, as a result of the first wave of yesternight's American aerial attacks, and taking into account also the angered reactions voiced by the various pro-western Arab regimes, there is an urgent call for a complete halt to the U.S.-Libyan confrontation.

SOMALIA

Opposition Forces Condemn U.S. Attack on Libya

EA152025 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Joint statement issued on 15 April by the Somali opposition forces on the U.S. attack against Libya. Read by Rashid Shaykh Abdullahi]

[Text] For a long time now the beastly and imperialistic Reagan administration has been continuously provoking the people and state of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. For some time now, this administration has been piling up weak excuses for an uncalled-for aggression and intervention against the Libyan people and state. In line with its ugly intentions, the imperialist U.S. Administration last night launched a full-scale aggression against the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. According to reports, many innocent civilians lost their lives as a result of the U.S. air attack on Libya.

As the united voice of the Somali opposition forces we regard this attack as beastly, an open aggression, an abominable action abhorred by human society. It is a clear manifestation of the evils of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO colonialist forces. This action is a conspiracy against peoples struggling for their national freedom and economic and social development. This aggressive U.S. attack is an open violation. It tramples on all the charters and laws of the United Nations. The ugly action by the evil U.S. superpower clearly shows its strong opposition to peoples' independence, freedom, peace, and progress.

We, the voice of the Somali opposition forces, speaking on behalf of opposition fighters and all the Somali people who are opposed to the fascist Mogadishu clique, which is a U.S. puppet, are fully behind and give moral and material support to the Government and people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. We condemn U.S. imperialism and its dastardly administration for its wanton aggression.

We also call on all nations of the world, international organizations and (?international) forces to unite in countering and bringing to an end the ugly U.S. aggression.

TANZANIA

Foreign Ministry Terms U.S. Attack 'Unacceptable'

EA151756 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has joined other nations and organizations the world over to condemn the U.S. military attack against Libya. A Foreign Ministry spokesman has described the attack as both unacceptable and a dangerous precedent. The spokesman said if the United States had irrefutable evidence that Libya was about to launch an attack against its citizens, the United States should have sought the assistance of international organizations, particularly the United Nations.

The spokesman said the unilateral use of force is a dangerous precedent because its effect, especially when applied by a superpower, is to strengthen resort by [as heard] bullying, force, and terror as a legitimate method of conflict resolution. He stressed Tanzania's vigorous opposition against all forms of terrorism, saying that disputes among nations are best solved by established methods and institutions of litigation, arbitration, mediation, and reconciliation.

The spokesman expressed hope that the United States will refrain further attacks against Libya and that it will heed calls of the international community, and in particular that of its European allies for restraint and respect for international law.

UGANDA

U.S. Condemned for 'Resort to Force' Against Libya

EA151940 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Uganda has joined other countries of the world in condemning the U.S. military attack on Libya this morning. A statement issued by the Uganda Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed concern (?over) the reports of bombing the Libyan capital and the city of Banghazi by American aircraft. While Uganda Government does not encourage terrorism, the statement said, the Government and the people of Uganda regret the resort to the use of force, especially by a superpower, in settlement of disputes between sovereign states.

CHAD

Lassou: Al-Qadhdhafi 'Reaping What He Has Sown'

AB152135 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Interview with Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou in Ndjamena on 15 April on reaction to U.S. attack on Libya — recorded]

[Text] [Lassou] If the Chadian Government had a comment to make, it would simply say that what is happening at present between the United States and Libya is the consequence of the acts of the Libyan terrorist Al-Qadhdhafi. Al-Qadhdhafi is behaving in an irresponsible way on the international scene and that is intolerable. Al-Qadhdhafi is merely reaping what he has sown.

[Unidentified reporter] What conclusion can you draw from these clashes between Al-Qadhohafi and his sinister group who have been planning and perpetrating terrorist acts throughout the world, and what conclusions can you draw from these clashes between the Americans and Libyans, [words indistinct] with Libya?

[Lassou] We dare hope — the Chadian Government dares hope — that what happened in Tripoli will not only force Al-Qadhdhafi to think deeply and behave correctly on the international scene, but will especially make the Libyan people understand that Al-Qadhdhafi's regime is leading them into a dangerous adventure in the same way that the Hitler regime led the German people to disaster. We therefore dare to hope that the Libyan people will do all in their power to end the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, because Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist acts throughout the world, the actions against our people, are contrary to international morality and international law.

[Reporter] Libya is the (?enemy) of Chad. Once more [words indistinct] the adventurism of its leaders could inspire the Chadian Government to seriously search for solutions to the various [words indistinct] to Libya. So, Mr Minister, do you think that this lesson will affect Al-Qadhdhafi's behavior, and do you think that the U.S.' attack on Libya will make Al-Qadhdhafi more reasonable[words indistinct]?

[Lassou] The United States has made Al-Qadhdhafi pay for the innocent Americans who died by Al-Qadhdhafi's actions. We have the same means to make Al-Qadhdhafi pay for the millions of deaths he has caused in our country. But we hope, as I said earlier, we hope that Al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people, will strive to behave in accordance with the rules established by the international community. When Al-Qadhdhafi kills children with bombs at Faya, at Ndjamena, or in the Mediterranean, or in libraries, or in night clubs, Al-Qadhdhafi has to understand that the same bombs will be used against him.

In our country we condemn [words indistinct] policy, so the Libyan people have to react to Al-Qadhdhafi's actions. He is irresponsible. He is not qualified to lead a people. The Libyan people must realize that Al-Qadhdhafi is leading them towards a catastrophe; so the acts of this adventurer must be stopped.

[Reporter] Can one make Al-Qadhdhafi see reason?

[Lassou] One must in one way or the other force him to to put a halt to his dangerous acts.

Commentary Supports Raid

AB152032 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] One must not play with fire or one will surely burn one's fingers. In regard to the present situation, one can say that part of Al-Qadhdhafi's body is burning. Al-Qadhdhafi is paying the price of his warped vision of the world based on the language of force and violence. Well, force must be met with force.

The United States has for the second time in less than a month shown the Tripoli (?enemy) what can happen when a man engages in social agitation, provocation, and destabilization in the world. With the bombardment last night by 34 planes of the U.S. Navy on the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, Al-Qadhdhafi must have realized that his game has led him into a desperate and irreversible situation. Al-Qadhdhafi is on an extremely dangerous slope, and so are his people who are unwillingly engaged in this whirlwind of violence which is merely the logical consequence of the actions of an irresponsible leader, who is drunk with grandeur and blinded by his anachronistic vision of the world, and like the majority of dictators, Al-Qadhdhafi feels the end if near. May that happen.

In any case the American action is approved by the Chadian people who have been victims for a generation of Al-Qadhdhafi's criminal, aggressive, and bellicose policy. The Chadian people will never forgive that criminal who sowed seeds of desolation within entirefamilies, bereaved homes, spilled the blood of the valiant sons of this country, destroyed the national heritage by deporting young Chadians to enslave them. No, we shall never forgive him for that, and the time will come when Al-Qadhdhafi will render accounts to the Chadian people, when Al-Qadhdhafi will be called to account for his acts to this people.

Al-Qadhdhafi represents a real threat to world stability. Al-Qadhdhafi represents a real threat to peace in the world. Al-Qadhdhafi is like gangrene which must be removed from this world through great efforts.The Americans have understood this fact. Moreover this little-inspired Bedouin of the Libyan desert who wants to appear as the center of the world, as the leader of the world, needs such a lesson to calm him down. Once more the Americans have sought and found the appropriate solution. They have shown him that the range of his actions does not go beyond the Libyan desert and the Gulf of Sidra. Al-Qadhdhafi has sown the wind and is reaping the tempest. The strength of the tempest currently blowing over Tripoli and Benghazi, is such that Al-Qadhdhafi's tent will soon be blown away.

ZAIRE

Angola Pledges To Respect Bilateral Agreements

AB151400 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Apr (AZAP) — The Peoples Republic of Angola will respect the agreements it signed with the Republic of Zaire and will spare no efforts for the establishment of a harmonious climate in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. Mr Miguel Gaspar Neto, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in Kinshasa, made this statement during a press conference he gave on Monday in Room No 3 of the CCIZ building [International Trade Center of Zaire] on the occasion of the commemoration of Angolan Youth Day — 14 April — which is dedicated to the Young Fighter Hoji Ia Henda, hero of the colonial liberation struggle.

The Angolan ambassador recalled the communication made on 12 April by Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, to the diplomatic corps in Kinshasa and expressed his conviction that this address has discouraged Africa's enemies and constitutes a lesson for those who thought that we were still living in the stone age.

Considering the mention State Commissioner Mokolo Wa Mpombo made of his country, Mr Miguel Gaspar Neto said that the only solution to all problems likely to arise is dialogue, as was demonstrated during the recent audience the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, granted an Angolan envoy.

According to the Angolan ambassador, 14 April is a famous and unforgetable day in the history of his country because it perpetuates the memory of the heroic and valiant fighter, Major Hoji Ia Henda, who fell on the battlefield at Caripende on 14 April 1968 when fighting for the reconquest of national sovereignty.

Moreover, Mr Miguel Gaspar Neto reviewed the political and military situation in southern Africa with all its direct effects on the security and peace in the People's Republic of Angola. He reaffirmed Luanda's views concerning the presence of Cuban troops in his country, Namibia's independence, and the need to abolish apartheid in South Africa. He spoke at great length about the issue of UNITA and denounced its crimes against mankind which are accompanied by the destruction of socioeconomic projects and which it carries out with the support of foreign countries, notably South Africa and its Western allies, especially the United States.

The Angolan ambassador strongly emphasized that the assistance accorded UNITA will not stop the march of history in his country although the people's sufferings may increase as will the number of orphans and widows. But Angola will never concede even one inch of its fatherland, he also stressed.

The Angolan diplomat particularly spoke out against the United States of America which he accused of interference in the internal affairs of Angola through all the overt assistance they give to the rebel Savimbi. He referred to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' words to explain the origin of UNITA: During the first national liberation war, UNITA was a tool of the colonial regime which was used by the PIDE/DGS [International Police for the Defense of the State of Portugal] to destroy the MPLA.

During the second national liberation war, UNITA became a tool for the government of South Africa and for neocolonialism which did everything possible to present it as a political alternative to the MPLA-Labor Party. These efforts have finally transformed UNITA into a tool for the destruction of the national patrimony and economy through acts of sabotage, armed banditry, and terrorism.

Concluding on the topic of southern Africa, Ambassador Gaspar Neto urged all of Africa to stand up together and demand the establishment in South Africa of a democracy which would begin by recognizing individual freedoms for the brothers of that country and freeing the political prisoners, the first and foremost of whom is Nelson Mandela who has been wallowing for over 20 years in Pretoria's jails.

A cocktail party put an end to this celebration which was held at the same time as a small exhibition of horrible photographs which give proof of the atrocious crimes and the socioeconomic destruction perpetrated by the UNITA rebels.

BENIN

Kerekou Meets USSR, U.S., Libyan Envoys on Attack

AB152230 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There was intense diplomatic activity this morning at the Palais de la Republique in Cotonou. Five diplomats were received by the head of state, President Kerekou. They were Brother (Bilma Wangali) cultural attache of the Arab Libyan People's Bureau and acting secretary of the People's Bureau; John Moose, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to the People's Republic of Benin [PRPB], Francois Xavier Gendreau, head of the French diplomatic mission in Cotonou, and Comrade Valentin Pavlov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the PRPB.

After the meeting the American diplomat told the press that his discussions with the head of state centered on the American-Libyan conflict.

The Soviet diplomat, Comrade Valentin Pavlov said that his talks fell within the framework of historical relations between the USSR and Benin. He also said that he and the head of state discussed the U.S. attack on Libya.

[Begin Pavlov recording] My visit to the comrade president of the Republic falls within the framework of the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. We have just examined certain issues concerning bilateral relations with the view of developing and strengthening them, as well as the critical issues in the current world situation. The Soviet people are intensely striving towards the implementation of the grandiose decisions made at the 27th Congress of the CPSU both in the internal and external spheres.

We discussed with the comrade president a tragic event, the American armed attack on Libya. The USSR backs Libya and condemns the attack [words indistinct] the implementation of their policy against the sovereign Libyan state.

Party Issues Statement

AB160957 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Statement" issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin (PRPB) in Cotonou on 15 April, following the U.S. air strikes against Libya. Read by Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the PRPB Political Bureau — recorded]

[Text] On Wednesday, 26 March 1986, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee met to examine the alrming situation prevailing in the Gulf of Sidra. The situation is marked by overt acts of provocation perpetrated — through the deployment of military forces in time of peace — against the Libyan Arab people by the American administration. In the statement that it issued at that time, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee deplored this extremely alarming situation and showed that the American administration did not exercise the wisdom and restraint which should characterize the action of a superpower — which is a permanent member of the UN Security Council — whose noble and important mission is to safeguard peace and collective security in the world.

On that occasion, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee launched a solemn and urgent appeal to all peace-loving countries for an active solidarity to strongly oppose the destabilization attempts carried out against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Today, Tuesday 15 April, 1986 at midnight, a new dangerous stage was crossed in the conflict which has been opposing for some time now the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the American administration. In fact, Ameircan strategic bombers, from the American bases in the United Kingdom, carried out murderous raids against the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, and savagely destroyed Libyan civil and military targets, causing considerable material damage, and leaving many people dead.

In the face of this serious situation with far-reaching consequences, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee, meeting in an extraordinary session today, Tuesday, 15 April 1986, under the effective chairmanship of our great comrade-in-arms, Mathieu Kerekou, strongly and unequivocally condemns this ignoble and barbaric aggression perpetrated by one of today's superpowers, the American administration, against that small country which is the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its brave Arab people in defiance of international ethics and peoples' right to self-determination and to decide their own destiny.

The Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee urgently calls on the international community to realize the actual danger that this military escalation constitutes and which might result in a world conflagration with far-reaching consequences. This is why the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee launches a solemn and urgent appeal to all countries and peoples that love justice, freedom, dignity, peace, and social progress to strongly oppose the warlike maneuvers of American imperialism which call to mind the common saying that goes, quote, Might is right, unquote.

The Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee, therefore invites the entire Party, all the Party's mass organizations, and all the militants of the revolution to mobilize themselves like a single man to express to the American administration the total disapproval of our immortal and revolutionary people and to firmly and unconditionally support the intrepid Libyan Arab people and the Al-Fatih Revolution in their heroic struggle to defend their independence and their national sovereignty.

Revolution or death! Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues.

[Issued] in Cotonou on 15 April, 1986

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee

Commentary on U.S. 'Imperialism'

AB160914 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "World Peace Is Being Threatened"]

[Text] Imperialism is a harbinger of war just as clouds are bearers of storms. This is the scientific conclusion drawn by the great Lenin from his study on imperialism. The wave of destruction which broke out against the peace-loving Arab-Libyan people during the night of Tuesday, 15 April 1986 at midnight following a bombing raid which was as cowardly as it was savage, has again confirmed the truth of Lenin's statement mentioned above. Once again, American imperialism has disrupted the peace of the people of the world, including the Americans themselves. In fact, there is every proof that Reagan does not want to draw the lessons of history in the same way as the American people who still remember the bitter adventure of American imperialism in Vietnam.

After 40 years of world peace for which the entire international community is thankful, it is difficult to understand the devilish brinkmanship of international imperialism which wants to combat individual terrorism with state terrorism. Imperialist logic alone can find moral satisfaction in bombing civilian populations at zero hour, the hour of natural clam when only demons think about evil.

The Beninese people, who will remember the terrorists hired by imperialism to stab them with a dagger in their sleep on Sunday, 16 January 1977, understand all the perfidy and cowardice to which the brave and heroic people of Libya fell victim on Tuesday, 15 April 1986. It is in this light that one should view the support of the brave and militant people of the People's Republic of Benin for the brotherly and friendly people of Libya, support which the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin has just publicly announced. To support all people who are victims of aggression is the bounden duty of the heroic and peace-loving people of Benin who eargerly desire to see the preservation of world peace. But this peace — which had been paid for with the lives of several millions of men, women, and children during World War II — must now be defended by all the peoples of the world regardless of their color and religious beliefs in a relentless struggle against international imperialism, which is the main warmonger.

It is encouraging to note that a vast wave of condemnations, even in the capitalist West, has surged up to fustigate the state terrorism of which Reagan has been guilty against the Arab people.

Glory to the martyrs of the Al-Fatih revolution! Long live the struggle for world peace! Long live anti-imperialist solidarity! Ready for the revolution; the struggle continues.

BURKINA FASO

CDR Condemns Raids on Libya; Appeals to Americans

AB152201 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Statement issued in Ouagadougou on 15 April by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR, of Kadiogo Province read by Alfred Conombo, responsible official for CDR political and ideological education — live]

[Text] Under the pretense of mere routine maneuvers to be carried out by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra and of the struggle against terrorism, the American Government has just carried out an armed aggression against Libyan cities resulting in casualties among the (?brotherly people) of Libya.

The Burkinabe people express their indignation in the face of this imperialist aggression against the brotherly Libyan people. We, Burkinabe Committees for the Defense of the Revolution are all the more surprised because only a few days ago President Reagan sent an official letter to the comrade president of Burkina Faso. In the letter, he took into consideration (?our) concern about the risk of an imminent deterioration in the Gulf of Sidra, and expressed the United States' availability for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Through this vile act of genocide, the Reagan government has once again proved that imperialism will not give up in the face of the people's determination to break free from all forms of domination. It confirms its bellicose intentions and strips bare the expansionist and annexationist designs of the American imperialists and its international lackeys.

In carrying out such a barbaric act, the American Government once again spells out for history its disregard for the UN Charter to which it is a signatory. It tramples human dignity and the respect for the self-determination and sovereignty of world countries.

The U.S. air strikes against Tripoli and Benghazi, which aim especially at destabilizing the Libyan revolution in favor of imperialist, militarist, and colonialist interests and to undermine any revolutionary struggle the world over, cannot leave other revolutionary countries indifferent. On the contrary, this will heighten in the hearts of the people of the entire world the great pains caused by the atrocities perpetrated by international terrorism against the (?peaceful peoples) of Cambodia, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Angola, Chad, and Lebanon, etc.

In the wake of the Christmas war, which the international imperialists imposed on them, the Burkinabe people cannot but express their worries about the risk of a generalization of such a conflict whose consequences will always be detrimental to the people. They express their profound indignation in the face of the use of force by the big nations against the small ones and appeal to the valiant American people to make the bellicose and aggressive governments of the United States and its Western allies see reason and understand the need for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

They pledge their support for and solidarity with the brotherly Libyan people in their just struggle for their dignity, independence, and sovereignty. They are convinced that the peace- and justice-loving people will join efforts to defend just causes and that the United Nations will (?take every initiative) aimed at restoring peace in the interest of the Libyan and American peoples.

Down with imperialism and all its forms! Halt to the acts of genocide against innocent Libyan civilians! For the defense of the human rights; for the triumph of just causes; for peace and solidarity among the peoples, forward! The fatherland or death, we will win.

Motion of condemnation: Considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983 which translated the determination of the Burkinabe people to maintain solidarity with all oppressed people in their struggle; considering the barbaric, savage, and imperialist aggression which has affected the Libyan people as a result of the American airraids against Tripoli, Benghazi, and other places; considering that the aggression is contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations of which the United States is a founding member, we CDR militants have examined the critical trend in the international situation and we firmly condemn the aggression perpetrated by the U.S. administration; we denounce the cowardly assassination of Libya's innocent civilians.

The fatherland or death, we shall win!

Security Minister Meets Diplomats

AB152235 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Through Territorial Administration and Security Minister Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, who is acting as the interim minister of external relations and cooperation, Burkina has displayed its availability to work for peace not just (?in Africa) but also in the entire world, without trying to ascertain who is right or who is wrong. In this regard, Comrade Nongma Ouedraogo today received many diplomats accredited to our country in order to express Burkina's concern in the face of the war situation and its hope for a rapid negotiated settlement in the conflict which could have very serious consequences for world peace.

The ambassadors of France, Egypt, Algeria, the Soviet Union, and the charges d'affaires of the FRG and the United States, whose ambassador is on a mission abroad, were received in turn by Comrade Nongma Ouedraogo. The ambassadors of Egypt, Algeria, and the Soviet Union stated that the governments of their respective countries have pledged their active support for Libya while the French and FRG diplomats said that their countries would use their influence to make the United States see reason; because according to them, this situation could result in a deterioration of East-West relations as well as the relations between European and Arab countries.

According to Comrade Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, Burkina appreciates the attitude of France which refused to allow the American FB-111 bombers to fly over the French territory while going to bomb Tripoli and Benghazi.

The U.S. charge d'affairs said that the attitude of the American Government, especially President Ronald Reagan's attitude, was dictated by the law of retaliation: tit for tat. Because, according to him, the American authorities have proof that it was Libya which perpetrated the attempt against American nationals in West Berlin by planting a bomb in a night club patronized by American soldiers last 5 April.

Comrade Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo held the view that in regard to the loss in innocent human lives which we are deploring today, and the great consequences which such a so-called retaliatory operation has throughout the world, the American authorities should have displayed a wiser attitude and refrained from blind, barbaric aggression which has caused reaction throughout the world. In conclusion, he said that the United States must demonstrate some political maturity to safeguard world peace and contribute to the struggle of the peoples the world over, among them the Libyan and Burkinabe people whose major concern is their socioeconomic development and the defense of their supreme interests in a spirit of justice and peace.

GHANA

Government Statement Condemns U.S. Raid on Libya

AB151850 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has expressed shock and dismay at the surprise attack launched by the Reagan administration on Libya in the early hours of this morning, culminating in the massive and inhuman destruction of lives and property, including even the Embassy of France, a Western country. An official statement said the air and naval attack coming soon after the provocative action by the Reagan administration in the Gulf of Sidra, clearly establishes a premediated intention by the United States to attack Libya, with or without reason.

The PNDC further expresses great surprise that Britain, which originally opposed the use of U.S. bases in Britain for the attack, has now turned around to conjure reason to justify the shameful action. The statement said this grave incident should serve as serious warning to all progressive and peace-loving countries of the imminent threat to international peace and security caused by the misguided and belligerent policies of the Reagan administration.

Such provocative acts of wanton destruction of lives and property, should be vehemently opposed by the international community. Ghana is convinced that the world cannot continue to bear in silence the shame of the U.S. aggression against Libya. The world faces a bleak future if the use of force should be substituted for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful negotiation. The U.S. action which cannot be defended under any international law, is a flagrant violation of acceptable standard of international behavior. The act of aggression against Libya is a culmination of a persistent onslaught by the United States against the right of the people throughout the world. It is also a manifestation of the blatant arrogance with which the United States demonstrated power.

Ghana has consistently condemned terrorism, no matter where it emanates from. Ghana in that same context, condemns the latest manifestation of state terrorism by the Reagan administration. The strike of the air and naval attack on Tripoli and Benghazi, particularly the bombing of Brother Al-Qadhdhafi's residence, makes it clear that the United States intended to use terrorist power to murder the Libyan leader. On this sad occasion, the people of Ghana express their solidarity and support for the people of Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in their just struggle against the unprovoked aggression by the belligerent Reagan administration. Ghana wishes to appeal to Libya to excercise restraint and not to take any retaliatory measures which might aggravate the already tense situation and cause further bloodshed. The United States will bear full responsibility for any loss of Ghanaian lives and property in the course of the unprovoked and unjustifiable attack on Libya.

PNDC Official Meets Envoys

AB151917 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata today met ambassadors of 10 African countries to express the PNDC's concern about the situation in Libya. The countries include Nigeria, Egypt, Mali, Guinea, Togo, and the Ivory Coast. The rest are Algeria, Libya, Ethiopia, and Liberia.

Briefing newsmen later, Captain Tsikata recalled that at a recent OAU foreign ministers meeting in Addis Ababa, a resolution was passed to condemn any American attack on Libya. It is in the spirit of that resolution that he conveyed the PNDC's concern about the developments in Libya to the envoys. Captain Tsikata said from reports received, embassies as well as civilian houses have been under attack. Also at the briefing was the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi.

Organizations Condemn Raid

AB151920 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In its statement of condemnation, the June 4 Movement said the whole world must express disgust at this act of [word indistinct] madness, the amusement that a government made up of presumably sane and responsible individuals can indulge in such an action of over-blown crime, regardless of the consequences to world peace. The statement called upon all decent Americans to voice their outrage at the acts of their government. The June 4 Movement said it is convinced that ordinary American citizens are in shock as all peace-loving people all over the world at the state of terrorism being perpetrated in their name and the possible consequences of such actions. The statement said that unless Americans indicate their repugnance in no uncertain terms, there is no telling where Reagan will strike next. Nicaragua, Angola? The statement declared: Let us remember that Grenada went many months ago under the same hands of Reagan. [sentence as heard] Any small nation which, because it has the dignity to assert itself, is declared a threat and an enemy to be brought to its knees by force.

Other progressive organizations have condemned the American action. In its statement, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity called on the OAU and the Arab League to convene joint emergency sessions of their two organizations to take joint actions against American imperialism. The statement said it is only through a joint action that this barbaric action can be stopped.

The Ghana United Nations Students and Youths Association appealed to the UN secretary general to intervene in the conflict. The National Union of Ghana Students urged the member-nations of NATO to convene a roundtable conference between Libyan and the United States to discuss the differences between the two countries.

In its statement, the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council stressed the need for the Reagan administration to refrain from this act of terrorism and show of force on progressive nations.

The Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards called on all peace-loving nations to take resolute action to end the U.S. attempt to plunge the whole world into a senseless war.

Radio Decries U.S. 'Terrorism'

AB151607 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From the Newsreel]

[Text] President Reagan has invaded Libya and here is a Ghanaian journalist's assessment of the situation:

The world was shocked in the early hours of this morning by a barbaric American aggression against the people of Libya. Earlier reports said that the house of the Libyan leader was first targeted, wounding a number of members of his family. U.S. aircraft aided by Britain did not stop there. They went further to attack residential and civilian areas destroying in their path the embassies of Switzerland, Iran, and France.

At the moment, counting of British, American, and Libyan lives lost in this savage aggression continues, but it cannot be ruled out that a large number of civilians including Ghanaians, Egyptians, Tunisians, Moroccans and other Africans have also been heavily affected. Ronald Reagan has confirmed that his European allies participated in this horrid adventure. If this is true, then American and West European pride should be buried in the blood of those who lost their lives this morning. It is a confirmation of typical British hypocrisy that only a few hours after Margaret Thatcher had declared that it is against international law to attack a sovereign country, Britain joined U.S. aircraft to bombard Libya.

What is at stake here is not whether or not the U.S-British attack was justified, because the principle upon which imperialism operates has never been right. What is being (?shown) to mankind is the future of countries that do not want to be satellites to any superpower. Libya is paying the price because the people do not want to be propelled to Western imperialism. What is happening in Libya could happen to Angola, because the people led by the MPLA cannot betray the cause for which they have struggled over the years.

Are we now to think that the loss of four American lives is the greatest catastrophe on earth? What about the concrete proof of American-sponsored state terrorism practised by the CIA in several Third World countries? Is America not telling Africans that the lives of the thousands of South African blacks do not matter? Is Britain not ashamed that her hypocrisy and double-talk is now clearly exposed? Let African countries and those opposed all over the world not forget this classic international terrorism. Let the OAU convene an emergency meeting just like the European allies did to consider effective measures against these barbaric attacks. For how long can we allow the parsons of so-called freedom to trample upon the dignity of African people? Where is the heroism of African patriots who resisted colonial domination and European fascism? One thing is clear, the history of Arica and the Third World will (?open) a new chapter from today. May those who died this morning rest in peace.

Papers Condemn U.S. Action

AB160830 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Both dailies carry reports on yesterday's bombings of two Libyan cities by U.S. warplanes. The dailies also give prominence to Ghana's condemnation of the U.S. attack as well as world reaction to the U.S. action. The *GHANAIAN TIMES* headline reads: Barbaric Act Shocks Ghana, while that of the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* recalls the incident and says: Reagan's Day of Shame — U.S. Attacks Libya. Both dailies also comment on the U.S. raid in their editorial columns.

Under the heading: Insanity Let Loose, the *TIMES* describes the raid as a new line in state terrorism which, perhaps, only the mind of Ronald Reagan is capable of conceiving. The paper says for Margaret Thatcher also to allow the ghastly operation to be organized, equipped, and sent off from British soil shows a disquieting involvement of the Conservative government in the thoroughly inhuman episode. The *TIMES* points out that the premeditated murder of children in such heartless fashion by the U.S. Government is unpardonable. For even those who do not agree with Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are appalled at the savagery of the action. It says the United States has, indeed, become the only world power which deliberately uses its state machinery to destroy lives and property of its own citizens, as well as those of its allies in pursuance of its global domination policies.

The paper writes: One recalls the callous manner in which the United States sacrificed the lives of several hundred passengers on a civilian South Korean aircraft just to test U.S. surprise capability against Soviet military electronic preparedness. Also is the covertly organized capture and molestation of U.S. citizens by the UNITA rebels just to provide a pretext for a new U.S. support for apartheid South Africa against Angola? That's not all: Only last Saturday, it came to light that the terrorist attack on the night club in West Berlin in which American and other lives were lost had been secretly organized by U.S. Government agents to justify the attack on Libya. The *TIMES* would like to know what crime had Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi commited against America, and what does Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government want to prove that Britain is led by the nose by the United States.

On its part, the *GRAPHIC* says U.S. Government's hysterical reaction toward Libya's rights over the past month has no purpose other than goading Libya on to get an excuse for an attack. It says yesterday's U.S. raid on Libya shows that the United States, failing to find any pretext has now finally crossed the line of sanity. And to satisfy Reagan's inflated ego, world peace has been placed in jeopardy. The *GRAPHIC* appeals to the Socialist Arab Jamahiriyah to exercise restraint in order not to be led into a situation where it would be said that they started a global confrontation. The *GRAPHIC* adds: Might is never right, and that this will be proved sooner or later.

Soviet 'Empty Words' Attacked

AB151456 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Kofi Amponsah commentary]

[Text] In defeat of sustained attempts by even his own West European allies to restrain him, President Reagan and the United States last night ordered the bombing of civilian centers in Libya, although he says only military targets were to be hit. First reports show that hundreds of innocent men, women, and children were killed and many more wounded. Last night's drama was the culmination of months of provocation during which the U.S. bully threatening to teach small Libya a lesson, had carried out provocative exercises off the Libyan coast.

America today stands condemned before the bar of world opinion. Reagan, the former actor, might think he is okay just because he has been able once again to fool his countrymen with his smooth deceptive talk on television. Reagan may think everything is alright because he has power and money on his side. Well, a German Fascist dictator also thought so about Germany in 1939, and you know the consequences for the world. President Reagan's attempt to justify his gangster-type action can only convince a captive and gullible American audience, and no one else. Reagan says his country has intercepted Libyan diplomatic communication from the German Democratic Republic, which confirm Libya's involvement in the bombing of a West German restaurant frequented by American servicemen. If so, America should let the world see this evidence. In this connection, it is significant that even his closest ally, West Germany, in the words of its foreign minister, Herr Genscher, says it is not convinced about the allegation of Libyan involvement and his lack of conviction runs through much of Western Europe which had refused to support the U.S. action.

As every child knows, if a bully is bent on attacking his victim, he can concoct any charge against the victim without caring about the truth. It is true you must worry about terrorism in the world, but the real terrorist is Reagan's America, which supplies arms and money to mercenaries and rebels to attack legitimate governments in Angola, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan. On the other side, the Reagan administration supports Fascist or racist dictatorships such as those in South Africa, Namibia, and Chile. It has to be stated categorically that the attack on Libya is not meant to harm Libya alone, but it is intended to coerce the whole of the Third World. Libya's crime of supporting Palestinians and others fighting for liberation could well be the crime of every other Third World country. In many ways, all our countries are helping to end the Zionist expansionist policies in the Middle East. All our countries are supporting through moral, diplomatic, and material means the struggle of the people of southern Africa for racial equality and human dignity, against the arms and money of big America, and for this we could become the next targets of U.S. bombs and aircraft.

This brings to mind the position of the Soviet Union in all this. Before last night's dastardly action by the United States, the Soviet Union pledged support for Libya. Hours before the attack, the Soviets were heard saying they were in contact with America to try to prevent the attack. That the attack took place at all shows the United States had refused to be persuaded. So how far is the Soviet Union prepared to go into defense of its Third World allies? It would seem that the Soviets are now so preoccupied with economic problems arising out of the fall in the price of crude oil that they want to avoid any confrontation with the United States which could force them to spend limited resources on arms. It appears it is the Soviets and not the Americans who are begging for detente, as can be seen from the Soviet leader's determination to go ahead with the next superpower summit in Washington despite attempts by Reagan to sabotage it through the recent U.S. nuclear test. Thus the Soviet reaction in describing the invasion as a barbaric act of state terrorism may be empty words which would not be followed with any effective action. The great worry of the nonaligned countries is that Moscow's preoccupation with the economy to the neglect of the great Leninist principle of international solidarity with countries fighting for independence could leave small nations defenseless against the warlike activities of imperialist nations like Reagan's America.

Who will help the Third World? Where are the friends of the small nations? The lesson is that the Nonaligned Movement should strive for greater unity and cohesion of its members in order to withstand attempts by any big power to trample their independence underfoot.

LIBERIA

AFP: Opposition Leaders Reportedly Beaten

AB151911 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 15 (AFP) — The deputy national chairman of the opposition Liberian United People's Party (UPP), Blamo Nelson, and party Secretary-General Alphonso Kawah were "severely beaten up and injured by military men" during their arrests Sunday, the independent *SUNTIMES* reported Tuesday [words indistinct] UPP officials, speaking to time paper [words indistinct] hospital beds, said they were beaten up in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, the residence of President Samuel Doe, after they had been interrogated at Monrovia's Police Headquarters for holding a political rally. [Passage indistinct] we were arrested during political rallies here Sunday, said they were "brutally whipped" and "flogged in the face" by soldiers, the *SUNTIMES* reported.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Samuel Hill, has meanwhile warned that the UPP was still banned. He said any attempt by the party to hold a political meeting would result in arrests.

In another development, the coalition of four opposition parties has accused four public corporations of "illegal activities". [passage indistinct] campaigns" against independent newspapers and the privately-run Catholic community radio.

They alleged that the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation had provided rice to President Doe's party and the state petroleum company had given it gasoline during the whole of last year's election campaign.

The coalition also charged that the state radio and television stations were instructed not to give full account of happenings in Liberia, charges authorities have denied.

NIGER

President Seyni Kountche Anniversary Speech

AB150919 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Address to the nation by Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, President of Niger, on the eve of the 12th anniversary of the military takeover delivered on 14 April in Niamey — live or recorded]

[Text] Nigerois, dear countrymen, a year ago, on the occasion of the celebration of this same commemorative anniversary of the accession to power of the National Armed Forces, I painted a gloomy picture of our economy. At that time, our country and its people were going through one of the most difficult periods of their existence as a result of the poor harvest of the 1984 agricultural season. I know that each one of you still has the memories of these painful times, since it constitutes a memory of the sum total of the imagination and efforts which we had to display in order to surmount the obstacles and survive in dignity and honor. Thanks to God, we overcame our trials. Thanks, first of all, to the ingenuity, the spirit of creativity, and the relentless efforts which are the constant characteristcs of the Niger people. But certainly we were able to surmount the obstacles, especially thanks to the prompt and systematic intervention of our Armed Forces in the food distribution operation which was an inestimable source of comfort for thousands of Niger families.

On this solemn occasion of the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the accession to power of the National Armed Forces, I have the pleasure to renew to all officers and men of the Armed Forces who participated in the this operation of salvation the gratitude of the entire nation. Thus, confronted by one of the most serious calamities in the life of our people, the National Armed Forces were able to place their competence, discipline, and dynamism at the service of the people. They were able to give confidence and enthusiasm to our rural farmers and herders at a time when they were cruelly threatened by confusion and misery. These concrete actions came — after many other such actions — to confirm the loyalty of our Armed Forces to their initial oath of 22 April 1974 and to confirm their strong determination to remain at the service of the nation.

My dear countrymen, we could have celebrated this 12th anniversary today in noisy pomp and deceptive euphoria, considering the relatively satisfactory results of the 1985 agricultural season. Our granaries are in fact overflowing with grains, our stocks are assured and the price of a bag of millet which a year ago was more than 15,000 [CFA francs] today costs the modest sum of 5,000 CFA in our big cities. But however abundant an agricultural season, it cannot meet the needs of a whole life-time. The hazards and natural calamities are still at our heels and food self-sufficiency is certainly not completely achieved. The situation of relative plenty in which we find ourselves should not at all generate in us a feeling of total satisfaction nor push us on to disorder and waste or to ostentation. The bitter lessons of a still recent past teach us, in fact, that it is precisely during the period of plenty that one has to provide for the shortages of the uncertain future. We must not only use with thrift our stocks of harvests but also and especially redouble our zeal and eagerness to produce more, for as I have on several occasions reiterated, in the Sahel no condition is permanent. In this respect, the month of April is a highly crucial one for our farmers. In fact, it heralds the imminent resumption of agricultural activities. So right from now, we must set to the preparatory work of the farm and crop cultivation. We must be ready to start our farm work right from the first rains, and keep praying that God will grant us a rainy and productive season because, more than ever, this is the time for production which we must continue to increase with a view to augmenting our food stocks,and ensuring their storage and their proper management.

We must especially give particular attention to increasing our production of niebe [a local food grain] and peanuts which are stagnating and which have even been decreasing constantly for some years now. As for the struggle for the control of plant diseases — which cannot be separated from any agricultural activity — the minister of agriculture must mobilize the specialized technical services of his department in order to set up an adequate alarm system capable of reacting promptly against the enemies of our crops.

Concerning another form of our permanent struggle for survival — that is the struggle against desert encroachment — all necessary measures will be taken by individuals, communities, as well as the state in order to obstruct the path of the desert and make it possible for Niger to turn green again.

My dear compatriots, during the year 1985, we were relatively well off as far as food is concerned [words indistinct]. In the economic field, without trying to be too optimistic, I would say that we have obvious reasons to have some hope. First of all, there is the conclusion of the structural adjustment program with the World Bank which will enable us to inject new funds into our economy. This substantial supply of new funds will revitalize the activities of our businessmen. This means that our entire economic system will experience a new lease of life which will enable us to start again on a saner basis. To the previously mentioned funds must be added more than 37 billion francs which ,in 1986 and 1987, will be injected into the economic system within the framework of the execution of three major projects which are: the rehabilitation of the hydroagricultural projects along the Niger River [words indistinct] which will cost more than 11 billion francs; the road development program which will cost more than 14 billion francs; and the health program which will cost more than 6 billion francs. Some other investments which are now under negotiation and which will be executedduring 1987 will be added and will thus give a new impetus to our economy which is seriously threatened by recession and inactivity. But it is obvious that all these will have a significant impact on our objectives only if our businessmen agree to adopt a rational and very strict method by adapting the conduct of their affairs to the implacable realities of an economy which is facing the harsh laws of international competition. In fact, everywhere in the world the situation is marked by the fall of the dollar, the fall of the price of oil, and (?the resulting) speculation. For us, the two events combined certainly represent some advantages for our economy but we should have no doubt that they are also accompanied by various inconveniences. It is true that there are prospects for an improvement of our public debt situation but we must not forget that uranium is a source of energy whose price is pinned to that of oil and the transactions concerning it are conducted in the dollar. Obviously, this poses a serious risk for our financial expectations. The fall of the dollar and the fall in the price of oil have a negative impact on the expected revenues from uraanium.

For the same reasons, we are witnessing a considerable decrease in our export products. But nevertheless, you must know that the Supreme Military Council and the government will firmly continue with their efforts of economic redress, notably in the sectors which still need it. Moreover, our objective during this year 1986 remains the significant revamping of our economy to ensure a progressive and sure recovery, even though it may be slow and very difficult.

Fellow countrymen, our present difficulties cannot make us deviate from the path which we have chosen or (?give up) the great national objective to which we have committed ourselves, namely the construction of a society of development.

In this regard, the commission charged with elaborating the draft of our national charter ended its work recently and submitted its proposals. At this point, I want to express our great appreciation to the members of the national commission for their self-denial and sacrifice and for the sense of responsibility with which they carried out their task. The time has now come for the largest possible information and sensitization exercise to be undertaken among the population before the draft is finalized. The people — that is each and every one of you — are called upon now to express their views. You are called upon to contribute to the finalization of this work — which we really want to be the result of our common desire — by expressing your previous, invaluable, and pertinent observations, as well as your enriching suggestions.

As a matter of fact, we cannot pretend to have achieved perfection in this regard, especially because it is a human undertaking [words indistinct] subject both to the (?subjectivity) and individual [word indistinct] as well as to the increasingly changing realities of the unstable environment. This is why, even though you already show sincere concern for the future of your country, I urgently call on you to express yourselves freely — it is both your duty and your right — on the draft national charter which will undoubtedly affect the future of the nation for a long time to come

I know that some people will try to find in the charter what it does not contain, in particular, a deadline for the return to a normal constitutional life. To these impatient people, I will simply recall that for us the charter is a major phase toward the drafting of a constitution and it transcends the constitution for which it will naturally constitute the most appropriate source of inspiration and guidance. For this very reason, the charter cannot be the constitution. In fact, we want to use a coherent approach in all our actions by assigning to each component of the society of development [societe de developpement] its place and sequence. At this time, we are therefore concerned with a charter, that is the program through which our people will choose the path they want to follow in their march toward a better future. As a matter of fact, the charter will give rise to profound reflection, open and democratic discussions, and manifold contributions in order to avoid any omissions, any utopian or incoherent considerations. It will then be submitted to the sovereign judgment of the people.

It goes without saying, however, that certain realities established in our national life since 15 April 1974 will remain untouchable. So the adoption of the charter will not mean — contrary to what some people think — the disengagement of the Armed Forces or an end to their action. In fact, I make a point of specifying right now that whatever the principles adopted in the charter or in the future constitution, nothing will be undertaken in Niger from now on without taking into consideration the Armed Forces which are the custodians of the national independence and the security of Niger and its people. The Niger Army will fully take part in national life. It will no longer be made a marginal component of the society as it was in the past. This is a new reality of our country; it is an irreversible achievement, a henceforth permanent factor of the new Niger.

In regard to the future evolution of our country, after the adoption of the charter by the Niger people, the Supreme Military Council will initiate a process leading to the normalization of our institutions. But this will be in conformity with the method of action we have used for 12 years: we will do nothing hurriedly and we will not allow ourselves to be a servile copy of models conceived at different times for different societies. Once again, we will take into consideration the vivid realities of Niger's hinterland, keeping in mind the need to establish institutions that will live long in order to promote national development and guarantee our country's stability, sovereignty, security, and increased prosperity.

Niger citizens and dear compatriots, it has now been 12 years since the National Armed Forces took charge of the nation's destiny. It has now been 12 years since, under their driving force, our people have tackled the task of patiently building a sovereign and worthy state. Finally, it has now been 12 years since we have been facing the hazards of nature and the manifold difficulties resulting from our state of underdevelopment. These 12 years have been for all our people years of sustained efforts, self-denial, and freely accepted sacrifices. They have been years of great creativity and successful achievements in all sectors of the nation's life. They have enabled us to consolidate our national unity and to strengthen our fraternal solidarity. They have enabled our country to improve its international credibility and to acquire a justified reputation of rigor, serious-mindedness, wisdom, and steadfastness which make it a nation which must henceforth be taken into account.

This explains our privileged position on the international scene — that is both inside and outside Africa. This also explains the very great solicitude with which we are treated whenever difficulties occur in our subregion. Therefore, I would like — at the end of this message wholly devoted to our national problems — to make a rousing appeal to all Niger citizens to safeguard and consolidate this capital of (?good will)achieved both inside and outside the country. I invite them to redouble their zeal and efforts so that the forthcoming agricultural campaign may be better than that of 1985. I also appeal to then so that in all circumstances they may safeguard our national unity and our sovereignty. They must preserve at all costs their honor and their dignity. The honesty, probity, and strictness for which Niger and its cadres are well known must remain for us sacred realities. The [word indistinct] problems and difficulties which form part of a nation's life must not have any effect on our (?courage) and sense of patriotism. It is only at this cost that we will achieve the objectives we have set for ourselves and build a happy and prosperous Niger. Long live the National Armed Forces! Long live the Republic of Niger!

NIGERIA

University Staff Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB151733 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Nigeria has condemned in unequivocal terms the American bombing of two Libyan cities early today. In its reaction, the Ahmadu Bello University section of the Academic Staff Union of the universities expressed shock and outrage at what it called the savage attack on Libya. A statement by the chairman of the Union, Dr Abdullahi Hadi, said a rally will be held at the main campus communications square to determine what line of action to be taken against the United States.

U.S. Termed 'Policeman of World'

AB152008 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[News Analysis by Atilade Atoyebi]

[Text] A few week ago, the United States arched her marines in the Gulf of Sidra, right at the doorstep of Libya. The American Government, at that time explained that it was merely carrying out some military exercise in an area of the Mediterranean which should be free international waters. It said that by the exercise, it would have succeeded in enforcing the inviolable rights of all countries to move freely in such waters, but everyone knew that the American were not being sincere.

It is clear that President Ronald Reagan was toiling [as heard] for a fight with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The attack on the Libyan ships around the area and the subsequent airraids on Libyan military installations later confirmed that assertion. The American leader later betrayed his original intentions when he indulged in self congratulations after the minute that military action was taken against Libya.

But a couple of weeks after, the Americans returned in fuller force. This time, there was no quibling over what the United States was up to. There had been a bomb incident on an American airliner, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was promptly linked with it. Another bomb went off in a discotheque in West Germany. The Americans said its men were there. One of them was killed and several injured. Again, the United States, with their unbeatable communications network, claimed that she got all the evidence needed to implicate the Libyan leader in the bomb attack. And the American Government had said in addition that it had fresh evidence that Col al-Qadhdhafi was going to hit 10 other American targets around the world.

For all these and previous charges of Libyan involvement in terrorist acts, the United States went under the cover of night to drop bombs on Tripoli and Benghazi. At last, President Reagan has had his dream of waging war on Libya fulfilled. The American airraid on Libya in the early hours of Tuesday had begun to produce the sour fruit from which everyone will have a bite. President Reagan said the bombing was aimed at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, but it is the ordinary people of Tripoli and Benghazi, whom President Reagan has described as innocent and law-abiding, who are now counting their dead and wounded. So, for the Libyan people, President Reagan's remarks after the bombing raid on their home are diabolical and smack of inner satisfaction of a sanguine. [as heard]

The American attack on Libya has raised dormant issues in international relations. One of these is the question of whether or not the United States has assumed the role of the policeman of the world. Another issue is whether or not might is right. Furthermore, President Reagan has never hidden it from anyone that he would want Jonas Savimbi and his ragtag marauders to overthrow the legitimate Government of Angola. He had received Savimbi as if he were a head of state and has been sending him weapons to prosecute his fruitless war on his people.

In Nicaragua and El Salvador, the Americans are providing massive military aid to those who are fighting the legitimate governments in those countries. Through the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, the United States monitors the activities of government and determines which one should be left alone and which one should be overthrown. It is America that should determine the price of crude oil. When she considers the price too high, she forces it down. When the price is low American interests are threathened and President Reagan is prepared to send his envoys to strategic producers to twist their arms to influence price to the point satisfactory to him and his people.

These have compelled many people to compare Libya with America and to ask the question as to which of them is the real threat to international peace and security. A social scientist who has been watching American moves under President Reagan is quick to warn that it is Libya today, it could be any other country tomorrow. And because of the familier Soviet rhetoric in a situation like this, many people are beginning to express the fear that there must have been a conspiracy between the two superpowers to mortgage the rest of the world to preserve their status, and consequently protect their mutual interests. Otherwise, the Russians should have played a balancing role to forestall the American aggression against Libya.

The lesson of the U.S. acts of provocation and aggression in the Mediterranean is that the less privileged nations of the world should begin to find their own answers to meet (?fighter) diplomacy of a superpower.

GUARDIAN Censures Zaire for Transiting U.S. Missiles

AB150946 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Reports that the United States has started shipping sophisticated antiaircraft missiles through Zaire to the rebel National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola attracts comments from *THE GUARDIAN*. The paper condemns the Zairian Government for allowing the country to be used for destabilizing another African country. *THE GUARDIAN* equally points out that by the action, the United States has lost any moral basis for playing the role of mediator in the southern African crisis.

ANGOLA

U.S. Raid on Libya Termed 'Brutal','Cowardly'

MB151615 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Bernard Kalb, a U.S. State Department spokesman, said in Washington recently that the United States condemned terrorist actions which caused the death of innocent people. At the time, Bernard Kalb was referring to the explosion of a bomb aboard a plane of the U.S. TWA airlines company, which caused the death of four people. Yet, it is this very U.S. Administration which has been supplying the most sophisticated war equipment to the counterrevolutionaries carrying out actions in Angola, Nicaragua, and other countries [words indistinct] (?within the framework) of Washington's blackmail.

In this regard, in a commentary published in Luanda, ANGOP observed that the United States raised a hue and cry about terrorist actions carried out against U.S. citizens, but at the same time it supplies [words indistinct] also defenseless people in southern Africa and central America.

Today, it is the U.S. Administration which ordered the shelling of the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi in Libya so that in yet another act of state terrorism, killing dozens of innocent people [words indistinct] from last evening until today, the U.S. Air Force in a formation of 18 strategic EF-111 bomber planes supported by other aircraft [words indistinct] stationed in the Mediterranean sea. The powerful fighter bombers took off from U.S. bases in Great Britain according to specific orders from [words indistinct] hitting five targets on Libyan territory, including [words indistinct] the residence of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan head of state. Although there are no definite figures yet, it is known that this brutal and coward act of piracy by the U.S. aviation hit mainly civilian targets.

According to a JANA dispatch, dozens of innocent civilians, mostly foreigners, were killed by the bombs dropped by Ronald Reagan's fighter bombers, and in particular the French Embassy building was damaged by the explosions. It is estimated that at least 70 people were murdered in the name of the so-called right to self-defense claimed by President Reagan to justify the attack on Libya, against which the ferocious tenant of the White House wants to undertake a war of total extermination to [words indistinct] in order to transform Libya into a guinea pig of its experiences of political enslavement of the (?free) peoples of the Third World who have chosen national independence as the path of their development. [Words indistinct] U.S. aviation against Libya, confirm the shooitng down by Libya of 3 of its [words indistinct] bomber planes, while Washington only admits to disappearance of 1 of the 18 strategic bomber planes ordered to shell Tripoli and Banghazi in an operation whose consequences can already be seen as very dangerous for world peace and security.

[Words indistinct] Reaction by the present U.S. Administration, whose adventurism has in fact been one of its guidelines. It is worth pointing out that yesterday, the 12 EEC members meeting in an emergency session to examine the U.S.-Libyan conflict and its consequences for the situation in the Mediterranean, refused to support the military solution as recommended by Washington. However, the EEC foreign ministers agreed on the need to carry out a substantial reduction of Libyan diplomatic personnel in their countries.

In addition to other international reaction already expressed, it is expected that tomorrow the Nonaligned Movement, whose Coordinating Bureau is scheduled to meet in New Delhi to prepare the forthcoming meeting of the organization, will speak in favor of Libya, following the criminal raid [preceeding word in English]. A JANA dispatch received in Paris suggested the possibility of Libya launching an appeal to the Warsaw Pact forces to confront an eventual new aggression by U.S. and NATO armies. It reaffirmed the determination of the Libyan Government and poeple to respond tit for tat to U.S. Aggression, by bombing mainly its ports in southern Europe, which serve as bases for the U.S. fleet.

BOTSWANA

Libya, U.S. Urged To Use Restraint, Peaceful Means

MB161131 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1112 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Department of External Affairs has issued a statement urging Libya and the United States to exercise restraint in their dispute.

The statement from the department says it was great shock that the Government of Botswana learned of the U.S. attack on Libya. It says Botswana believes in the peaceful resolution of disputes and as such had looked forward to the United States and Libya resolving the problems between them by discussion.

The statement says resort to force, especially in a region such as the Mediterranean, in which there already exist several disputes, can only further complicate the situation. The use of force can also have implications which go beyond the Mediterranean itself.

The statement further says it is for this reason that Botswana calls upon the United States to refrain from any further use of force and to pursue peaceful means of resolving the dispute.

Masire Appeals for Continued Foreign Aid

MB130509 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has outlined relief measures to be implemeted by government to minimize the effects of the drought, currently ravaging Botswana for the 5th successive year. In a nationwide broadcast over Radio Botswana, in which he declared the country drought-stricken with the exception of the Chobe district, Dr Masire said that supplementary food will continue to be made available to vulnerable groups at health facilities. He appealed to Botswana's friends in the international community, who have assisted Botswana during the past 4 years, to continue their support. He urged them to finance labor-based programs and agricultural programs that will increase food production in the future years as well as in the distribution of food to those in need.

MOZAMBIQUE

93 'Bandits' Killed in Nampula in Jan-Mar Actions

MB130933 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces killed 93 armed bandits in cleanup operations mounted in Nampula Province between January and March this year. During the same period, our armed forces captured seven armed bandits and destroyed five enemy bases. A military source from the Nampula provincial command also dislcosed that a quantity of war materiel was captured and goods stolen from the people by the criminals recovered.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Denies Charges of Mistreatment in Camps

MB141340 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 14, SAPA — SWAPO has denied allegations by a SWA/Namibian committee of parents concerning "mass incarceration, torture, killings and general terror in SWAPO refugee camps" in Angola and Zambia.

"We have nothing to hide," the organisation's publicity and information secretary, Mr Mokganedi Thlabanello, told a weekend seminar in Katutura township.

Those who made the allegations are welcomed to visit the camps and see for themselves "but they appear to prefer not to," he said. It was SWAPO's first public response in SWA/Namibia to the alleged atrocities.

Mr Thlabanello dismissed the claims as a renewed propaganda campaign against SWAPO to gain credibility for the SWA-/Namibian transitional government.

He referred to South African raids on SWAPO camps in Zambia and Angola, including Cassinga in 1978 when hundreds of people were killed and others went missin

"Where was the committee of parents then," he asked.

"No one stood up to enquire about these people," Mr Thlabanello said.

He added that the committee of parents showed a lack of concern about the daily plight of many children in SWA/Namibian who were going hungry.

SWAPO Foresees End to Resolution 435 Option

MB141302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1259 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 14, SAPA — The time would come when United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 — concerning SWA/Namibian independence — would no longer be an option for SWAPO, the organisation's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Niko Bessinger, said in Katutura township yesterday.

"We may find ourselves in the position where we will have to get independence from the African National Congress.

"I am only saying may," he told a seminar organised by the SWAPO youth league.

The situation could develop where South African soldiers in northern SWA/Namibia and southern Angola would have to return home "to extinguish the fires in their own backyards," Mr Bessinger said.

"And that will be the end of 435."

A SWAPO member, Mr Anton Lubowski, told the meeting it seemed that South Africa did not want UN Resolution 435 to be implemented "and that means an election might not even be considered an option by SWAPO later."

Mr Bessinger said the linkage between implementation of the UN Resolution and a Cuban pull-out from Angola was "an artificial problem" created by South Africa and the United States.

South Africa had agreed to the 1978 UN resolution after the Cubans had already been in Angola for three years, whereas the linkage issue dated to January 1981 when U.S. President Ronald Reagan took office, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Several Arrested At Anti-U.S. Demonstration

MB161203 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 16, SAPA — Several people were arrested today after police broke up a lunchtime demonstration in the centre of Cape Town against yesterday's American bombing of Libya.

About 15 people wearing Muslim headcloths and bearing signs saying "the call of Islam", "Reagan is the terrorist" and "hands off Libya", positioned themselves on the pavement in Darling Street, outside the central post office, shortly after 1 pm.

A crowd of about 150 people gathered as they chanted slogans including "Allah is great" and "Amandla".

Several water bombs were dropped on them from the windows of the post office building, and one passer-by threw at least two eggs at them.

Traffic police closed off the stretch of Darling Street between Plein Street and Parliament Street shortly before 1.30 when about 20 police armed with batons arrived in a van.

A senior police officer, speaking in English through a loudhailer, warned the demosntrators at 1.35 that the gathering was illegal and that they had five minutes to disperse.

He repeated the warning in Afrikaans, and members of the group moved off, still carrying their placards and shouting at the waiting policemen as they passed by.

At about 1.37 pm, as the demonstrators were moving away from the scene up Plein Street, a police chase started.

At least three people were taken into custody and a number of placards were confiscated.

State Radio Praises U.S. Libyan Attack

MB160549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "The United States and Libya"]

[Text] The short, sharp attack by the United States on Libya yesterday underlines the commitment the leader of the Western world has made to taking positive action against terrorism. And what better way to do it than striking at Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whose name is virtually synonymous with international terrorism.

Less than a week ago President Reagan said the United States was on guard for anything Al-Qadhdhafi might do and that it was gathering evidence on recent terror attacks. If there was sufficient identification of the culprits of the bomb attack on an American target in West Berlin, the United States would retaliate. Shortly after yesterday's attack he told the Aemrican nation: Today we have done what we had to do. If necessary we shall do it again. The evidence accumulated, he said, was direct, precise and irrefutable.

An encouraging aspect of the operation was the support the United States received from two other Western governments — Britain and Portugal. Some of the strike aircraft operated from Britain after refueling on the Azores, a Portuguese possession. Although Al-Qadhdhafi has long been regarded by Western and some other leaders as a trouble-maker, and worse, they have obviously now known what to do about him. The American Government is the only one to take active steps.

The Reagan administration has boycotted Libyan crude oil, asked American workers to leave Libya, embargoed the sale of military goods to Tripoli, and has provided a trickle of support for anti-al-Qadhdhafi dissidents. Now the time had obviously arrived to get tough with the man President Reagan has described as the mad dog of the Middle East. The exercise is not without grave risk.

There are those who think Al-Qadhdhafi is mad enough to believe he can take on the Americans. This could lead to an escalation in the fighting. Al-Qadhdhafi could carry out his threat of terrorist attacks in the United States, Western workers in Libya could be harmed, the Arab nations could become involved, and it could all lead to a confrontation between the superpowers. As American Vice President George Bush said of Al-Qadhdhafi: he is an egomaniac who could trigger World War Three just to make headlines.

The operation also contains a measure of risk for President Reagan personally and for the Republican Party. This is an election year in the United States — the Congressional elections take place in November — and should the exercise backfire and lead to further conflict, the Democrats would exploit it ruthlessly. Mr Reagan could not have been unmindful of these risks in reaching his decision to act. It serves only to underline the seriousness with which he regards the scourge of international terrorism. With this action, the United States chose to exercise its right of self-defence and, according to a White House statement, it did so in the hope that it would pre-empt and discourage Libyan attacks against innocent civilians in the future.

This is not the first time the United States has acted purposefully against terrorism. Less than six months ago its fighter aircraft forced down an Egyptian airliner and the hijackers of the cruise ship, *Achille Lauro*, were apprehended. Last month Al-Qadhdhafi receive a foretaste of what was to come when the when the Americans bloodied his nose in the Gulf of Surt. He would indeed have to be mad to push his luck any further.

President Reagan has fearlessly taken the lead in the battle against international terrorism. There are signs that other Western leaders are lending their support. This is vital if the scourge is to be eradicated, as the American leader said 10 days ago: I think we all, we in our country plus our friends and allies in the free world, have to set down standards and make it plain there will be retaliation and terrorism cannot succeed.

Nel Says West Must Stand Against RSA Terrorism

MB151130 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In his reaction to the American antiterrorist attack on Libya, the South African deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said in Cape Town that the Western world would have to take a stand on terrorism in South Africa if terrorism an international phenomenon was to be eliminated.

Mrs Mandela Claims 'Hysterical' Press Reaction

MB160539 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Winnie Mandela has accused the foreign press of becoming hysterical over remarks made at the weekend. Mrs Mandela made remarks, which have been widely interpreted as giving the go-ahead for township violence. The wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela asked reporters last night why they were not hysterical when children were killed in the townships.

Mrs Mandela is claiming her remarks misinterpreted and quoted out of context. However, the foreign media is sticking to its reports, and Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel says after reviewing stories in the foreign press, he is satisfied Mrs Mandela was quoted correctly.

SOWETAN Publishes Winnie Mandela Interview

MB151227 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] More than a week ago lawyers acting for Mrs Winnie Mandela announced that they believed the state would no longer oppose an appeal by Mrs Mandela against orders banning her from Johannesburg. Our lawyers have advised us that we can quote her. SOWETAN news editor Thami Mazwai spoke to Mrs Mandela yesterday.

Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday spoke of her bitterness about the way she has been harassed for the past 24 years.

"My husband has been in jail for 24 years, and I have suffered at the hands of the police for the same period," she said.

Mrs Mandela is the wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

"Throughout this period I was never told why I was banned. I discovered that I was banned because of what they thought I could do, not because of what I had done. How immoral can one be? How unChristian could they be?

"This is what we have been subjected to," she said.

Asked if she was bitter after all her experiences, she asked: "Who would not be bitter?"

"No black man can afford not to be bitter when he looks back on what he has gone through. I will do anything in defence of my principles and beliefs."

Mrs Mandela spoke to the *SOWETAN* from her Orlando West home from which she was banned for about nine years. She was banished to Brandfort. She could only come to Johannesburg after applying for permission from a magistrate.

When her banishment to Brandfort was lifted last year she was still barred from entering Soweto, thus banned from her own home and living with her children. Two weeks ago her lawyers announced they believed that the state would no longer oppose her appeal against a judgment that upheld her ban from Johannesburg.

She said her husband, Nelson, was fitter than people thought he was. "He tells me he will walk from Cape to Cairo on his release," she chuckled.

On a more serious note she said she was more than convinced that the government was faced with the reality that it had to release him but could not.

"The release of Mandela means much more to the oppressed people of this country. It means that their entire leadership must be released.

"They said they were prepared to release my husband on humanitarian grounds. But the same people who said this send Oscar Mpetha to jail at his age and in his condition. Can he live his sentence out (Mr Mpetha (77) is serving a 5-year prison sentence).

"After my nine years in Brandfort, in the heart of Afrikanerdom, and after my three months in white South Africa I have no doubt that the white man is not prepared to release Mandela.

"The government is not prepared to share power," she said. The three months Mrs Mandela refers to are the period she stayed outside Johannesburg and at times in Sandton.

Referring to the clashes in the black community she said there was no black-on-black violence but "apartheid violence."

"Our anger is against collaborators.

"The ideological rift between the UDF [United Democratic Front] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] is being fermented by Pretoria. This is done to justify Pretoria's claim that blacks are divided and thus divert the cause.

"Those agents in AZAPO who are fighting the UDF, and those agents in the UDF who are fighting AZAPO, do not have the blessings of these organisations."

Mrs Mandela also spoke scathingly of people who opposed the call for sanctions. Asked about her position she said: "The call for sanctions is not new. That call was made by the ANC to the international community. As far as I am concerned it is the only peaceful method that still exists to force change. Pretoria confirmed the effectiveness of this strategy when she used it on Lesotho. Within a week the country was on its knees.

"We do not want a protracted struggle. The only people against sanctions are those who benefit from Pretoria," she said.

She scoffed at President Botha's reform strategy. "We are no longer prepared to move on the road of minimal considerate reforms. We no longer speak the language of reform.

"Our leaders have been in jail for 24 years. They spoke of gradual reforms until they became tired. We no longer speak of the phasing out of passes. How they group themselves as the Nats, PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Herstigters [members of the Reconstructed National Party] or whatever is no longer of interest to us. How dare they have the audacity to prescribe change to us?", she asked.

"We speak only one language today. We only speak of the only speak of the transfer of power," she ended.

Le Grange Permits Quotation of Mrs. Mandela

MB151103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today gave permission for the publication of an ASSOCIATED PRESS report on speeches made by Mrs Mandela at the weekend.

AP reported that she had told country's blacks they would win back their freedom in 1986 even though they had only rocks and petrol to use in their fight.

The report continued:

"In three speeches, Mrs Mandela said South Africa's blacks were fighting a far more heavily armed government, but that the power is in our hands — we have people power."

Mrs Mandela spoke to crowds in Soweto, and in Kagiso and Munsieville, black areas outside Krugersdorp.

No Decision on Action Against Mrs Mandela

MB151517 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 15, SAPA — No decision had been taken on what action, "if any," would be taken against her as a result of statements attributed to Mrs Winnie Mandela at the weekend, a government spokesman said here today.

The government had "obviously taken note of" the statements allegedly made by Mrs Mandela, the spokesman said, but declined to comment on a newspaper report today that they did not intend taking legal steps against her.

'Massive' Security Operation in Lamontville

Follows Chesterville Death

MB160530 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A massive security forces operation is under way in Durban township of Lamontville. The action follows the killing of an alleged vigilante in nearby Chesterville yesterday, and coincides with a call to return to schools, which had been closed by the authorties. Carmel Rickard has more.

[Rickard] About 700 members of the police and the SADF moved into Lamontville at 0200 this morning, and all entrances to the area have been blocked off. They are using at least 50 vehicles, including hippos, buffels, and casspirs in the action. A police official told me this morning that they had gone into the township at the request of the local (Ningizimu) community council. He said the councillors had requested the polcie to take action to prevent crime and to restore law and order.

Police believe the raid could last until Saturday, and that everyone in the area would be searched. It began just hours before a delegation planned by the local members of the National Education Crisis Committee of the Lamontville police. [sentence as heard] They had planned to inform the police this morning that local schools, closed by the government, would be opened today.

Police Comment

MB160748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 16, SAPA — In a major security force operation, members of the South African Police and South African Defence Force moved into the trouble-torn Lamontville township at Durban today.

Several hundred policemen and soldiers in caspirs, buffels and other vehicles closed off the township at 2 am setting up roadblocks and searching homes.

A large quantity of dagga, stolen property, firearms and homemade firearms were confiscated.

Captain Winston Heunis, head of the SAP Public Relations Division for Port Natal, said the operation was aimed at restoring law and order.

"For some time we have been concerned about the escalating violence and intimidation of innocent people in the township and t the request of the local town council, we decided to conduct this operation," he said. "Early this morning, police moved into the township.

"We also used an aeroplane with a loudhailer informing the people of the operation. There is bound to be some inconvience and we appeal to the people to bear with us."

Captain Heunis said a complaints office had been set up at the Natalia board at Lamontville. Complaints lodged by members of the public would be investigated by police.

Later this morning, police and soldiers patrolled the streets and searched people and their possessions. Vehicles stopped at roadblocks were also searched.

Colonel Wynand van der Merwe, head of the reaction unit, who is also heading the operation, said security forces would remain in the area until law and order was restored.

"We are going all out to clean up the township from bad elements and make it a place whre decent people can live," he said.

The police and soldiers will stay in the local community hall in the township for the next few days.

Mrs Ella Nxana, chairman of the Ningizimu Community Council, said the operation was being carried out at the request of her council.

"Lamontville is not how it use to be," she said.

"There have been a number of senseless killings and never-ending violence.

"The time has come for something to be done about it.

"Since this morning I have had numerous telephone calls from residents, thanking me for getting the police to act.

"The people of the township are tired of the unrest," said Mrs Nxana.

She added that she could not pinpoint those responsible for the unrest in the township.

Students Attack Alleged Vigilantes

MB151451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 15, SAPA — A man was stabbed to death and another seriously injured in an attack by a group of schoolboys in Durban's Chesterville township today.

It is believed that the men are members of the vigilante group calling themselves the A Team: the A Team and schoolchildren have often clashed in the township. A police spokesman said a group of schoolchildren stopped a bus and attacked the men. The group then split up and further down the road they set fire to a private home. Police are investigating.

Catholic Schools Reject State Subsidy, Cite Quotas

MB151324 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 14, SAPA — Roman Catholic private schools have rejected draft regulations for a government subsidy scheme which imposes a racial quota on schools.

At a meeting on Friday, heads of religious orders in charge of Catholic schools agreed that unless these clauses were withdrawn, "the schools could not, in conscience, apply even for registration."

A press statement issued by the Department of Schools of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference said the meeting also "voiced strong objection to the increased limitation on the freedom of private schools implied in the draft regulations."

The 70 schools of the Association of Private Schools [APS] are to discuss the draft regulations at a special general meeting on Johannesburg on Monday, April 21, and are not commenting on the Catholic stand until then, the chairman of the Western Cape branch of the APS, Mr Pierce Newton-King, said today.

Sister Marian, regional superior of the Dominican Sisters, said today that at meetings held with the directors of education in the Cape, Transvaal and Natal (the Free State director was on holiday), church representatives had been given a list of criteria for the registration and subsidisation of private schools.

"From these it would appear that existing schools will have to re-register and that a racial quota will be imposed. What that quota is has not been made clear to us," she said today.

The draft regulations were given to school representatives at a meeting in Johannesburg after the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, announced on March 10 that government subsidies to private schools, previously paid only for white pupils, would be paid for all pupils irrespective of race.

Mr Clase said applications from private schools would be considered in the light of several criteria including the "composition of the pupil community."

AZASM Demands Reopening to Blacks

MB151528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 15, SAPA — Mr Xolisile Mnyaka, vice-president of the Azanian Students Movement [AZASM] has issued a press statement today calling on the authorities of the Medical University of South Africa (MEDUNSA) to open the university immediately so that blacks can continue to qualify as doctors.

He said his organisation pledges solidarity with the black students at MEDUNSA who were sent home yesterday by their administration after they boycotted lectures and demonstrated against the admission of two white students.

Mr Mnyaka added: "We demand that the university be reopened exclusively to the black students immediately.

"Our reason for calling for the immediate re-opening of the university is that an objective assessement of the state of education in this country forces us to recognise that medical schools exclusively reserved for blacks are a necessity.

"This is crucial if there is to be any alleviation of the gross disparity in the provision of medical services for the oppessed masses.

"The relative absence of black medical students in the so-called open, non-racial universities like the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town bears testimony to this fact."

He said there was a need for a blacks only medical school to enable blacks to qualify in large numbers as doctors to serve their own people.

Further on MEDUNSA Student Disturbances

Ordered To Attend Classes 12 Apr

MB151632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 15, SAPA — Students of the Medical University of Southern Africa (MEDUNSA), were warned today to attend classes from April 21, or "their registrations will be cancelled forthwith."

In a statement today, the rector, Prof Leon Taljaard, said the university council strongly "condemns the recent destructive behaviour and attitudes on the part of undergraduate students which occurred notwithstanding the sincere efforts of the university to give attention to grievances and to resolve problems."

Prof Taljaard said that after consideration of a report from the Senate, the university council could also not meet the demand by the student body that one of the students, Mr Pieter Kruger, 21, be removed.

"The demand that the services of a certain staff member be terminated cannot be considered, as to date the students have not substantiated their allegations against him," the statement said.

"Council therefore resolves that students be required to attend classes as from Monday, April 21, 1986, onward, and it is accepted that those who fail to do so, do not intend to continue their studies at the university — and their registrations will be cancelled forthwith."

Students who returned to classes from April 21 would be required to give a firm undertaking "of their intention to continue their studies at the university in accordance with the university rules and regulations as published."

All the 1076 boycotting students were told to leave the university after the disturbances yesterday and were taken by PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Company] buses to railway stations under police supervision.

During the rampage, which began after between 500 to 600 chanting students marched to the administration building, windows of the building were smashed and heavy concrete flower pots were hurled through the buildings reinforced glass front doors.

The car of the assistant registrar, Mr William Steyn, was overturned and extensively damaged. Repeated attempts to set it alight failed.

The violence at MEDUNSA is believed to have been sparked off by the continued presence at the university of Mr Kruger, who has stated that he intends continuing his studies at MEDUNSA "come what may."

The trouble began earlier this year when the black students at MEDUNSA objected to the attendance of white students at the university.

The registrations of Mr Kruger, and fellow-student Mr Daryl Wilke, 21, were later cancelled, but the two students were subsequently reinstated after a Supreme Court ruling.

Mr Wilke voluntarily cancelled his registration last week after sustained black undergraduate pressure.

A statement issued by MEDUNSA this evening said the university's senate today passed a motion that it was possible to complete the academic programme for 1986, making it possible for students to prepare themselves for the scheduled examinations this year.

"It must nevertheless be assumed that the interruptions in the teaching programme and the loss of time may negatively influence the examination results," the statement said.

Teh completion of the academic programme before the scheduled examinations this year would be possible only if there was no further interruption.

"It must therefore be stated unequivocally that the granting of SPCS and the conducting of examinations during 1986, will become impossible if there is any further interruption of the programme beyond Thursday, April 17.9

"The possibility of postponing examinations is ruled out by the inability to employ examiners of good standing, as well as the inevitable disruption of the 1987 academic programme," the statement said.

AZASO Condemns Closure

MB150642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2239 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — The Azanian Students Organisation [AZASO] has condemned what it calls the "unwarranted" closure of the Medical University of Southern Africa today.

AZASO's general secretary, Mr Chris Ngcobo, said in a statement tonight that the South African police had "no respect for academic freedom" because they demanded that students leave the campus with only an hour's notice.

The closure of the university today follows class boycotts against the registration of two white students. One of the students has withdrawn his registration.

Violence erupted at the campus today when about 500 students damaged the administration building and tried to set fire to a university official's car.

"We want to remind the administration and police that they have no right to expel students without the consultation of their parents. In our view, the students are correct in demanding the expulsion of two white students," Mr Ngcobo said.

He said reasons for demanding the removal of the white students included the following:

— The SRC [Student Representative Council] was not consulted on the matter.

— Whites had more medical schools than blacks.

— The "racist" nature of the country's education placed white students in a more advantaged position than black students.

— White medical schools accepted few black students arguing it was because of "our low academic standards, without addressing themselves to the question of gutter education."

COSATU Members To Stay Away From Work 1 May

MB141540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — South Africa's biggest labour federation, the 650,000-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), today said its members would stay away from work on May 1 to attend mass "May Day rallies" around the country.

This decision was taken at the federation's second central executive committee meeting held on Friday "to discuss a wide range of issues confronting the labour movement," COSATU announced at a press conference in Johannesburg today.

COSATU's General Secretary Mr Jay Naidoo said the May Day campign would "mobilise our members and the broad community around the following demands":

— The right to observe May Day as paid public holiday.
— "A 40 hour week and a living wage for all."
— The right of all workers to join democratic trade unions.
— Democratic SRC's (Students Representative Councils) for all students and "an alternative system of people's education."
— The release off all political prisoners and the unbanning of all organisations.
— An end to the pass laws and influx control.
— "Decent housing for all and rents that we can pay."

The release of all political prisoners, the pass laws, June 16 and the building of alternative education programmes will form the focus of seperate campaigns in the near future, said Mr Naidoo.

The government was trying to "reintroduce the pass laws through the back door through its policy of orderly urbanisation," he said. As a result, COASTU has instructed its local branches to set up anti-pass committees and discuss a national campaign against influx control and labour bureaux.

The meeting on Friday also agreed to observe June 16 as a public holiday, in line with the recent call by the National Education Crisis Committee's (NECC) call for a three-day stayaway around the day.

COSATU vice-President Mr Chris Dlamini said, however, that union members were still discussing whether to go to work on June 17 and 18.

COSATU was also concerned at the rising level of right-wing violence directed at its members and other anti-apartheid activists, said Mr Naidoo. His organisation would encourage the formation of area and street committees in the townships "so that democratic people can defend themselves."

The federation also announced plans to oppose the KwaNatal Indaba and the formation of the Rival United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA).

Says New Union Seeks Division

MB141728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1718 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, April 14, SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), South Africa's biggest trade union federation, today said the planned launch of a rival union was "a deliberate attempt by employers and Inkatha to divide and weaken the trade union movement in Natal."

In a statement released at a press conference today, COSATU said it had documeted evidence that "certain employers are openly and actively supporitng UWUSA (the United Workers Union of South Africa)".

"The full machinery of Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, and it appears the SA Government, has been thrown behind UWUSA," it added.

The statement alleged that top Inkatha officials had announced the aims and objectives of UWUSA before the formation of the new union. This "shows what regard this union has for democracy and where the initiative for its formation come from," it said.

Asked whether UWUSA had the ability to take members from COSATU in northern Natal, Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of COSATU, said so far only 120 members out of a total of 12000 in the region had left to join UWUSA.

COSATU was more worried about alleged attacks by Inkatha "Amabutho" or warriors on its members, he said.

Inkatha Urges Whites To Negotiate With Buthelezi

MB131056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1049 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Ulundi, April 13, SAPA — Inkatha today warned whites that unless they ensured that the government started negotiating with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi violence would get worse.

This violence was caused directly by state violence used to enforce apartheid and the reaction that this produced, it said.

Inkatha also accused the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) of representing the ANC, and said the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] were committed to the aims of these organisations under the guise of concern with black education.

The NECC, it said, wanted children back in schools only so that it could mobilise them "for confrontation and destruction planned to culminate in June 16 demonstrations." It had made itself the self-declared enemy of the millions of blacks who supported Inkatha.

It decided to mobilise Inkatha's members to defend the movement against attacks and to counter "the treachery" of destroying black schools and other amenities.

The central committee said in a preface to resolutions that it was appalled by the state president's statement, in a recent interview published in *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*, that it would take a generation to introduce the changes he had in mind.

It deplored the fact that Mr Botha had said, in the same interview, that Chief Buthelezi was no more an important leader in South Africa than the leaders of Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

It condemned the "attacks, lies and distortions" directed at Inkatha by the ANC, the UDF and COSATU.

The Inkatha central committee said it stood in the proud traditions of the black struggle for liberation. It paid tribute to its president, Chief Buthelezi, for keeping these values alive.

Cape Women Present Rent, Housing Demands

MB150618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2203 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 14, SAPA — A delegation of women from Nyanga today met officials of the Western Cape Development Borad (WCDB) to discuss demands for lower rentals and better housing conditions.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, liaison officer for the WCDB, said a committee of ten from a group of about 800 people spent about an hour and a half discussing these demands. He said the delegation was chosen after board officials explained to the group that they could only listen to the views of small groups. There were also demands that students demands for free education and textbooks be met.

In Khayelitsha a group of about 400 women left posters carrying their demands at the board's offices, he said.

Colored, Indian Leaders Oppose Disinvestment

MB141947 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, Revered Allan Hendrickse, says those people advocating disinvestment in South Africa are actively pleading for violence. He was addressing members of the South African-British Trade Association in Cape Town.

And in the House of Delegates, the minister of the budget, Dr J.N. Reddy, appealed to members of the house to reject calls in favor of disinvestment. Replying to the budget debate on own affairs, he said if disinvestment became a reality there would be a freeze on capital and unemployment would increase.

Bophuthatswana Minister Issued With Court Order

MB151323 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 15, SAPA — The minister of law and order in Bophuthatswana has been issued a court order to show cause as to why 26 people arrested in Winterveld during March and April have not been brought before a court.

The court order against the minister was issued yesterday and he has until noon today to give reason as to why the people arrested by the Bophuthatswana police between and including March 26 until April 9 have not been brought before the court in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Police Informers Murdered in Port Elizabeth

MB150614 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 14, SAPA — An official of the Ibhayi town council and a Kwazakele woman, both accused of being "police informers" were today burnt to death by angry crowds in Kwazakele and Zwide, Port Elizabeth.

The mutilated and burnt victims, whose bodies were still smouldering in the morning when the local press was summoned by stunned residents to the scene, were identified as Mr Dickson Mdude, 40, of 62 Mpondo Street, Zwide, and Mrs Tembeka Olive Jacobs, alias Tembeka Ndika, thought to be 26, of KwaZakele.

Mr Ndude, a ward constable of the council offices in Zwide, alleged to be a police informer, was mutilated and left burning under smouldering tyres near Msengeni lower primary school in Zwide, after he had reportedly left his house to have a drink in a shebeen at Zwide last night.

The corpse of Mrs Jacobs, also alleged to be a police informer, was found burnt and dumped in the premises of Kaizer Ngxwana Lower Primary School in Kwazakele, behind a Zion Christian Church Hall.

Allegations that Mrs Jacobs was a police informer were made by Brigadier C.A. Swart, former divisional commissioner of the police in the eastern Cape in his affidavits, in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court last year, during the hearing on an application by families of the missing Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation executive members.

Transkei Police Kill Suspected Terrorist

MB151754 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Umtata, April 15, SAPA — Transkei police have shot and killed a suspected terrorist and detained two others after cornering them at a roadblock.

This was announced by the prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, at the closing of the Transkei National Independence Party's congress in Umtata today.

Chief Matanzima, who is also the minister of police and defence, did not say when or where the incident occurred, other than that police had been manning roadblocks throughout Transkei during the past three days.

He said that after the driver carrying the suspected terrorists noticed the roadblock, he "quickly turned around and drove back in the direction from where he had come."

The police gave chase and as they closed in the occupants of the vehicle stopped and attempted to flee on foot.

The police arrested a woman and a man, but the third occupant ran to a ditch and opened fire on the police.

Police returned the fire and the man was killed, Chief Matanzima said.

The man had been armed with an AK-47 Russian rifle and five magazines of ammunition.

Chief Matanzima commended the policemen who made the arrests. "We have not established everything, but the two who have been arrested, especially the woman, will tell us all, as she has started singing during interrogation by the police," he said.

The prime minister warned Transkeians to be alert and to inform the police immediately if they came across "a suspicious looking person."

He also sounded a warning to "unreliable chiefs and headmen in Transkei" that they were being watched and said "they must stop criminal and subversive elements who want to disrupt orderly, peaceful life in Transkei."

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

'Overnight' 14-15 April

MB150630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0613 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 15, SAPA — The unrest situation report from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria follows:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Jouberton near Kerksdorp, a privately owned truck was damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, a man was arrested when he stoned a police vehicle.

"At the Grahamstown rubbish dump, a municipal vehicle and a private vehicle were set on fire and destroyed.

"At Mbekweni near Paarl, a passenger in a private vehicle was slightly injured by a petrol-bomb which was hurled at the vehicle but did not ignite.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a bus was damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Kwazakele, near PE [Port Elizabeth], a hostel was damaged when it was petrol-bombed. In the same area, the homes of councillors and railway policeman were petrol-bombed. Damage was slight.

"At [illegible]elodi near Pretoria, two private homes were damaged by p[illegible]bombs.

"At Tembisa, on the East Rand, two petrol-bombs were hurled at a private home. Considerable damage was caused and a youth in the house was injured."

Ends report.

7 PM 15 April

MB151810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 15 SAPA — The SAP 7 pm unrest situation report:

In Tumahole, near Parys in the Free State, a community hall was extensively damaged when set alight by arsonists.

At Bongolethu, near Oudtshoorn, a coloured man was fatally wounded by one of a group of blacks who forced his car to stop.

In Sebokeng, on the West Rand, a group of blacks stoned a school. Two youths were arrested.

In Soweto, Port Elizabeth, police found the burnt body of an 18-year old black man.

At Uitenhage, in the black residential area of Veeplaas, a private vehicle was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

In Langa, near Uitenhage, a private home, allegedly belonging to a member of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], was set alight whereafter a fight, allegedly with UDF [United Democratic Front] members, broke out, resulting in the stoning to death of two black men.

In Saulsville, near Pretoria, a bus was set alight by a group of blacks, causing a considerable amount of damage.

In Soweto, on the Witwatersrand, three private vehicles were set alight, a delivery vehicle was robbed of a portion of its load of cartons of paper, and several passenger buses were damaged by stone-throwers.

In Chesterville, near Durban, a man was killed and another seriously injured when they were stoned by a mob.

In another incident in Chesterville, a private house was set alight by arsonists.

A group of blacks committed the despicable act of stoning an ambulance on the Old Klipfontein Road opposite crossroads, fortunately the ambulance was only slightly damaged.

In Actonville, on the East Rand, a post office vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers, three youths were later arrested for questioning.

On Sunday, April 13, nine people were killed when 20 huts were set alight in Mooiplaas, in the eastern province. This was reported in earlier situation reports. Nine black men have since been arrested for questioning.

8 AM 16 April

MB160639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0631 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 16, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest situation report for incidents overnight to 8 am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Sebokeng near Vereeniging, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Actionville near Benoni, a delivery vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Raglanweg, a coloured residential area near Grahamstown, private vehicles were stoned and petrol-bombed. At Fingo, in the same area, a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Kayelitsha near Cape Town, a petrol-bomb was hurled at a bus, slightly injuring a black man. A man was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Chamdor near Krugersdorp, a school was damaged by arsonists.

"At Langa near Uitenhage, four private homes were damaged by arsonists.

"At Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth, a police vehicle was petrol-bombed by a large mob. Tear smoke and one shotgun round were fired to disperse the mob. A man was wounded and arrested. In the same area, a hostel was damaged when it was petrol-bombed. An administration board guard dispersed the mob with revolver fire. No injuries were reported.

"A man was arrested when a bottle store was set on fire and fairly extensively damaged.

"In Soweto, the driver of a train was seriously injured when a petrol-bomb which was thrown at the train exploded inside the locomotive cabin.

"At Walmer near Port Elizabeth, shots were fired at an SAP vehicle by an unknown person. No one was injured."

ZAMBIA

U.S. Raid on Libya 'Unreservedly Condemned'

MB151831 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Zambia has unreservedly condemned the United States air raid in Libya. Commenting on the raid, the party secretary general, Grey Zulu, on his capacity as acting president, said Zambia viewed with great concern the attack on Libya by the United States early this morning. He said the American action is even more deplorable because as a superpower the United States is not only a custodian of international peace and security, but must also exercise great restraint in the use of its military force.

The American air force made four air strikes on the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and the city of Banghazi. Several lives and property were lost in the act.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Condemns Raids on Libya

MB151822 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwe has condemned the United States for its attack on the Libyan Capital, Tripoli, and Libya's second biggest city, Banghazi, early today.

In a statement, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Magwende, says the attack constitutes a serious violation of the UN Charter and posed a threat to peace, stability, and security in the Mediterranean region.

Comrade Mangwende said [word indistinct] aggression, aimed at destabilizing and overthrowing the Libyan Government (?flows naturally) from what has been [words indistinct] called new globalism. The minister also said that the policy is [words indistinct] of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of smaller states which are deemed to be opposed to American interests.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 APRIL 1986

Libya

President Reagan should be put on trial as a "war criminal and murderer of children" as he is "proven guilty of issuing orders to regular forces to murder children and attack houses," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television the evening of 16 April. Libya, in contrast, has issued no orders to murder anybody, he maintained, adding that the U.S. raids will not make Libya abandon its policy of promoting Arab unity, struggling for the "liberation" of Palestine, and inciting "popular revolution" everywhere. The Libyan leader also announced that he has decided not to escalate military operations in southern Europe and not to establish an "exclusion zone" in the southern Mediterranean, asserting that this decision is in "appreciation" of the stands taken by "friendly countries" like Italy, France, Spain, Greece, and Malta. Nevertheless, Italy and Spain must henceforth prevent the 6th Fleet from using their ports, he said, adding that Libya will otherwise have to escalate operations in self-defense. Welcoming anti-U.S. demonstrations in Sudan and other Arab states, Al-Qadhdhafi noted that Arab leaders have called for an extraordinary Arab summit conference to express support for Libya. As for the internal situation, he urged the media to calm down the tension in the country, telling citizens to switch their lights on and challenging the Americans to launch further raids while music bands are playing in the streets.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent a message to Col al-Qadhdhafi, according to JANA. In the message, Gorbachev assured Al-Qadhdhafi that the Soviet Union "firmly intends" to strengthen Libya's defense capability, adding that this is of "special importance" in Libya's present situation. The Soviet leader also informed Al-Qadhdhafi that the Soviet Union repeatedly gave the U.S. Administration "serious warnings" about the "dangerous consequences of its anti-Libyan policy," adding such a "development of events was bound to produce a negative effect on the Soviet-American relations."

Meanwhile, a Libyan "information source" cited by JANA denied a BBC radio correspondent's report about a rebellion in the Bab al-'Aziziyah barracks area of Tripoli. Voice of Greater Arab Homeland likewise urged its listeners to beware of "biased rumors" and "fabrications" broadcast by the BBC and other Western radio stations. The radio also claimed that U.S. While BBC radio had reported an outbreak of shooting around Al-Qadhdhafi's barracks, Libyan sources cited by SANA maintained that the BBC correspondent mistook antiaircraft fire for a coup attempt.

As for the foreign nationals in Libya, AFP reported that the authorities have transferred 52 Italian, British, and Portuguese engineering workers to a military camp "for their safety." The British Foreign Office disclosed that one Briton was arrested in Banghazi 16 April, AFP noted. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed in his television speech that foreigners in Libya are free to leave or stay as they wish.

In other developments, both Kuwait and Algeria have expressed support for an emergency Arab summit, according to KUNA and Algiers radio. A Tunisian spokesman denied Libya's claim that Tunisia has allowed U.S. planes to overfly Tunisian airspace before attacking Libya, according to Tunis radio. Egypt's leading theologian, the Shaykh of Al-Azhar, described the U.S. raid on Libya as an "insult to the Arab nation," according to MENA. In further comment from Syria, Damascus radio's Palestine broadcast asserted that the U.S. attack gives the Arab nation justification to take "revenge" on all U.S. interests in the Arab world. Monitored Syrian media have not been observed to mention a UAE press report that Syrians are operating SAM bases in Libya. A commentary by Algiers radio urged the Arabs to move from the stage of denunciation and condemnation to the stage of "replying by all possible means to the aggressors," adding that the U.S. attack was "an aggression against the entire Arab and Islamic nation."

Sudan

The prime minister addressed a "huge" rally in Khartoum protesting against the U.S. attack on Libya, announcing Sudan's bitter condemnation of the U.S. "flagrant aggression" and asserting that all of Sudan's "potentials" are at Libya's disposal, SUNA reported. The rally was also addressed by a National Alliance official who called for the "expulsion" of U.S. Embassy staff and for the "liquidation" of all U.S. interests in the country. In a related development, SUNA noted that the General Union of Petroleum workers decided to stop refueling all visiting U.S. ships and planes.

In military action in the south, a village in Kongor District was bombed 14 April by two planes belonging to "an Arab country," according to the clandestine SPLA radio. The report noted that seven persons were killed but declined to identify the Arab country.

Syria

"Informed security sources" cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated that two car-bombs exploded in the coastal town of Tartus 16 April, killing 27 people and wounding many others. A later radio report spoke of seven explosions in Safita, Latakia, Homs, and Tartus, on buses carrying Syrian Army cadets on leave. The radio said most of the casualties were among Syrian Army members. Monitored Syrian media have not been observed to report the bombings.

Oman

An Omani Foreign Ministry statement cited by Muscat radio said "opposition and misguided elements" "must return" to Oman before 31 December 1986.

Iran-Iraq War

The Kuwaiti chief of staff "categorically denied" an 8 April report by Tehran radio's Arabic service alleging that Kuwaiti naval forces are collecting military information on Iran and passing it on to Iraq, KUNA reported. He also denied the radio's claims that Kuwait has placed its airspace at the Iraqi Air Force's disposal.

In war developments, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that over 500 Iranians were killed and many were wounded in fighting in the central operational sector. The communique also noted that Iraq repulsed two Iranian counterattacks, one in the East Maysan area, the other in the northern operational sector.

On the Iranian side, Iranian artillery fire heavily damaged economic and industrial installations in Banmil and Naft Khaneh, a communique cited by IRNA reported. The communique announced that the Iranian Air Force carried out two bombing raids over Iraq's al-Zubaydat region, inflicting "substantial" casualties on Iraqi troops. In other developments, the official in charge of mobilizing women at the IRGC noted that women volunteers have begun military training, Tehran radio reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 074 *17 April 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Urges Arab Unity Against Dangers *[WAKH]* .... A 1
PLO Spokesman Condemns 'Barbaric' U.S. Action *[Aden Voice of Palestine]* .... A 1
Palestinian Officials Denounce U.S. Attack *[Dubayy AL-BAYAN 16 Apr]* .... A 1
PLA Attacks U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya *[Damascus]* .... A 2
Parties, Organizations Call for 'Confrontation' *[SANA]* .... A 3
PLO Radio on U.S. Raid, World Reaction *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Paper Says U.S. Seeks Main Role in 'Aggression' .... C 1

KUWAIT

U.S. Envoy, Official Discuss Developments .... C 1
Ambassador Conveys USSR Stance on U.S. Raid .... C 1
Chief of Staff Denies Aiding Iraq in War .... C 1

OMAN

Opposition, 'Misguided' Elements, 'Must' Return .... C 1

PDRY

Prime Minister Addresses Libyan Solidarity Rally .... C 2
Organizations Condemn U.S. Attack on Libya .... C 2
    Message From Liberation Groups .... C 2
Statement by Popular Groups .... C 3

QATAR

UN Envoy Refutes U.S. Self-Defense Claim .... C 3
Dailies Denounce U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya .... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet Holds Emergency Session on Libyan Raid .... C 4
Paper Says U.S. Raid on Libya Unjustified .... C 4

UAE

Papers Attack U.S., Urge Arab Solidarity .... C 5

YAR

AL-THAWRAH Assails U.S. Air Raid on Libya .... C 6

EGYPT

Further Details of Statement by Al-Azhar Shaykh ..... D 1
'Hundreds' in Cairo Protest U.S. Attack on Libya *[Beirut Voice of the Mountain]* ..... D 1
Libyan Exiles Submit Request to Government ..... D 1
Flights to North Africa Avoid Libyan Airspace ..... D 1
Government Invited to Anti-Terrorism Conference ..... D 1
AL-AHRAM Attacks U.S. 'Threat to Arab Security' *[16 Apr]* ..... D 1
Algerian Official Arrives in Cairo for Talks ..... D 2

IRAQ

IRAQ

Cooperation Discussions Held With Jordanian Minister ..... E 1
'Aziz Confers With Egyptian, SFRY Counterparts ..... E 1
Ramadan, Delegation Leave for Moscow 17 April ..... E 1
'Arafat Leaves Baghdad 16 April After Short Visit ..... E 1
Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for GDR ..... E 1
Peruvian Senator Leaves Baghdad 16 April ..... E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1
    Communique No 2,191 ..... E 1

JORDAN

Ba'th Party Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya *[Damascus]* ..... F 1
Islamic Organizations Council Denounces U.S. Attack *[AL-DUSTUR 17 Apr]* ..... F 1
Spanish Senate President Continues Visit ..... F 1
    Received by Crown Prince ..... F 1
    Refers to U.S. Raid ..... F 1
    Meets Al-Masri ..... F 1
    Departs Amman ..... F 1
Sudan's Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Arrives for Visit *[INA]* ..... F 2
    Confers With King ..... F 2
    Meets Crown Prince ..... F 2
    Leaves Amman ..... F 2
Trade Minister, Delegation Leave for Baghdad *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 15 Apr]* ..... F 2
AKHBAR AL-USBU' Details Coming Election Process *[3 Apr]* ..... F 2
    Importance of House Approval *[AKHBAR AL-USBU' 3 Apr]* ..... F 3

LEBANON

Three Britons Reportedly Executed Outside Beirut ..... G 1
    Islamic Liberation Warning *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    Arab Fedayeen Note *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    Executions in Al-Biqa' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    Islamic Jihad Claim *[QNA]* ..... G 1
    Dead Identified as Britons *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
British Photographer Kidnapped Near Airport *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    Hilal ibn al-Qadhdhafi Claim *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
UK Ambassador's House Damaged by Rockets *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
    Gunmen Reportedly Storm House *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
    No Casualties Reported *[BBC]* ..... G 2
    2 Groups Claim Attack *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Al-Huss Denounces U.S. Attack on Libya ..... G 2
Islamic Grouping Condemns U.S. Raid on Libya ..... G 3
Al-Sadr Brigades Support Raids, Thank Reagan *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Beirut Protesters Burn U.S., Israeli Flags *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
French Envoy Says UNIFIL Contingent To Remain *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
Birri Praises USSR Contribution to UNIFIL ..... G 3

SYRIA

- Further Reaction to U.S. Attack Against Libya ... H 1
    - Commentary Denounces U.S., UK ... H 1
    - Damascus on Support for Libya ... H 1
    - 'Effective' Arab Support Urged ... H 2
    - Action Against U.S. Exhorted *[AL-BA'TH 17 Apr]* ... H 2
    - Revenge Said 'Justified' ... H 2
- Talas Confers With Soviet Minister in Damascus ... H 3
- Two Car Bombs Reportedly Kill 27 in Tartus *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ... H 3
    - Military Casualties Reported *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ... H 3
- Palestinian 'Volunteers' Reportedly Leave for Libya *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ... H 3

ISRAEL

- IDF Radio: Libya's Jallud Makes 16 Apr Coup Attempt ... I 1
- Bomb Attempt Made Against El Al Plane in London ... I 1
- Peres Promises Nisim Full Support For Program ... I 1
- Further Reaction to U.S. Raids on Libyan Cities ... I 1
    - Shamir Attacks European Reaction ... I 1
    - Police Minister Praises U.S. ... I 1
    - IDF's Shomron Comments ... I 1
    - Arab Students Demonstrate *[DAVAR 17 Apr]* ... I 3
    - 16 April Press Comment ... I 3
    - Morning Press Commentary ... I 4
    - Midday Press Commentary ... I 5
    - Arab Papers Denounce U.S. ... I 5
- Golan Heights Druze Arrested After Parade Dispersal ... I 5
- Palestinian Refugees Tour Resettlement Site *[THE JERUSALEM POST 16 Apr]* ... I 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Further Response to U.S. Strike Against Libya ... Q 1
    - Act Termed 'Barbarous Aggression' ... Q 1
    - 'Complete Arab Silence' Reported ... Q 1

LIBYA

- Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Nation 16 April ... Q 2
    - Announcer Read 'Text' ... Q 4
    - BBC Correspondent on Effect of Speech ... Q 6
    - BBC Updates Situation ... Q 7
- TV Shows Al-Qadhdhafi Receiving Moroccan Envoys ... Q 7
- WAKH Cites Official on U.S. Aggression To Escalate ... Q 7
- Italy's Craxi Cited on No Warning of Aggression ... Q 7
- Anti-U.S. Marches in Reported in Ajdabiya ... Q 7
- UAE Paper on USSR Intervention, Support *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I 17 Apr]* ... Q 8
- KUNA: Official in Rome Denies 'Barracks' Fighting *[Rome]* ... Q 8
- Envoy in Rome Reiterates Retaliation Plans ... Q 8
- BBC Interviews Opposition Leader on Tripoli 'Mutiny' ... Q 8
- Second Part of Al-Qadhdhafi Italian TV Interview *[Rome ANSA]* ... Q 9
- FRG TV: Abu Nidal Resigns; People Under Al-Qadhdhafi ... Q 11
- Greek Daily Interviews Ambassador in Athens *[Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA 16 Apr]* ... Q 12
- Kuwaiti Paper: Planes Moved to Sudan Before Raid *[AL-SIYASAH 17 Apr]* ... Q 12
- AFP: Italian, British, Portuguese Moved to Camps ... Q 13
- U.S.', Allies' Media Said Circulating 'Lies' ... Q 13
- 'Masses' Warned of Colonialist Radio Broadcasts *[Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]* ... Q 13
- AFP Reports UK National Arrested; Reasons Unknown ... Q 13

- JANA Reports Tripoli Flights Resume at Airport Q 13
- Reportage on Further Expressions of Support Q 13
    - Gorbachev Expresses Solidarity Q 13
    - Cuba's Fidel Castro Sends Cable *[Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]* Q 14
- Further on Calls for Retaliatory Action Q 14
    - Kill 'Without Mercy' *[Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]* Q 14
    - Egyptians Called Upon *[Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]* Q 14

MOROCCO

- Papers Say U.S. Action Makes Al-Qadhdhafi 'Hero' Q 15

SUDAN

- Further on Response to U.S. Action Toward Libya Q 16
    - Ministers Calls Act 'Brutal Force' Q 16
    - TMC Head Phones Al-Qadhdhafi Q 16
    - Officials Address Demonstrations Q 16
    - Ambassador in Washington Summoned Q 17
    - Ba'th Party on Ending U.S. Relations Q 17
- Plane Arrives Carrying More Egyptian Arms *[MENA]* Q 17
- AFP: Workers' Strike Closes Khartoum Airport Q 17
- SPLA Reports 7 Dead After Raid From 'Arab Country' *[Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]* Q 17

TUNISIA

- Spokesman Denies Airspace Used in U.S. Attack Q 18

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

- EPLF Spokesman Discusses 'Massive' Soviet Buildup *[BBC]* R 1
- Arab Ambassadors Council Condemns U.S. Attack R 1

KENYA

- Foreign Minister Deplores U.S. Attack on Libya R 1

TANZANIA

- National Press Decries U.S. Raid on Libya R 1

UGANDA

- Prime Minister Kisekka Appeals for National Unity R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

- OAU's Oumarou Comments on U.S. Attack, Urges Peace S 1
- Equatorial Guinea Minister Delivers Message S 1

CONGO

- President Sassou-Nguesso Receives Vieira Message *[PANA]* S 1

GABON

- Africa No 1 Radio Views Libya's Image After Raid S 1

ZAIRE

Belgian Secretary of State Kempinaire Departs ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Sankara, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold Telephone Conversation ..... T 1
SIDWAYA on U.S. 'Aggression' ..... T 1
Ouedraogo Returns From The Hague, Niamey; Comments ..... T 1

GHANA

CDR Calls for 'Relentless War' Against U.S. ..... T 2
Emergency OAU Meeting Urged *[PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC 17 Apr]* ..... T 2
PNDC Member Receives Chadian GUNT Delegation ..... T 2
PNDC Member Receives Visiting DPRK Delegation ..... T 2

GUINEA

Secretary of State for Youth, Sports Appointed ..... T 3

LIBERIA

Coalition Chairman Refuses To Appear Before Panel ..... T 3

MALI

Youth Association Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya ..... T 3
President Traore Receives SFRY Delegation ..... T 3
Leaves for Senegal ..... T 4

NIGERIA

U.S. Embassy 'Suspends Activities' Temporarily ..... T 4
National Press Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya ..... T 4
Akinyemi Says ECOWAS Summit To Be Held in June *[AFP]* ..... T 4
Minister Clarifies Restrictions on Ex-Officials ..... T 5

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Meeting ..... T 5
France's Aurillac Ends Visit, Comments on Africa ..... T 5
Cape Verdian Leader Visits Tunisia, Stops in Dakar ..... T 6

TOGO

President Eyadema Departs for Yugoslavia 15 Apr ..... T 6
DPRK Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives for Visit ..... T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Foreign Ministry 'Strongly Condemns' U.S. Raid ..... U 1
Government Condemnation ..... U 1
UNITA Claims 81 Soldiers Killed 5-8 April *[AFP]* ..... U 1
Communique Issued *[KUP]* ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Minister Defends New Security Legislation ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Condemns U.S. Raid in Message ..... U 2
Political Bureau Hails Machel Visit to USSR ..... U 2
Rebels Claim 237 Zimbabwean Soldiers Killed *[AFP]* ..... U 2
Brigade Commander Denies 'Bandits' Hold Cuamba ..... U 2
'Bandits' Killed in Clash After Camp Destroyed ..... U 2
Government Admits War Fuels 'Severe Food Shortages' *[AFP]* ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

'Voice of Namibia' Tells Reagan Hands off Libya ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Links Libya to Expanding Unrest ..... U 3
    Expects Al-Qadhdhafi-PLO Terrorism ..... U 4
    USSR Supplying Arms to Region ..... U 5
    Appeals for Noninterference ..... U 5
Parliament To Reconvene in August, Focus on Reform ..... U 6
Catholic Bishops Confer With ANC, Oliver Tambo *[AFP]* ..... U 7
    Urge Members to 'Specific Action' ..... U 7
    Joint Communique Condemns Pretoria ..... U 7
    Bishop Hurley Comments ..... U 8
Synod Statement Denounces Conscription ..... U 9
Bill Would Revise Community Councils System ..... U 9
SACC: Violence Proves Homeland's 'True Colours' ..... U 9
UDF Reviewing Commitment to Nonviolence *[Umtata]* ..... U 11
Bomb Blast Rocks 12-Story Umtata Building ..... U 11
Security Force Clean-up Extended to Chesterville *[Umtata]* ..... U 11
Church Groups Express 'Delight' at Tutu Election ..... U 11
    From SA Council of Churches ..... U 11
    From Catholic Bishops ..... U 11
Willy Brandt Arrives for 'Visit to Learn' ..... U 12
    Met by German-Speaking Protesters ..... U 12
    Briefed by Archbishop Hurley ..... U 12
Three Killed in Fighting South of Durban ..... U 12
Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports ..... U 13
    7 PM 16 April ..... U 13
    'Overnight' 17 April ..... U 13
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 13

SWAZILAND

Cabinet Restructure Adds to PM's Responsibilities ..... U 30
14 Alleged ANC Members Reported Arrested ..... U 30

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns From SFRY, Netherlands Visit ..... U 30
ZANU-PF MPs Call for Ian Smith Resignation ..... U 31
    Smith Criticizes Inquiry ..... U 31

'Arafat Urges Arab Unity Against Dangers

GF170838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Dubayy, 17 Apr (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has urged the Arab nation to unify its ranks in order to face the dangers that surround it and which are represented by foreign aggression, the latest of which was the U.S. aggression against Libya.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* published today, 'Arafat affirmed that the PLO places all its capabilities in the service of unifying Arab ranks and to repelling foreign aggression against any Arab territory in order to preserve the security, peace, and integrity of Arab territory and that of the Islamic nation.

The Palestinian leader added that during the past few months and weeks, he warned the Arab nation of U.S. intentions and Reagan's inclination to get involved in a U.S. war against the Arab nation just as Johnson involved the American people in a war against the Vietnamese people. He pointed out that the U.S. Administration had prepared beforehand the aggression which it launched against the security and peace of the Libyan people and which was aimed at cities and installations and resulted in the death of innocent Arab citizens.

'Arafat noted that the lack of confrontation to what is happening all over the Arab homeland will lead the Zionists and imperialists to repeat their aggression and military and political intervention in the Arab homeland.

AL-BAYAN said that the Palestinian leader has sent urgent messages to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and King Hassan II of Morocco in which he called for intensifying Arab and Islamic efforts, and effective steps by the Arab countries and the countries of the Nonaligned Movement in order to confront the aggression against Libya.

PLO Spokesman Condemns 'Barbaric' U.S. Action

GF162034 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Commenting on the barbaric U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah, the official spokesman for the PLO Political Department has stated the following: As was expected, and after a period of prearation, the U.S Administration, in a blatant, barbaric manner, perpetrated an air aggression against several locations in Libyan territory, including locations congested with civilians in Tripoli, Banghazi, and other cities. The U.S. Administration used the most sophisticated U.S. warplanes at its military bases in Britain and onboard aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

What is surprising in this aggression is the stand adopted by the British Government, led by Thatcher, participating in the aggression and allowing warplanes at U.S. bases on British soil to take part in this treacherous aggression, despite the statement by the prime minister to the contrary.

The Political Department of the PLO very strongly condemns this aggression and, on behalf of the entire Palestinian people and on behalf of all the fighters of the Palestinian revolution, expresses the deepest form of solidarity with the fraternal Arab Libyan people, all personnel of the gallant Libyan Armed Forces, and the valiant patriotic leadership, and supports them all. We salute their steadfastness and their valiant confrontation of the blatant U.S. aggression.

The PLO Political Department declares that the leadership of the Palestinian revolution is following the developments moment by moment so as to hold consultations with other Arab leaderships. This ugly U.S. aggression, although aimed directly at the Jamahiriyah, is in fact directed against Arab revolution and nationalism, and against every Arab territory. Therefore, all nationalists in every Arab country are to rush to resist the U.S. invaders and participate with their courageous brothers in Libya in defending their Arab territory and dignity. Revolution until victory.

Palestinian Officials Denounce U.S. Attack

GF161835 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 17

[Text] In exclusive statements to *AL-BAYAN*, four Palestinian officials condemned the military attack carried out by U.S. aircraft yesterday against military and civilian targets and concentrations in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Salah Khalfa, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, stated that the attack against Libya is considered the biggest piracy carried out by the United States against Third World countries and the Arab countries, and it represents a dangerous precedent if the Third World countries and the Arab countries take a serious stand against it. He added that what is taking place actually means that the United States has the right to overthrow any Arab or Third World regime as it wishes and when it wishes.

He said: The Arab citizens no longer accept the denunciations and condemnations as they used to. We are now in need of practical steps, the first being Al-Qadhdhafi's call to all Arabs to meet in Libya for a serious Arab summit conference through which Libya and other Arab countries would be able to set the necessary plans for a united Arab stand on political, economic, and military levels. Second, there should be a real Arab direction toward the Soviet Union and countries which still have not established relations with Moscow should immediately do so. Then an Arab agreement should be reached with the Soviet Union on a plan to resist this aggression. Abu Iyad went on to say: Without steps, our talk about denouncing the aggression will achieve nothing, as usually happens to the Arabs under such circumstances.

When *AL-BAYAN* asked the Palestinian official about the presence of practical Palestinian steps for solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, he said: We had previously told Libya that we are ready for any stand to support it. Now we say that we are ready with all of our strength and forces to take part in defending Libya and the Libyan territories and to forget previous sensitivities and extend our hand to Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for joint resistance of the U.S. design in the region, particularly what concerns the aggression against Libya.

Meanwhile, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, stated that this new aggression is aimed at Arab security and stability as much as it is aimed at the security and safety of Libya.

He went on to say: The United States, with its criminal onslaught against Libya, is practicing the ugliest form of offical terrorism. It is the same terrorism that the Palestinian people are facing in their camps and concentration locations by the Israeli occupationist forces.

The Palestinian people, the victims of U.S.-Israeli terrorism, stand in the same trench in which the Libyan people are standing to confront the U.S. attack against the Libyan people and homeland.

In his statement to *AL-BAYAN*, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, said: We look at this U.S. attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah based on the sufferings of our Palestinian people during the past decades from terrorism in all its forms and means carried out by Zionist Israel, U.S. imperialism, and its reactionary tools in the region.

Hawatimah went on to say: On this basis, we find ourselves on the side of the fraternal Libyan people in resisting the bloody terrorism and the criminal U.S. onslaught against Libyan Jamahiriyah. The defeat of the U.S. aggression and terrorism will only be achieved by arming the people and uniting them by way of detailed definition of the enemies and friends and by concentrating everyone's capabilities toward resisting the enemies, at the same time strengthening the alliance with the powers of liberation and progress in the world.

In his statement to *AL-BAYAN*, Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, said: The barbaric attack carried out by the U.S. aircraft against the Libyan Jamahiriyah once again proves that the United States is the biggest and most dangerous terrorist power in the world. It once again confirmed that organized international piracy and terrorism has become the official state policy of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. aircraft which shelled the civilian targets in Tripoli and Benghazi once again brought to mind the thought of the monstrous U.S. attacks on Nicaragua, Vietnam, and Lebanon and unveiled the falsehood of U.S. claim of "combating terrorism." It revealed Washington's hidden intentions designed to bring the Arab region to its knees and subject it to its imperialist domination by isolating every national regime and every Arab national location.

Dr Habash continued to say: It seems that Washington with its insistence on imposing hegemony in the region has not learned enough from the Lesson of Lebanon, where its military warships went out of the Lebanese regional waters dragging with them dissappointment and defeat. This time it returned to repeat its attempt against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Habash said: We are totally confident that the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah will only increase the determination of the Arab Libyan people and their assembly around their brave national command, led by Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, to resist the U.S. insolence. Washington will only gain disappointment and failure.

The PFLP secretary general added: The experience of steadfastness during the Beirut siege, which lasted about 3 months, taught us that air raids, despite their barbarism and despite the grave losses in the ranks of innocent citizens, will only increase the determination of the citizens to resist and challenge. The experience of striking at the Zionist enemy in Lebanon taught us that if the people have brave revolutionary leaders, they can inflict the gravest losses on the enemies that surpass them in numbers and arms, even if these enemies are headed by the leader of international imperialism, the United States. Here today the lesson is being repeated on the Libyan coasts and over Libyan airspace as the Arab Libyan people are proving under the leadership of Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that a nation that does not exceed 3 million is capable of standing up to U.S. insolence and turning its planes to wreckage.

He called on the Arab nation to unite to resist the new U.S. aggression with all available means and said: This aggression will not shake the will of our Arab nation in resisting the aggressors.

PLA Attacks U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya

JN161307 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — An official spokesman for the General Staff of the Palestine Liberation Army has stated the following:

The United States has perpetrated a blatant terrorist attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It carried out its brutal attack against residential areas in both Tripoli and Banghazi by orders of the administration of war and aggression, in implementation of personal orders by the U.S. President, with terrorist, fascist, and exposed cooperation between Britain and the United States and within aggressive military preparations and threats against Syria, Libya, and progressive, nationalist Arab regimes hostile to capitulationist U.S. solutions, which are confronting attempts to impose hegemony and liquidate the Palestine question.

While condemning and denouncing this terrorist aggression against a fraternal Arab country which stands in the same militant trench with steadfast progressive Arab countries, headed by Syria under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, we in the Palestine Liberation Army praise the steadfastness of the Arab masses in brotherly Libya and their confrontation of the U.S. aggression and haughtiness.

We also praise the stand of Syria — its leadership, Army, and party — alongside Libya in confronting this blatant aggression. We affirm our stand alongside the valiant Syrian Arab Army under the courageous leadership of President al-Asad in supporting fraternal Libya and its fighting forces until we together repulse and defeat this aggressive danger against our Arab nation.

We urge the Arab nation to condemn and denounce this criminal act and to adopt a unified stand to deter this aggression and to confront it in all fields.

Parties, Organizations Call for 'Confrontation'

JN161615 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1543 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Damascus, 16 Apr (SANA) — Representatives of Arab parties, liberation movements, and nationalist and progressive organizations have condemned the flagrant U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and called for a real confrontation of the United States and Israel. A statement issued by representatives of these parties and organizations at the Arab peoples conference here today says that the new U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a link in the organized policy of terrorism being practiced by the United States in our Arab region in particular in order to spread hegemony over the Arab homeland in coordination with the Zionist entity.

The statement stresses the soldarity of the parties, organizatins, and progressive nationalist Arab movements with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It also calls on the Arab masses to strike at U.S. interests in the region; boycott U.S. goods, ships, and planes; expel its forces from the Arab region; and withdraw Arab assets from U.S. banks.

PLO Radio on U.S. Raid, World Reaction

JN161920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1739 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] With all its barbarism, the U.S. air raid on Libya is part of a larger plan. It is part of a U.S. policy with its usual trend and characteristics. It is a policy based on the militarization of the world. In other words, it is aimed at consecrating the military formula as a formula for international relations. From the reactions to the air raid, we can say that the world will not ignore the policy of the current administration ruling the United States. Various countries clearly expressed their understanding of the U.S. policy, its meaning, and its repercussions.

The Soviet Union, which is concerned about the U.S. policy and which is directly targeted by U.S. policy, cancelled a meeting scheduled for next month between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister. Thus, Moscow allowed the motive and the consequences of the riad to affect overall issues and relations which would have been discussed by the two foreign ministers. This may also affect the possibility of a Gorbachev-Reagan summit scheduled to be held this year.

France refused to allow U.S. planes to use its airspace. As a result, these planes took off from Britain and headed toward Libya. By this, France at least expressed its rejection of any involvement in this action. Moreover, French comment on the raid was clearer. Paris believes that this U.S. military action could result in more violent actions and that no one could predict the repercussions of the cycle of violence.

Bonn also expressed its understanding of the air raid in a similar way. But Italy and Greece, which are closer to the incident than other European countries, were against the raid before and after it took place. Italian Prime Minister Craxi stressed more than once that fleets cannot be a way to solve international problems because using such means will produce dangers in the short and long runs.

Athens, Rome, and West Berlin, as well as more than 20 FRG cities and even London, yesterday witnessed demonstrations against the U.S. raid. Of course, we can say the European demonstrators were expressing their understanding of the danger generated by the U.S. militaristic policy, rather than expressing their soldiarity with Libya. This view dominated most of the European press today. The incident occupied the front pages and the main commentaries. Of course, African and nonaligned countries condemned the U.S. air raid.

Only Canada, whose foreign policy is consistent with that of the United States, Britain, which allowed the U.S. planes to take off from its air bases, and the Zionist entity, which considers the current U.S. policy a way to spread the Israeli policy, stood by the side of Washington.

Although they expressed their strong condemnation of or their regret about the raid, it seems that Arab countries do not sense the danger of the militarization of international policy. They do not realize they are one of the main targets of this policy, whether from Washington, the Zionist entity, or Iran. Instead of crystallizing a collective effort to confront this serious development, they hide their heads in the sand and expect security from the source of danger.

BAHRAIN

Paper Says U.S. Seeks Main Role in 'Aggression'

GF170908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 17 Apr (WAKH) — In Bahrain the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* describes the brutal U.S. raid on Libya as an organized and coordinated scheme by which the United States moves with unparalleled zeal to undertake the task of frustrating the legitmate ambitions of our nation, and to terrorize and intimidate it prior to subjugating it.

The paper asserts that the United States is gradually pushing Israel to the position of a secondary partner in the aggression against the Arab nation in order to assume the principal position.

The paper says that this is proved by the fact that the largest military action undertaken by U.S. forces since the Vietnam war was against an Arab country — Libya. The paper notes that the United States has been paving the way for its new role against Libya for several years and has used all pretexts to justify it.

In conclusion, *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* expresses hope that the Arab summit will be held immediately so that the Arab leaders will shoulder their responsibility in preserving the peace and security of the Arab homeland. At the same time, the paper demands that this summit must be proportional to the tremendous perils that threaten the continued independence and sovereignty of the Arab homeland.

KUWAIT

U.S. Envoy, Official Discuss Developments

LD171057 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1022 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Apr (KUNA) — Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry under secretary this morning received the U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, who conveyed the U.S. stance with regard to the current developments in the Mediterranean region. Al-Shahin told the ambassador about Kuwait's stance on such developments; this is the stance that Kuwait had already expressed in previous statements on this matter.

Ambassador Conveys USSR Stance on U.S. Raid

LD161428 Kuwait KUNA in English 1235 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) — Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin received the Soviet Ambassador in Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, Wednesday.

KUNA learnt that Akopov briefed Al-Shahin on the text of a Soviet Government communique issued yesterday in condemnation of the American air strikes on Libya.

Chief of Staff Denies Aiding Iraq in War

LD161745 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1148 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti chief of staff, Major-General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, has categorically denied what was broadcast by Radio Tehran in the Islamic Republic of Iran that the Kuwaiti naval forces are collecting information and military reports on Iran and sending them to the Iraqi forces.

He also denied that the State of Kuwait has agreed to put Kuwaiti airspace at the disposal of the Iraqi Air Force, and to provide cover for Iraqi aircraft during their flights over Kuwaiti airspace, in order for them to carry out their combat missions in the war between Iraq and Iran.

Major-General al-Ghanim pointed out that the State of Kuwait made efforts and is still making efforts to end the war between the two neighboring Islamic countries.

OMAN

Opposition, 'Misguided' Elements, 'Must' Return

GF170742 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Statement by the Omani Foreign Ministry — read by announcer]

[Text] Within the framework of the Sultanate of Oman's policy to provide the means of dignified livelihood and stability for all its citizens and to give the opportunity to opposition and misguided elements to return to the homeland, the Foreign Ministry announces that all such individuals must return ['ala jami' ha'ula' al-mubadarah ila al-'awdah] to the Sultanate during the period from the announcement of this statement until 31 December 1986. The government will undertake to provide suitable jobs for them and otherwise help them to settle in the dear homeland under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, may God preserve him.

Similarly, students who are studying abroad at the expense of foreign parties must return during the aforementioned period in order to submit applications to further their studies at the expense of the Sultanate's government. As for those who fail to do this, their academic certificates will not be recognized by the Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs.

The Sultanate's government urges these individuals to hasten to return and benefit by this generous gesture. As for those who fail to return during the aforementioned period, the government will not commit itself to extend any assistance to them.

PDRY

Prime Minister Addresses Libyan Solidarity Rally

GF161907 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1703 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Speech by Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, during a rally held in solidarity with the Libyan people in Aden on 16 April — recorded]

[Text] [Applause] Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, O comrades, O brethren, O friends.

On the night of 14 April, the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was subjected to a barbaric aggression by the United States — the leader of the imperialist world — in complete coordination with a number of other imperialist countries.

Tens of innocent civilians were victims of this aggression, which also caused great material losses. This aggression was designed to destroy cities, camps, and economic installations, including the residence of Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

This aggression came as part of a series of provocative, conspiratorial, and terrorist acts against people struggling for their sovereignty, national independence, and social progress. Actually, this barbaric aggression is an inseparable part of a large imperialist scheme which the imperialist regime has launched and continues to launch, under the leadership of the United States, to put an end to the Arab national liberation movement, to strike at its progressive regimes, to impose the U.S. hegemony in particular and the imperialist hegemony in general on the Arab homeland and on its economic resources, and to subjugate the homeland to it.

The aggression clearly unveils the hostile and terrorist tendency of U.S. imperialism to confront the strength of the international revolutionary process, with all of its factions, and to make the national situation, whether on regional or on international levels, more tense. The aggression also reveals the vast political threats of the U.S. Administration's policy to subjugate the liberation countries to it, to make the international situation more tense, and to prepare to launch a new world war which would burn everything, destroy the human race, and demolish the entire human civilization.

O comrades, while the PDRY, its party, people and government strongly denounce this tyrannical aggression against the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and considers it a violation of international charters and norms, a blatant aggression against an independent Arab country, a serious initiative in treating issues of differences among countries, and a new escalation to tense the international situation, it at the same time praises the heroism of the Arab Libyan people and its brave armed forces for their decisive confrontation of the blatant U.S. aggression.

The PDRY expresses its struggle solidarity with the Libyan people and government in confronting this flagrant imperialist aggression. The PDRY is linked to the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah by ties of brotherhood and joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The PDRY announces that it places all of its material and human resources alongside the Libyan people in confronting the U.S. aggression and in defense of the independence [applause] and sovereignty of this fraternal progressive Arab country. The PDRY considers the battle of the Libyan Arab people against the U.S. military machine a national battle that concerns all of the Arab peoples and not just the Libyan Arab people.

From this premise, we call on the Arab governments together with the Arab national and progressive Arab parties and power to realize their national duty and rise to the level of the requirements of events. We call on them to stand by the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and their courageous people, to adopt effective positions against the U.S. economic interests and presence in the Arab homeland, and to work in the direction of diverting the resources and capabilities of the Arab homeland together with its economic resources from being a tool of U.S. domination toward becoming national resources that can be used in defending the independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries and their social progress.

This aggression evidently stressed the contradiction of the U.S. policy with the interests, security, and stability of our Arab peoples. In this regard, we stress the need to convene an emergency Arab summit conference to adopt a unified Arab position toward the U.S. aims for Libya and its fraternal people. We also urge all of the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving powers in the world to condemn the U.S. terrorist and barbaric aggression against Libya and to provide all forms of support and backing for the Libyan Arab people and the glorious 1 September Revolution.

O comrades, though U.S. imperialism used its stern measures — represented in its military power, against a small and peaceful people, like Libya and like the Libyan people — it will not be able to eliminate the will of a people struggling for their freedom and independence. Modern history has proven clearly this conclusion in many places in the world — in Cuba and in other countries. We are certain that U.S. arrogance will be a total failure. Down with the barbaric U.S. aggression. Death to the U.S. pirates. Glory to the struggling Libyan people. Thank you.

Organizations Condemn U.S. Attack on Libya

Message From Liberation Groups

GF161534 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Arab national liberation parties and movements in Aden addressed the following message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; and Chadli

Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

The serious escalation of the U.S. aggression against Libya and its brave people arouses the feelings of resentment and anger of every good Arab against this barbaric act and calls for showing the highest forms of solidarity with sister Libya. The Arab national liberation parties and movements in Aden urge the leaders of the national liberation countries to coordinate, consult, and implement agreements which have been signed between them to support sister Libya and to call upon other Arab countries to carry out their commitments against the U.S. aggression.

We are confident that your unified stance toward this criminal act will play its role in inspiring the enthusiasm of the Arab masses and in defeating the U.S. plots aganst the Arab nationalist countries, against the Arab national liberation movement, and against the safety, security, and independence of our people.

Statement by Popular Groups

GF161715 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Text" of the statement issued by the popular organizations in PDRY denouncing the U.S. aggression against Libya — date not given]

[Text] The popular organizations in the PDRY followed up with extreme concern the U.S. provocations and threats against the Socialist People'sLibyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The U.S. aggression against the Libyan territories reached its peak on the morning of 15 April.

This insolent U.S. aggression is not a violation of the sovereignty, security, and independence of Libya alone. It is considered a serious threat to the safety and stability of all Arab peoples and the peoples of the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. This aggression is part of the Reagan administration's policy designed to increase tension and interference in the domestic affairs of independent countries and the peoples of our region. It is also an expression of the hostile and adventurous methods of the U.S. policy, which threatens the peace and stability around the world. The recent nuclear explosions were a serious escalation of this aggressive method which challenges the international public view and ignores every international charter and norms.

The U.S. aggression against the Libyan masses cannot be separated from the series of the U.S. hostile plots against our Arab peoples in Lebanon, Syria, and the PDRY, within the course of the malicious imperialist assault on the region to strike the progressive regimes; to liquidate the Arab national liberation movement; to drag our peoples into the orbit of imperialist control; to wipe out the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish a national independent state on their national soil, and to impose capitulatory and liquidation plans and to weaken the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

While the popular organizations in the PDRY strongly condemn this U.S. aggression against Libya, they affirm their firm stance next to the youth and people of sister Libya in confronting the U.S. aggression and in safeguarding the sovereignty, security and independence of Libya.

They also call upon the international public view to immediately stand in solidarity next to the Libyan people to uncover the dimensions of the U.S. aggression.

QATAR

UN Envoy Refutes U.S. Self-Defense Claim

GF170550 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, 16 Apr (WAKH) — The Qatari permanent representative to the United Nations, Hamad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kuwari has refuted the U.S. allegation that its aggression on Libya is within the sphere of self-defense which is guaranteed by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

In a statement which he delivered today during the UN Security Council meeting discussing the U.S. aggression against Libya, Al-Kuwari said that the right of legitimate self-defense as guaranteed by Article 51 is an exception to the general provision of the Charter which bans the threat to use force or the use of force in relations between countries.

He added: "Since this concept is an exception, then the right of self-defense must be interpreted narrowly and not expanded. Otherwise, the door will be left wide open to dispense with the general provision through the claim that the use of force is for self-defense."

Al-Kuwari asserted that the United States intentionally abandoned all peaceful means and even openly insulted the UN Security Council when it carried out its aggression during the Council's discussions of the means to resolve the conflict by peaceful means according to the UN Charter;

Dailies Denounce U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya

GF161447 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 16 Apr (QNA) — In their editorials today, Qatari papers denounced the U.S. aggression against Libya and said that this aggression would harm the United States and those who supported it in this attack.

The newspaper *AL-RAYAH* said that by this aggression, the United States committed an ugly crime that contradicts its position in the world as a superpower. Likewise, Britain, which contributed to the aggression, showed its insistence that it does not have independent willpower or make its own decisions.

The paper said that the United States cannot cover its crimes with tours by its officials to a number of Arab countries before the aggression to show a pretentious friendship. The paper said that following the U.S. aggression, the world thinks that the cracked U.S. record on terrorism and the means to combat it, which was being played for years, has no meaning anymore. *AL-RAYAH* said that the U.S. Administration cannot claim to safeguard the interests and security of the American people, since, with this tyrannical aggression, the United States turned U.S. interests, and even Americans themselves, into a target of rage. Also, Margaret Thatcher will not be able to justify herself before the British people for her involvement in the U.S. aggression.

The newspaper *AL-'ARAB* said that while the United States has reached the peak of terrorism in our world, the British involvement in the U.S. bloody methods has bolstered the conviction about the British political dependency on the United States. Britain's stance also revealed that it continues to be the arrow pointed at the Arab body since Palestine was usurped by the Zionist clique, the allies of Washington.

The paper said that Europe should reconsider its recent negative stance toward Libya to affirm that its hands are not covered with the blood of the martyrs of the barbaric raids.

AL-'ARAB said that the Arab countries are now asked to take immediate and strong measures to bring Washington to its senses. The paper warned that everyone will pay a high and bitter price if the law of the jungle continues to develop, since the events that took place were not directed against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's leadership alone, but were a bloody stab to the conscience of all Arabs and a provocative act which necessitate a decisive confrontation.

The English-language newspaper *GULF TIMES* said that this aggression on Libya reemphasizes that the conduct of U.S. imperialism has not changed with regard to use of power either in Libya yesterday, or in the Bay of Pigs 25 years ago or in the My Lai massacre in Vietnam. The paper ridiculed the U.S. charges which claim that Libya has violated the charter of the United Nations when the United States ignores condemning itself for committing such violations. The *GULF TIMES* said that reaction of the world, which denounces the U.S. aggression, proves that the world cannot be deceived by the U.S. allegations which justify the aggression. The paper referred to Britain and Israel's support for the U.S. aggression. Concluding, the paper said that the Arabs would be steadfast in the face of the aggression no matter how ferocious it might be.

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* called on the Arab and the Islamic countries, together with the nonaligned countries and other friendly countries, to condemn the U.S. aggression on Libya. The paper said that the UN Security Council and the international organizations have to be committed to their responsibilities toward what took place on the steadfast Libyan territories. The paper added that the U.S. Administration committed a serious mistake and unveiled again its imperialist and Zionist face while it was shelling innocent people and violating the safety and peace of a small country that is not equal to it. The paper stressed that aggression would never be victorious no matter how strong it is, as has been proven by history. *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* said that the U.S. aggression on the Arab Libyan soil was premeditated aggression executed before the eyes of the entire world. The paper referred to the claims made by Washington, to prepare for its aggression, that Libya supports aggression.

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet Holds Emergency Session on Libyan Raid

GF161518 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 16 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired an emergency Cabinet session this afternoon. Following the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir told the SPA correspondent that the Cabinet continued to follow up events and developments related to the U.S. raid on the Libyan people and reviewed the news reports prepared by media organs over the past 24 hours, including the military analyses, political commentary, and Arab and the international reaction that followed the regrettable raid.

[Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic in its 0500 GMT newscast on 17 April carries a report on the Saudi Cabinet session held 16 April. The Jeddah radio report has been compared to the above SPA version and found to be identical, except for the following

Only paragraph, antepenultimate line: "...the regrettable raid. In this respect, the Cabinet asserted its denunciation and condemnation of the raid, as declared by the Kingdom yesterday. The Cabinet renewed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's support for the fraternal Libyan people, and consequently its support for any Arab people who are subjected to such an attack (supplying additional material).]

Paper Says U.S. Raid on Libya Unjustified

GF170644 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] On the air raid carried out by U.S. planes on Libya, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* denounces the attack. It says: No one in the world can find a justification for this attack. The paper goes on: The unique, special, and great responsibility of the United States to use peaceful means to resolve problems and regional and international disputes, even bilateral disputes, makes us view its resorting to military methods, such as its air raid on Libya, as a departure from its traditions, especially as it is a democratic country that believes in peaceful dialogue. The raid is also a departure from the principles and rules of international legitimacy which are accepted by all countries, great and small.

Even if there are 1, 2, 3, or even 10 large or small countries that have departed from these principles and rules, this does not justify a great power, such as the United States, using the same method, which contravenes international legitimacy.

We still believe that the U.S.-Libya disputes can be remedied by peaceful means within concerned international institutions such as the UN Security Council, or even through third, fourth, and fifth parties among the allies and friends of both the United States and Libya.

UAE

Papers Attack U.S., Urge Arab Solidarity

GF161415 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Apr (WAM) — UAE newspapers today attack the United States for its aggression against the Libyan people. They call on the Arab nation and its leading figures to stand as one rank. They urge Arab solidarity to confront this serious situation.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* states that the aggression the United States carried out under the veil of darkness against residential areas, women, children, and old men who were fast asleep "with the aim of destroying the dignity of every single Arab and every opinion, stand, or inclination that does not suit it and is raised in its face" and after it had concealed itself behind the dispute over the waters of the Gulf of Sidra, revealed today its ugly, defiant, hostile face and launched attacks in the heart of the Arab homeland.

The paper affirmed that this is the hour of decisiveness and such times and circumstances require the highest levels of wisdom, thought, and organization from the leaders, nations, and men.

At the conclusion of its editorial, the daily says that if the response to this attack is important for Arab dignity, then the more important matter under these circumstances is to look for a way to achieve Arab solidarity in the ranks of the Arab nation.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* conemned the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people. It said that with all of the sophisticated arms his country possesses, the U.S. President is capable of launching hostile raids on all Libyan cities and villages, but he will not be able to destroy life, nor the will to live. It pointed out that the same method has been used by the Israeli enemy for 40 years without result.

It affirmed that this aggression cannot be justified. Nor can the U.S. president be asked for the proof he possesses on Libya's responsibility for the explosion in the West Berlin nightclub.

The daily denounced the shelling of the cities and residence of the Libyan leader by the U.S. planes and said that nothing similar has been witnessed in history because it has all the evidence that accuses the perpetrator with preplanned intentional killing. It wondered if in this way Reagan wants to kill the leader of an Arab state, or an Arab people, or to terrorize the Arab nation by destroying Arab cities.

Concluding its editorial, the daily affirmed that all this will not solve the problem. The solution is for the United States to use its power to establish the authority of international law and not the law of the jungle. What it is doing now is a very dangerous and developed terrorism.

The daily *AL-KHALIJ* called for cutting off oil, such as was done when UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan adopted a historic initiative in October 1973 and cut off the oil from the enemies of the Arabs and raised his voice and declared the slogan "the petrol of the Arabs is not more precious than the blood of the Arabs."

It said that today his highness is adopting a new initiative affirming the UAE's support for the Arab Libyan people facing the U.S. aggression by calling for an urgent Arab meeting to realize solidarity and ensure the ways to safeguard the nation's honor, in the present and future. It also pointed out the stand taken by the UAE concerning Britain for its participation in the attack.

It affirmed that in light of the Arab reaction to the aggression, the UAE is the only country that has adopted a practical measure and called on the Arab countries to adopt similar measures instead of issuing statements of denunciation and solidarity. It said that the time has come for total and honest self-criticism at all official and popular levels.

It called on the Arab countries to reconsider their political and economic options and their network of international relations. It wondered if the Arab governments required all of this time and these lessons and this evidence to be able to unveil the mask of U.S. dishonesty and falsehood and the British deceit.

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* states that the call by his highness the president for holding an urgent Arab meeting to bring about Arab solidarity stems from support for the interest of the Arab nation during these difficult circumstances through which the Arab region is passing. The paper expresses belief that condemnation statements and verbal and moral support for fraternal Libya during these circumstances are not sufficient at all to deter the monstrous aggression. "There must be a comprehensive Arab move because the aggression is aimed at everyone from the ocean to the Gulf."

In its editorial, the paper called for true Arab support for Libya, an integral part of the great Arab nation. It said: Here is Libya -- alone facing devastation and destruction by the gravest U.S.-European-Zionist terrorist onslaught. No practical Arab move appeared in the horizon to support the brothers in Libya in confronting the U.S. and NATO fleets and fighter planes.

The newspaper *AL-FAJR* states that the height of tragedy in the U.S. aggression against Libya is that it was not surprising to anyone and was least surprising to the Arabs most of all. "The United States committed its crime before the entire world without attempting to conceal its intentions. Moreover, the announcement of these intentions was a goal that the United States sought to affirm. Libya alone is not the target of the enemy. It is a blatant message to every country that refuses to yield to U.S. domination and takes a defiant stand toward its schemes.

The paper expresses astonishment at the Arab stand toward this aggression. It states that it was evident that the United States, while preparing for the aggression and announcing it, did not consider any Arab reaction capable of confronting it and affecting its interests.

The paper states that the United States is not solely responsible, the entire world is responsible for this crime publicly committed before its eyes without intervening to stop it. The paper adds that the greatest responsibility lies with the Arabs whose silence toward the preparation of the aggression was seduction by the United States to perpetrate the aggression and acknowledge its right to impose its domination over the entire Arab world.

Finally, the paper states that the courage of the Libyan people in confronting the aggression is a victory to their credit, regardless of the pains inflicted upon them.

YAR

AL-THAWRAH Assails U.S. Air Raid on Libya

GF161356 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From "The Press Review"]

[Summary from poor reception] "In its editorial today on the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan people, *AL-THAWRAH* says: It seems that the White House administration is weak." Although two decades have passed since U.S. involvement in Indochina, it seems that the U.S. officials have forgotten the lessons of that aggression for which the American people have paid dearly.

"Today the U.S. officials have launched their new assault on an Arab country, a member of the Arab League and the United Nations. Whatever the reason and pretext might be, they cannot convince the world in general, and the Arab world in particular, that they are against terorism, while they officially practice it. The difference between the Zionist terrorist raid on Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis and the U.S. air raids on the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi is that the latter raids were (?not) carried out in daylight, thus assuring every citizen was in his house in order to inflict greater casualties among the citizens. Since the U.S. plan is designed to strike at or destroy the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, it is easy to see the stark contradiction of the U.S. policy clearly illustrated by the statements of U.S. officials who justify their nonrecognition of the PLO on the pretext that it works to destroy a so-called member country of the United Nations. Nonetheless, if the United States believes that someone among the Arab nation will bless its aggression, then it has deluded itself. None of the sons of the Arab nation will agree to the dignity of its nation being trampled whatever the pretexts and the seductions might be."

Egypt and Jordan, despite the conflict between them and Libya, have denounced the U.S. aggression, considering it an aggression on the entire Arab nation.

"*AL-THAWRAH* says: The stance of our country, represented by its political leadership, led by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, is firm and committed to the Arab joint defense pact. Hence it is not strange that our stance has been practically affirmed anew by the leader president and the secretary general yesterday when he followed up and discussed the U.S. aggression on Libya, expressing our country's concern over the aggression and the resultant damage and victims in a fraternal Arab country."

While our country supports the convocation of an Arab summit, it believes that, in light of the scale of the challenges and the dangers to the fate and the existence of the Arabs, the Arab leadership should take the initiative to settle its disputes and to regain the structure of the Arab homeland. Otherwise, these dangers and challenges in the end could reach a state of explosion which would wipe out the Arab entity. It is believed that the Arab nation has paid the high cost for the current split, while the enemies of the Arabs are destroying them and exhausting their capabilities. The situation has reached such a stage that the Arabs are keeping silent about a foreign aggression against an Arab country.

"The Iraq-Iran war and the chronic Lebanese crisis are the best proof and clue to the extent of the worsening Arab situation, which facilitates the opportunity to strike at each other without knowing that the strike, the kick, and the smack are aimed at the Arab body, no matter which part of the body it is subjected to."

"We here in the YAR are not good at maneuvers and toying with emotions, which is why we express frankly and clearly our stances, and why our policies are firm as the mountains. Our commitment to the principle of positive neutrality and the Nonaligned Movement does not hinder us from affirming our courageous stances toward anyone who insults our entity and our fateful issues because we are concerned about the Arab nation and its dignity and reject its subjugation to indignation."

Further Details of Statement by Al-Azhar Shaykh
NC161728 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1638 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — The shaykh of Al-Azhar described the U.S. aggression against Libya as a sign of disregard for and an insult to the Arab nation. He said that if the Arab and Islamic peoples were united, no force would have been able to impugn their dignity or ignore their position and very being to this degree.

Shaykh Jad al-Haq called on Arab leaders to cast aside their selfishness and egocentricity, while warning that their acceptance of this insult would result in grave dangers to the Arab nation.

He concluded by appealing to the Arab League, the ICO, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations to take a decisive stand against this American act of aggression.

'Hundreds' in Cairo Protest U.S. Attack on Libya
NC262019 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Hundreds of Egyptian citizens have demonstrated in Cairo to protest America's act of aggression against Libya. The Egyptian authorities arrested a number of demonstrators for shouting slogans hostile to the United States. Citizens in Khartoum also burned the British flag and shouted slogans hostile to Britain and the United States as a result of the U.S. raid on Libya.

Libyan Exiles Submit Request to Government
NC161958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Huni, former foreign minister and member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, went to the presidential palace this evening at the head of a delegation made up of brother Libyans residing in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The delegation submitted a memorandum requesting that the Egyptian Government ask the U.S. Government to stop endangering the lives of civilians in Libya and to respect the will of the Libyan people and their right to choose their own path.

Flights to North Africa Avoid Libyan Airspace
NC161558 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Airliners taking off from Cairo airport today for North African countries — Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco — had to change course and fly over Greece and Malta, averting Libyan airspace because of military air activity there.

Meanwhile, control tower officers at Cairo airport said they have not yet heard from Greek air traffic control on the reopening of Libyan airspace.

Government Invited to Anti-Terrorism Conference
NC161546 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1352 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Egypt has received an invitation to attend a conference of Arab and European states to discuss international terrorism and ways of confronting it. The invitation was conveyed by the Netherlands charge d'affaires during a meeting whith Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today.

Dr Ghali affirmed Egypt's interest in attending such a conference and in helping overcome international terrorism, particularly since President Mubarak called for such a conference in his speech at the Council of Europe recently.

Dr Ghali also received separately French Ambassador Pierre Hunt and FRG Ambassador Dr Kurt Mueller. The idea of convening an international conference on international terrorism, in which Arab and European countries will participate, was discussed during the meetings.

Dr Ghali submitted a comprehensive review of current events in the region and their effect on the march toward peace.

AL-AHRAM Attacks U.S. 'Threat to Arab Security'
PM161621 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 13

[Tal'at Ahmad Musallam article: "U.S.-Libyan Confrontation: Once Again the Role of Military Bases and Alliances"]

[Text] With its attack [on Libya] the United States has once again proved that it is still pursuing a "cowboy" policy and shown its disregard for world order. It has appointed itself policeman, prosecutor, judge, and executioner. It did not heed the United Nations or the Security Council, to which disputes are submitted. The United States has become a danger to every human being in any part of the world. It is sufficient for the U.S. President to believe that a person did something wrong for him to deserve punishment and lose his life.

The fact that the United States is a superpower is not new; nor is it new that it is one of the two mightiest world military powers, that its forces are far greater than the Libyan Armed Forces, and that it can inflict heavy losses on them. But what could be new is that the Libyan forces were definitely able to shoot down an American plane. Yet the U.S. military adventure needed European bases and European airspace. NATO countries provided assistance with the British bases and the naval bases in the Mediterranean, particularly Italy and Spain, by allowing the U.S. planes to overfly their countries, and finally by giving diplomatic support. This shows the danger of military alliances in general and NATO in particular to the security of the developing countries in general and the Arab countries in particular.

The developing countries can face the military adventurism of the great powers only by cooperation among themselves. They should realize that what happened to Egypt last October and to Libya during the first third of this year could happen to them in the future. The Arab countries greatly need that realization; they cooperated well militarily in 1973, but shortly afterward they dispersed and became content with statements and condemnations, without turning their words into practical action. The Joint Defense Pact and statements on adherence to it are not enough; the pact must be implemented, or else we will effectively lose our will.

U.S. military presence in the Arab countries is becoming a major threat to Arab security. Before we make demands on others, we should begin with ourselves; this is the real touchstone for our will. Otherwise we will become like the victim who provides arms to his murderer. We should not be taken in by the aid which the United States provides; it is like the food which the butcher offers to the animal to be slaughtered. This must also include the NATO alliance, and the United Kingdom in particular, for allowing the U.S. aircraft to take off from its bases in order to attack Arab Libya. The interests of countries collaborating with U.S. aggression in the Arab world must end. The supporters of aggression must feel the gravity of what they did.

The U.S. attacks underline the seriousness of the information gleaned through militarizing space, since the peace of all countries has been exposed and is being violated by U.S. spy satellites, thus enabling destructive U.S. arms to destroy their targets. This serves to confirm how serious the success of the so-called "star wars" would be, since the project will not be confined to exploiting data but will constitute a threat as a space station for striking at countries that do not submit to the U.S. will. The United States will then not need NATO bases because it will be depending on space bases. This calls for strong advocacy of a halt to the arms race in outer space and abstention from participating in its research. If this does not stop, then the rest of the world's countries, and the Arab countries in particular, must cooperate in taking countermeasures.

The Arab countries are called upon to take an effective stand to affirm their solidarity and the integrity of their security. This should not be in the form of meaningless statements or rash actions, but rather through a studied plan for effective military cooperation, a unified stand in the face of dangers, and readiness to accept future risks and to stand up to hostile countermeasures, so that the Arab people may regain their violated security and dignity. But if we cannot do so, then we should only blame ourselves and anticipate dangers threatening our countries. This will not be the last time [as published]. No Arab country will be safe even if it has special ties with the United States. Egypt and, previously, Tunisia are the best examples of this.

Algerian Official Arrives in Cairo for Talks

NC162140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2111 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Ambassador 'Abd al-Qadir Bilqasim, member of the Algerian Revolution Command Council [title as received], arrived in Cairo today on a short visit to Egypt. He will hold talks with a number of senior officials during this visit. Ambassador 'Abd al-Qadir Bilqasim was received at Cairo airport by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and the charge d'affaires at the Algerian Embassy in Cairo.

IRAQ

Cooperation Discussions Held With Jordanian Minister

JN161200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Tariq Hamad al-‘Abdallah, minister of light industries, met with Raja‘i al-Mu‘ashir, Jordanian minister of trade, industry, and supply, here today. The two sides reviewed the appropriate steps for developing the work of the Iraqi-Joranian industrial company and ways of promoting bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Dr Hisham al-Khatib, Jordanian minister of energy and mineral wealth; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

‘Aziz Confers With Egyptian, SFRY Counterparts

JN161728 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1652 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 16 Apr (INA) — Tariq ‘Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed Iraq-Iran war developments, bilateral relations, and the current Arab situation. The Egyptian minister reiterated Egypt's support for Iraq and its appreciation of the Iraqi Army's victories in defense of the Arab nation.

The Iraqi foreign minister also met with Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, and discussed with him Iraq-Iran war developments, the Nonaligned Movement's progress, and bilateral relations.

Ramadan, Delegation Leave for Moscow 17 April

JN170729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad this morning for Moscow heading an Iraqi delegation on an official visit to the USSR lasting several days.

Ramadan said that the delegation will hold talks with Soviet officials on means of strengthening bilateral relations in the economic, trade, and technical fields.

Ramadan affirmed that the existing relations between Iraq and the USSR are good and developed on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He said that these relations enjoy the direct interest of President Saddam Husayn and the Soviet leaders.

The accompanying delegation includes Shubhi Yasir, minister of industry and minerals; ‘Isam ‘Abd al-Rahim, under secretary of the Oil Ministry, and representatives of several Iraqi ministries.

‘Arafat Leaves Baghdad 16 April After Short Visit

JN161121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir ‘Arafat left Baghdad today. He was seen off by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister and acting foreign minister; and Nuri Isma‘il al-Wayyis, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

‘Arafat arrived in Baghdad early this morning.

Ba‘th Party Delegation Leaves for GDR

JN161158 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Samir Muhammad ‘Abd al-Wahhab, Ba‘th Party National Command memebr, has left for Berlin at the head of a party delegation on a visit to the GDR that will last several days. The Iraqi official will attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, scheduled to begin there tomorrow.

Peruvian Senator Leaves Baghdad 16 April

JN161129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Peruvian Senate Member (Miguel Angel Magawish) left Baghdad today at the end of a visit to Iraq that lasted several days. The Peruvian official held talks during the visit on the promotion of bilateral relations in the economic and trade spheres.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,191

JN161636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,191 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 16 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. From the trenches of pride and the positions of honor and dignity along the battlefronts, Iraq's intrepid men continue their heroic fighting with increasing ability. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. An enemy force estimated at an infantry battalion, supported by tanks, attempted to attack one of our units in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps. Our brave men intercepted it with all types of weapons, destroying the bulk of the enemy force and forcing the remnants to flee. Five tanks, five ammunition dumps, three vehicles, and two observation posts were also destroyed.

2. Enemy losses in personnel in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps amounted to over 500 dead, a large

number wounded, and 10 vehicles of various types and quantities of various materials and weaponry destroyed. Our forces also seized 67 GC rifles, 19 RPG-7 launchers, 4 SPG-9 guns, 4 vehicles, 11 medium-caliber machine guns, 3 heavy-caliber machineguns, 1 106-mm gun, 4 Kalashnikov rifles, 38 radio sets, and 2 telephone exchanges.

3. Eleven infantry positions, 3 machine gun emplacements, and 1 excavator were destroyed; 1 vehicle was set on fire; 1 excavator was damaged; and 1 enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps front.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed and nine enemy positions were destroyed in the East al-Basrah oeprational sector under the III Army Corps. One medium-caliber machinegun, one ammunition dump, and one large vehicle were destroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

5. An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to approach our positions in the northern oeprational sector under the I Army Corps. It was pounded with all types of weapons and forced to flee after suffering some dead or wounded.

6. The forces of the criminal despotic clique shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin and Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery, wounding one citizen and demolishing one house in Abu al-Khasib.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 April 1986

Ba'th Party Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

JN161610 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Jordan today condemned the impudent U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and called it an aggression directed against the Arab nation and a direct threat to struggling nations rejecting an imperialist policy aiming at imposing its influence and hegemony on the world. In a press statement issued today, the Command affirmed its absolute and unlimited solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its military and political leadership.

The Command warned the U.S. imperialists against continuing a provocative, barbaric, and reckless policy which makes it incumbent on our people's masses to repulse aggression. It also affirmed that the new U.S. aggression against Libya, which coincides with the Zionist provocations against Arab Syria, is not aimed at the Libyan Jamahiriyah alone, but against Arab liberation movements, foremost being Syria which stands as a steadfast bastion before Zionist-U.S. challenges and provocations aiming at halting the growth of Syria's defensive ability and at ending its role in besieging and toppling all U.S. schemes. (endall0 161515 md/collins/em 16/1618z apr

Islamic Organizations Council Denounces U.S. Attack

JN170920 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 24

[Text] Amman — The Council of Islamic Organizations in Amman has issued a statement denouncing the U.S. attack on Libyan cities. The statment says that in its capacity as an Islamic body, the Council of Islamic organizations denounces terrorism, treachery, and the use of force, whether by a country, group, or an individual. The Council has frequently called for convening an international conference to discuss terrorism and the reasons for resorting to terrorism as well as for tackling this subject with wisdom, firmness, and strong international cooperation, particularly regarding the killings, destruction, and abductions to which innocent civilians are exposed.

As a superpower, the United States, is expected to be the major voice calling for security, peace, and love among peoples and individuals, and its handling of international issues is expected to be done with wisdom and self-control.

The statement says: Concerning Britain, which cooperated with the United States, just a few hours before [the U.S. action against Libya], Mrs Thatcher stated that any military attack on Libya by the United States violates international law. We say that such a statement was meant to mislead world public opinion. The British Government shoulders a great moral and international responsibility vis-a-vis this conduct that conflicts with truthfulness, clarity, and sound international dealings.

The statement concludes by saying: We hope that the United States, Britain, and all the European NATO countries will rethink their foreign policies in order to create radical changes to meet man's need for security, peace, and love.

Spanish Senate President Continues Visit

Received by Crown Prince

JN131741 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office today Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal and his delegation currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, they discussed the Middle East situation and relations between Jordan and Spain. Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi attended the meeting.

Refers to U.S. Raid

JN131858 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal has stressed his country's support for the Palestinian people's full rights, including self-determination. He also referred to his country's opposition to Israel's policy of expanding settlements in the occupied Arab territories. In a press conference at the Regency Hotel this evening, he added that during his meetings with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Mminister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, and all the Jordanian officials, he affirmed Spain's support for the Arab causes. He also praised the friendly relations between Jordan and Spain and expressed the hope that his visit to Jordan will strengthen relations between the two friendly countries in all areas. He praised Jordan's policy and its efforts to resolve the area's disputes, including the Palestine question and the Iraq-Iran war, through peaceful means. He added that his country is opposed to resorting to force to resolve disputes among the countries, meaning the U.S. threat to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The press conference was attended by Carvajal's aide and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Meets Al-Masri

JN141154 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 100 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met in his office today with Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal and his delegation currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, they discussed the current international issues and the Middle East problem, particularly the Palestine question. They also discussed relations between both friendly countries and ways to bolster and promote them. Attending the meeting were Senate member 'Amir Khammash, the Jordanian ambassador to Spain, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Departs Amman

JN151657 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Spanish Senate President Jose Carvahal and his delegation left Amman at noon today after a 1-week visit to Jordan. During the visit he met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, and a number of officials.

In a statement before departing Queen 'Alia Airport, Carvahal described his visit to Jordan as positive. He said that during the visit he was acquainted with Jordan's wise policy under King Husayn. He also praised the realistic view of regional problems and the clear ideas on these problems presented by Jordanian officials. He said that there was agreement between Jordan and Spain about issues discussed during the visit. He affirmed his country's support for Jrodan's policy in all international areas. He noted the stability enjoyed by Jordan, as well as its cultural and economic achievements, and expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan.

The Spanish Senate president visited Aqaba, historical sites at Petra and Jarash, the Jordan Valley, and some cultural sites. He was seen off at the airport by Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, a number of Senate members, the acting House speaker, the Spanish ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

Sudan's Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Arrives for Visit

JN131849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 13 Apr (INA) — Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Ahdi arrived here tonight on a visit to Jordan that will last several days. He will hold talks with King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials on current Arab issues.

Confers With King

JN141600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn this morning received Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who is currently visiting Jordan, at the Royal Hashemite Court. His majesty the king stressed the importance of Arab solidarity and the need to close ranks in order to confront the dangers threatening the Arab nation. His majesty also stressed Jordan's concern about assisting fraternal Sudan in the various areas to confront the current challenges. The leader of the Sudanese Al-Ummah Party praised His Majesty King Husayn's genuine pan-Arab stands and his continued concern about closing ranks, unifying positions, and building effective Arab solidarity. He also thanked His Majesty King Husayn for Jordan's support for Sudan in confronting the consequences of drought which prompted a positive response from the Sudanese people. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Meets Crown Prince

JN141742 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at noon today. During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and Jordanian-Sudanese relations in particular.

Leaves Amman

JN152004 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text]Sudanese Al-Ummah Party President Sadiq al-Mahdi left Amman this evening at the end of a visit to Jordan during which he conferred with his majesty the king and senior government officials. Mr Al-Mahdi said prior to departure he hopes such meetings will continue in order to bolster relations between Jordan and Sudan.

Mr al-Mahdi was seen off by Higher Education Minister Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, the secretary general of the Royal Court, and the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Trade Minister, Delegation Leave for Baghdad

JN150715 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
15 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — A delegation led by Trade, Supply, and Industry Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashir and comprising Muhammad al-Saqqaf, under secretary of the Trade and Industry Ministery; Walid Khayr, from the Central Bank; and Eng Rashad Abu Ra's, from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, left Amman yesterday for Baghdad to attend the meetings of the Jordanian- Iraqi joint committee, to coordinate trade relations between the two countries, and to discuss various pending issues, particularly the price of Iraqi oil to Jordan in light of the drop in oil prices.

AKHBAR AL-USBU' Details Coming Election Process

JN111605 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
3 Apr 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "New Electoral Draft Law Enters Final Constitutional Phases; How Will Next Parliamentary Elections Be Held?"]

[Excerpts] Having been overwhelmingly approved by the House of Representatives last week, the new electoral draft law now has to pass two more constitutional phases — approval by the Senate and ratification by royal decree — before it becomes law and is published in the official gazette.

In view of the present compelling circumstances, namely, the occupation of the West Bank constituencies, and in light of the new electoral law, the elections to be held in the East Bank will be for the purpose of electing only the 71 members representing the East Bank and the 11 members representing the Palestinian camps in the East Bank.

As for the remaining 60 seats allocated for the West Bank, they will be chosen in accordance with Paragraph 6 of Article 73 of the Constitution. Thus, the 82 winners who were elected by direct vote will elect half of the 30 members allocated for the West Bank in the presence of at least three-quarters (62) of the East Bank winners and by a majority voite of two-thirds of those present.

The East Bank winners and the 30 West Bank members they elected (112) shall then elect the remaining 30 members for the West Bank until all the 142 parliamentary seats for both banks are filled.

Importance of House Approval

JN111520 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 3 Apr 86 p 8

[Unattributed article: "House of Representatives' Approval of Electoral Law"]

[Text] The House of Represenatives' approval of the new electoral law confirms two established facts in Jordanian policy: First, Jordan's commitment to unity between the two banks and, second, the entrenchment of the bases of parliamentary life and the enlightened practice of democracy.

Expanding parliamentary representation in accordance with social, demographic, and political changes is proof of the active response to the requirements of new developments in society which cannot be ignored or disregarded, especailly since it means a change in methods of dealing with the new situation.

Increasing the constituencies according to new administrative divisions is in fact a logical response to several factors produced by change in population density and distribution. Some areas which were linked to other areas now constitute a population density necessitating that they have their own representatives in parliament to express the citizens' hopes and aspirations in accordance with the new situation. In order to cope with several new developments, it was necessary to increase the number of representatives to correspond with the increasing population and electoral areas which can no longer be represented by only 60 representatives as in the past. This has led to an increase of 11 seats as a logical response to geographic, demographic, and social changes.

Maintaining an equal share of parliamentary seats between the two banks is an inevitable matter necessitated by political developments resulting from the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. The nonrepresentation of the West Bank in the Jordanian House of Representatives would leave a political vacuum in the occupied territories — a vacuum welcomed by Israel for imposing a political situation serving its interests, foremost being the actual annexation of Arab territories.

Moreover, maintaining the representation of the West Bank in the House of Representatives is a continuation of the existing relationship between the two banks from political and constitutional viewpoints. As long as the Banks' unity still exists on constitutional and actual levels, then the principle of representation and participation in parliament is considered a natural matter and anything in opposition to this will be considered a violation of the Constitution and the nature of the unionist relations between the banks.

As Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i said, the approval of the new draft law constitutes a qualitative move in parliamentary life representing a logical response to the requirements of the new situation with all its developments. Living peoples are those who do not stop work and action, but continue their march, taking into consideration the requirements of every stage in terms of continuing progress and dealing with developments and changes.

Three Britons Reportedly Executed Outside Beirut

Islamic Liberation Warning

NC162031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2020 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An anonymous caller claiming to represent the Islamic Liberation Organization contacted Voice of Lebanon this evening. He said that the appropriate security forces should go to the sports city where they would find the corpse of one of the kidnapped British subjects, who have [as heard] been executed. He said: The French hostages are in Beirut and in good health. However, we warn the United States that if the raids on Libya recur, we will take a serious stand.

Arab Fedayeen Note

NC171003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The bodies of three foreign hostages in Lebanon were found this morning in the Al-Ru'aysat-Sawfar area. The following statement bearing the name of the Arab Fedayeen Cells [Al-Khalayah al-Fida'iyah al-'Arabiyah] was found with the corpses:

The Arab Fedayeen Cells Execute a CIA Official and Two British Intelligence Officers

The statement said: In confirmation of the revolutionary stance followed by the Arab fedayeen cells in defense of the masses of our Arab nation and of the soil of our Arab homeland from the filth of our imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary enemies; out of our commitment to the line of struggle drawn by the Arab nation's martyrs; and in retaliation for the new Nazi course as represented by the leader of international terrorism, criminal Reagan, and his decision to commit aggression on our Arab Libyan people and their revolutionary command under leader struggler Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with direct support from the British Government, the Arab fedayeen cells announce to all strugglers of our nation and to all the revolutionaries in the world that U.S. and British imperialists and their interests will be the target for our strugglers. We will not cease until we purify our countries from these imperialists and Zionists. We will pursue them everywhere. This is a pledge to our nation's martyrs fallen in defense of its history, present and future; We will continue the struggle against the enemies of our nation and peoples until their defeat.

Executions in Al-Biqa'

NC171047 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the bodies of three foreign nationals kidnapped in Lebanon and found this morning in the Ba'lshmayh area have been taken to the Al-Maydan Hospital in Bhamdun. They were then transferred to the American University Hospital in Beirut.

Information as to the identity of the bodies remains conflicting. However, in a statement signed by the Arab Fedayeen Cells which was found near the bodies, the group claimed to have executed one CIA official and two British intelligence officers. The organization emphasized that it will pursue U.S. and British imperialists and their interests everywhere.

Information received by the Voice of Lebanon says that the three were executed in Al-Biqa' and then taken to Ba'lshmayh where their bodies were thrown. It is known that three Britons had been kidnapped in Lebanon. They are Alec Collett, [Philip] Patfield, and Leigh Douglas.

It should be recalled that the Voice of Lebanon received a telephone call in the wake of the U.S. raids on Libya in which the caller threatened to kill the Americans, British, and French hostages in Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad Claim

GF171108 Doha QNA in Arabic 1058 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 17 Apr (QNA) — Lebanese security forces this morning found the corpses of three Britons who were kidnapped in Beirut earlier. Security sources tipped the corpses to be those of Allec Collett, Philip Patfield, and Leigh Douglas.

An unidentified person who said he is talking in the name of the Islamic Jihad Organization informed some local radios this morning that the organization executed the kidnapped Britons. It is expected that execution will be carried against some kidnapped Americans in Lebanon in reply to the U.S. attack on Libya.

Dead Identified as Britons

NC171629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The bodies of three British nationals taken to the American University Hospital in Beirut this afternoon have been identified. They are those of [Philip] Patfield, [Alec] Collett, and [Leigh] Douglas. The bodies were identified by the first secretary of the Irish Embassy, (John Rowen), when they were brought to the hospital.

The three bodies were found by children in an orchard between Ru'aysat Sawfar and Ba'lshmayh. The children reported their discovery to a Progressive Socialist Party official. The bodies were immediately taken to a hospital in Bhamdun, where Syrian officers arrived and inspected them. The International Red Cross and the Lebanese Red Cross then took the bodies to the American University Hospital.

British Photographer Kidnapped Near Airport

NC171358 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The fate of the British photographer who was kidnapped on the airport road this morning is still unknown. British Ambassador John Gray contacted various people in West Beirut in this regard.

REUTER cites a British diplomat as saying that four gunmen in a Volvo snatched the British journalist from his taxi. They then carted him off to an unknown destination. The kidnapped journalist is 28 years old and has been in Beirut for 20 days.

Hilal ibn al-Qadhdhafi Claim

NC171424 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Hilal ibn al-Qadhdhafi organization called us at 1600 today. The spokesman claimed that the organization had kidnapped a British journalist on the airport road this morning.

UK Ambassador's House Damaged by Rockets

NC170824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The house of the British ambassador in Zuqaq al-Balat in West Beirut was the target of a number of rockets this morning. The house was damaged. The 'Umar al-Mukhtar group's 23 July unit has claimed responsibility for attacking the house with 107-mm rockets from a distance of 500 meters. Eyewitnesses say that rpg-7's were fired from the crossroads near the Ayyub Station in the direction of the house.

Gunmen Reportedly Storm House

NC170915 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The rpg-7 attack on the house of the British ambassador in West Beirut caused only material damage and no casualties.

In a communication with Radio Free Lebanon, the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces' 23 July unit claimed responsibility for the attack, which caused fire to break out in part of the house.

According to information received by Radio Free Lebanon, gunmen attacked the house, which is located in Zuqaq al-Balat at the end of Mar Ilyas Street near Ayyub Station. They then stormed the house and opened fire. The British ambassador was not inside the house.

No Casualties Reported

BK170915 London BBC World Service in English 0905 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] There has been an attack on the British ambassador's residence in West Beirut. First indications are that there were no casualties, but reports say that second floor of the building was damaged and windows blown out. Witnesses spoke of seeing two men firing four rocket-propelled grenades at the building. The attackers apparently escaped in ensuing panic.

The British ambassador, Mr John Gray, was not in the buidling at the time.

A man who called the Christian Voice of Lebanon Radio claimed responsibility on behalf of a pro-Libyan group. He said the atack had been carried out in retaliation for Britain's support to the American raid on Libya. An anonymous caller to a foreign news agency named the same group.

2 Groups Claim Attack

NC170931 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] British Ambassador John Gray has said that no casualties resulted from the shelling of his house in West Beirut. He added: We are still trying to assess the damage and we have no idea about who carried out the attack.

The house guard said that the second floor of the 3-story building was damaged and that fire broke out in the garden.

Eywitnesses report that a number of vehicles collided because their drivers panicked when rockets were fired. Meanwhile, the attackers got away. Gunmen from the Amal movement immediately surrounded the area.

Two organizations have so far claimed responsibility for the attack in two communications with the Voice of Lebanon. The first organization is the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces and the second is the 'Ali Ayyub group.

Al-Huss Denounces U.S. Attack on Libya

NC171319 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Commenting on the situation in Libya, former Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today said: We are not surprised by the nearly unanimous international condemnation of the arrogant U.S. forces who have not hesitated to kill civilians, including children, in their homes. They have exercised the ugliest form of terrorism under the pretence of fighting terrorism. There is no doubt that the action by the U.S. Administration constitutes the highest challenge to the Arab nation, international law, world conscience, and humanity.

While we say this, we do not hide our fear that U.S. aggression against Libya could be a prelude to an act of aggression by Israel against our area, taking advantage of the weapons test that took place on the Libyan front. Our fear has been intensified by U.S. President Reagan's statement that he has triumphed — what a miserable victory — in one battle of a long war against what he called international terrorism. Therefore, it is our right to warn of any new Israeli aggression to which Lebanon or any neighboring Arab country may be subjected — an aggression for which the U.S. Administration would be directly responsible.

Will it be American aggression hiding behind a transparent Israeli mask?

Islamic Grouping Condemns U.S. Raid on Libya

NC161521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Islamic Grouping has condemned U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It also denounced the British Government for its participation and provision of support. It stressed the need for the Arab nation to display cohesion and appealed to the Islamic world, the nonaligned countries, and other friendly countries to support Libya in its stand.

The Islamic Grouping reiterated its view on the chaotic situation security in West Beirut. It called on the antagonists in the [Palestinian] camps to resort to reason and to direct their weapons against the Israeli enemy and those behind him.

This came in a statement issued by the Islamic Grouping following a meeting today at Al-Ifta‘ house. The meeting was chaired by his eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic. It was attended by former Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh and Rashid al-Sulh; Deputies Jamil Kubbah, Zaki Mazbudi, Hasan al-Rifa‘i, Nazim al-Qadiri, Sulayman al-‘Ali, Talal al-Mir‘ibi; and former Ministers Malik Salam, Nasim al-Barbir, Baha‘ al-Din al-Bisat, Fu‘ad al-Bizri, and Muhammad [word indistinct].

Al-Sadr Brigades Support Raids, Thank Reagan

NC171053 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] In a telephone call to Voice of Lebanon today the Al-Sadr brigades organization announced its support of the U.S. raids on Libya and thanked President Reagan for conducting this heroic operation.

Beirut Protesters Burn U.S., Israeli Flags

NC161703 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A demonstration was held in Al-Hamra‘ this afternoon, and extended toward ‘Ayn al-Muraysah, which contains the ruins of the old U.S. Embassy. The protesters burned U.S. and Israeli flags.

Despite Hizballah's call, broadcast over loudspeakers, for a march in protest against the U.S. bombardment of imperialist Libya, which kidnapped Imam Musa al-Sadr, there was no demonstration in the southern suburb.

French Envoy Says UNIFIL Contingent To Remain

NC171125 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today received French Ambassador Christian Graeff, who later said: We discussed bilateral, educational, and cultural relations. We also discussed the overall political and security situation.

Responding to a question about the fate of the French contingent in UNIFIL, Graeff said: The French contingent is remaining in the south. The way to reassign tasks is what is being considered.

Birri Praises USSR Contribution to UNIFIL

NC161617 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and Amal Movement leader, has praised the Soviet Union's recent agreement to the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate in the south and its decision to contribute to UNIFIL finances. He described this as a qualitative step and a noble responsibility. He added that the Soviet Union's attitude once again proves its respect for the resistance in the south. It also shows that the Soviet Union is committed to the liberation of the territories and to helping to implement UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 425.

Birri thanked the Soviet leaders and people in the name of the people of the south for this new stand in Lebanon's interest.

Minister Birri expressed the hope that the French unit will remain in the south, and that its role in UNIFIL will be unchanged. He added that he had sent a message to the French Government through its embassy in Beirut, asking that the French unit be kept on in the south.

Minister Birri contacted Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu‘ad al-Turk and the French Embassy today. The consultations concerned the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate.

Further Reaction to U.S. Attack Against Libya

Commentary Denounces U.S., UK

JN161414 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1142 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The barbaric U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was received with a wave of world denunciation and condemnation which indicated that the policy of force has no popularity or future in this world and that it brings neither a good name nor garlands of victory to its advocates.

When the United States' closest allies in Western Europe and elsewhere find themselves compelled to absolve themselves of the aggressive U.S. action and abstain from any participation in it and when the U.S. rulers find no one in the Middle East and Mediterranean region to voice a single word in support of the criminal U.S. action except Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who described the action as some sort of justifiable self-defense, this in itself is evidence of the stifling international isolation surrounding the U.S. rulers, as well as evidence of the great denunciation of the criminal U.S. action and evidence of U.S. departure from the minimum level of recognized ways of dealing with disputes among civilized countries.

The United States has moved outside of the framework of responsibility dictated by its position as one of the two world superpowers and as a permanent UN Security Council member to the framework of large-scale systematic state piracy and terrorism, violation of law, and defiance of the civilized world community.

Just as the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956 led to the recession of both British and French colonialism from the Middle East, the savage U.S. aggression against Libya and the Arabs will lead to the United States' departure from the Middle East in general and from the Arab homeland in particular, being defeated and vanquished and dragging behind it such disgrace which will be cleansed by all the waters of the oceans.

Before rushing to support the U.S. military aggression and extending backing for it, thus defying the European group and British public opinion, not to mention international laws and the UN Charter, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should have recalled the history of late Anthony Eden and his bitter, unsuccessful experience with the use of force against Arab national liberation movements. She also should have drawn useful lessons from this experience, so as not to follow the path which will lead her to share the same fate as Eden and inflict harm on British interests and the British name in the region, as Eden did with his foolishness and his living in the past and with his dreams which did not conform with world developments.

Gunship diplomacy has been toppled in the world and it cannot be rescued by foolish criminal actions carried out by a handful of warmongers and enemies of detente and by Zionists and enemies of peoples in the name of an old U.S. President who was pushed to action in the style of cowboys who depart from the law, depend on the gun and treachery in saloons, and ignore law and the rights of others.

The United States itself has tried the method of aggression and use of force to vanquish peoples and strike at national liberation movements. What was the result? Was the modern huge U.S. war machine not defeated by the heroic Vietnamese people? Did the United States not send its bomber and fighter planes of all types, including the F-111's which raided Libya, to bomb Vietnamese cities, villages, forests, and dams, inflicting death and destruction on people, land, and animals?

What was the result? Did this brute force manage to change the march of progress? Did it succeed in changing the inevitable setting of the sun of imperialism? Has defeat not been inflicted on U.S. imperialism in Vietnam despite its modern war machine, its aircraft carriers, and its tens of thousands of soldiers? A defeat which reached the extent of forcing a superpower to evacuate its ambassador from the South Vietnamese capital by a rope dangling from a helicopter hovering over the U.S. Embassy, without even succeeding in evacuating its flag hoisted on top of the embassy.

Imperialism runs counter to the current of development and history. Therefore, defeat is awaiting it in the Middle East as it awaited it in Vietnam. Syria has the honor of expediting the process of inflicting a historical defeat on imperialism in the Middle East.

Damascus on Support for Libya

JN161333 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 Apr 86

['Isam Dari report in "On the Events" program]

[Text] The political leadership has followed with great concern the serious developments resulting from the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This leadership has affirmed that it has placed all the country's capabilities at the disposal of the fraternal Libyan people to enable them to confront this aggression. Syria has also begun active political moves on Arab and international levels to expose this aggression's objectives and dangers to world peace and security and to pool Arab and international potentials and resources in order to confront U.S. official terrorism, which the Reagan administration is trying to establish as a means of settling international disputes.

President Hafiz al-Asad and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i affirmed during a telephone call yesterday the need to confront U.S. terrorism. They also affirmed the need for cooperation among Islamic states and organizations, as well as national liberation forces, to confront the terrorist line pursued by the U.S. Administration.

As part of its active political moves, Syria called an urgent session of the UN Security Council to debate the U.S. aggression. The necessary instructions in this respect were given to the Syrian delegation to the United Nations. The UN Security Council began this session last night. It heard statements by various representatives who condemned the aggression.

Syria also began intensive activity during the nonaligned foreign ministers conference which began its work in New Delhi today, in order to produce a communique condemning U.S. aggression and taking practical stands and measures in support of the Libyan Jamahiriyah against this aggression. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' who is heading the Syrian delegation to this conference, said that the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers will intensify their activities at the conference in order for nonaligned states to adopt a unified stand to confront and put an end to U.S. aggression. Al-Shar' strongly condemned this aggression, affirming that the action of the United States, a superpower which is a permanent member of the UN Security Council and responsible for world peace and security, in strafing civilian areas and firing missiles on the territory of a sovereign state, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, cannot but be denounced and condemned.

Al-Shar' held talks with his Libyan and Iranian counterparts in Tehran on the dimensions of the unjustifiable, criminal U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The three ministers discussed ways to confront this aggression before going to New Delhi to attend the nonaligned foreign ministers conference. It is noteworthy that the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, which held a preparatory session yesterday, also discussed the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and called on the United States to immediately end its military operations against Libya. The Bureau also called on the UN Security Council to take immediate measures and condemn U.S. attacks on Libya.

Syria has strongly condemned this aggression and announced that it is on the side of the Jamahiriyah with all its political, economic, and military capabilities in order to put an end to U.S. aggression and to restrain the U.S. Administration, which is now practicing organized terrorism against peoples who refuse to succumb to U.S. willpower and to compromise their rights, sovereignty, and freedom.

'Effective' Arab Support Urged

JN161426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Mustafa Bajbuj report in "On the Events" program]

[Excerpts] The new U.S. military aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah clearly reveals the United States' real intentions, which are to impose U.S.-Zionist enemy hegemony on the Arab region and to try to suppress the struggling Arab nation's aspirations for freedom, national independence, and pan-Arab unity and force an Arab surrender. Therefore, this new aggression puts the whole world in general, and Arabs in particular, before a specific option, which is to confront and foil aggression.

Since this aggression is closely linked to the United States' general imperialist policy in the Arab region and cannot be separated in any way from the Zionist enemy's threats against Syria and the military activities which attended these threats, then the responsibility for confronting this aggression rests with Arabs first and foremost.

A serious, firm, and effective Arab stand must be crystallized to confront the rabid U.S.-Zionist onslaight on the Arabs. All Arabs are the target of this aggression. Whoever says the opposite is mistaken. Therefore, they are called upon to confront it.

By affirming its support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah and placing all its capabilities at its disposal in the face of the savage U.S. aggression, Syria expresses its pan-Arab commitment and the need for a firm Arab stand.

Action Against U.S. Exhorted

JN170738 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Aggression Against All Arabs," *AL-BA'TH* says: U.S. President Ronald Reagan has practiced official state terrorism. His administration has carried and is still carrying out within the sight and hearing of the world, savage attacks on the Libyan Arab people. The United States has been caught redhanded and proven that it is the undisputed leader of international tyranny and terrorism. If, until recently, Washington has found people believing its arguments and excuses about terrorism, henceforth and after its despicable acts in spilling Arab blood, torpedoing the international situation, and threatening world peace and security it will not find anyone believing its claims or supporting its stands. All its false claims have collapsed and it has become clear that the real U.S. aim is to commit acts of terrorism and piracy in order to force other peoples by steel and fire to submit to the rejected U.S. policy.

The paper adds: Everyone far and near knows that the U.S. aggression is not directed against Libya alone, but all the Arabs. It essentially aims at undermining Arab national security from the ocean to the Gulf and terrorizing the Arab nation to the point of making it submit to U.S. willpower and forcing the Arab countries to raise the flag of surrender one after the other. In light of this crystal clear fact, the Arab blood spilled in Libya urges the millions of Arabs to rise against the United States and check any future attacks from which nobody will be safe unless all Arabs march to the confrontation line armed with a common stand and opinion and stand hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder against the enemy of Arab destiny, existence, and future.

AL-BA'TH concludes: At any rate, the main question now is: Will the United States continue to wield the big stick against the Arabs without collective resistance, or are the Arabs serious about breaking this stick, paralyzing the hand that raises it, and proving that they are determined to defend their honor and rights by every means? This is the question.

Revenge Said 'Justified'

JN161744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Excerpts] Brother strugglers: The claims of the United States and its partners about international terrorism, or what they term international terrorism, were only a pretext for striking at the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The talk of the United States and its agents, particularly in London and Tel Aviv, about what they term international terrorism is only hypocrisy. It does not hide the true motives of the U.S. aggression against the Arab nation which began with the aggression against fraternal Libya. The motives of this aggression are numerous, the most important of which are:

1. The United States does not tolerate any independent policy by a free country, especially a policy independent of U.S. policy. Then what if this policy is hostile to U.S. imperialism?

2. The talk about U.S. hegemony is not political entertainment. It is realistic talk. Since the United States has failed to impose its hegemony by economic and political pressure, it has nothing left but naval fleets and air squadrons. This is what the United States did or attempted to do through its aggression against fraternal Libya.

3. The U.S. aggression against Libya is not only aimed at terrorizing Arab nationalist forces confronting the Zionist- U.S. aggression, but is also aimed at terrorizing all Arabs, including those Arabs believing themselves friends of the United States.

4. This U.S. terrorism is not aimed at Arabs alone, but at all world peoples, particularly those suffering from U.S. imperialism in Latin and Central America, as well as in the Caribbean.

These are the objectives of the U.S. beast which showed its teeth to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These are its clear objectives which cannot be hidden. However, everybody realizes that the U.S. crime in Libya has opened the door for the battle against U.S. state terrorism.

The question raised in all world political circles is: Has the matter ended or has the United States given sufficient justification for Libya, and consequently, the Arab nation, to take revenge on all U.S. interests in the Arab homeland and the entire world? Anyone realizing the depth of the U.S. stab against Arab existence, dignity, and sovereignty does not hesitate to choose the second possibility as his answer.

Yes, the matter will not end at this point. The United States has provided the Arab masses with a justification to safeguard their existence. The United States can henceforth, if it wishes, call the Arabs' defense of their existence revenge against U.S. interests in the Arab homeland and the world.

Talas Confers With Soviet Minister in Damascus

JN151622 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1229 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, today received Soviet Minister of Machine Building Bakhirev and his delegation. The talks, which were attended by Deputy Defense Minister 'Awwad Bagh and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus, dealt with ways to improve bilateral friendship and cooperation.

Bakhirev arrived in Damascus yesterday afternoon at the head of an official delegation on a visit to Syria lasting several days.

Regional Command Official Leaves for Berlin

JN161551 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1533 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 16 Apr (SANA) — Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, left Damascus for Berlin today at the head of a party delegation to attend the 11th conference of the SED and to sign a cooperation agreement between the two parties.

Two Car Bombs Reportedly Kill 27 in Tartus

NC162053 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Informed security sources told Radio Free Lebanon tonight that two booby-trapped cars exploded in the northern Syrian town of Tartus this afternoon, killing 27 people and wounding many others.

Military Casualties Reported

NC170714 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] According to reports from Damascus received by Radio Free Lebanon seven explosions took place yesterday afternoon in buses transporting Syrian Army cadets on leave. The explosions took place in Tartus, Safita, Latakia, and Homs. The reports add that 27 people were killed and a large number of others were wounded, most of them members of the Syrian Army.

Palestinian 'Volunteers' Reportedly Leave for Libya

NC162106 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] PFLP sources in Damascus have reported that this organization today sent around 100 volunteers to Libya. The sources added that this is the first instance of people volunteering to support Libya against the United States, and that arrangements are being made to send more volunteers to Tripoli.

IDF Radio: Libya's Jallud Makes 16 Apr Coup Attempt

TA171527 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] There have been no reports about renewed tension in Libya but the Voice of Lebanon reported this afternoon in this context, quoting diplomatic sources in Libya, that a coup attempt against Al-Qadhdhafi indeed took place yesterday by the man considered the number two man, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, who according to the same report has recently been ousted from Libya's decision-making circles. This report has not been confirmed by any other source.

Bomb Attempt Made Against El Al Plane in London

TA171113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] British police have arrested a woman trying to take a suspected bomb aboard an El Al jet at London's Heathrow Airport. David Grant reports from London: Police have just confirmed that the suspicious hold-all which had a false bottom did contain explosives, but they are not able to say yet how much. A Scotland Yard spokesman told me a few minutes ago that armed police officers arrested a woman at Gate 3 at Heathrow Airport, Terminal One, as passengers for El Al's flight LY016 bound for Tel Aviv were getting ready to check in their luggage. As soon as the suspect's hold-all was discovered new security measures, recently introduced at the airport, were put into effect, and Terminal One has been completely sealed off. Eyewitnesses report that a male suspect of Middle Eastern appearance was running away from the terminal shortly after the woman was arrested. At the moment armed officers are conducting a thorough search of the rest of the airport.

Peres Promises Nisim Full Support For Program

TA151310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] This morning the prime minister held a brief talk with incoming Finance Minister Moshe Nisim. The Prime Minister's Office reported that Peres promised Minister Nisim his full support in the ongoing implementation of the economic program and promised to prevent any deviation from the framework of the state budget.

Further Reaction to U.S. Raids on Libyan Cities

Shamir Attacks European Reaction

TA170548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has attacked the European countries for their hostile reaction to the U.S. operation. Shamir said: I hope that the European countries will realize that justice is on the side of the United States.

[Begin Shamir recording] The United States still knows how to distinguish between justice and injustice. It still knows how to recognize evil, injustice, the welfare of humanity, and the jeopardy facing humanity; and the United States is against the PLO. I only hope that several circles in Jerusalem will not spoil this U.S. position which has stood firm to this day. We are supported and helped by the U.S. position, which regards the PLO as a negative element, a harmful one, and, from this aspect, it stands together with us in one front, in contrast to the Europeans.

I hope that this time, too, on the matter of Libya, Europe will realize that justice is on the side of the United States and not on that of the Munich mentality. Reagan is right in not being excessively cautious and not weighing the financial profits and losses. He considers the profit of stability, of existence, of the entire world, of all of humanity. What will happen to the world, what will happen to humanity, if we surrender to such characters, to such horrors? [end recording]

Police Minister Praises U.S.

TA161626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev this afternoon said that the U.S. operation in Libya was a daring decision and reflects operational ability. From the military point of view, Minister Bar-Lev said, the operation is impressive. Washington has proved that it is a real tiger and does not let terrorist acts go unnoticed. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that Minister Bar-Lev said this at a news conference in Jerusalem.

IDF's Shomron Comments

TA162100 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1940 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Interview with Major General Dan Shomron, deputy chief of staff, by Nisim Mish'al, Moshe Shlonsky, and Shim'on Tessler, on "Moqed" — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Mish'al] In the past few hours we have heard that Al-Qadhdhafi's regime has allegedly collapsed. What is the truth of these rumors?

[Shomron] I think these allegations are exaggerated. We know that Al-Qadhdhafi is alive and functioning. However, there is a difficult atmosphere in Libya. U.S. planes are flying in its skies, and apparently they are taking photographs. There is great tension, soldiers are running about and firing, and I think this is the background to these kind of rumors.

[Mish'al] How badly was Tripoli hit?

[Shomron] The damage cannot be counted in terms of houses or numbers of victims; it was a strike at an administrative center. This is the first time that in the context of terrorism, a government has been hit, along with the head of the administration himself, Al-Qadhdhafi, the ruler of Libya.

[Tessler] What are the military and political ramifications of such an operation by a superpower such as the United States?

[Shomron] The ramifications are far-reaching. However, we must remember that Libya is a very special phenomenon. Libya is a country ruled by a revolutionary ideology. Its leader is involved in every place in the world where there is ferment and rebellion: Africa, South America, Europe, and the Middle East. He is involved by providing funds, encouraging, and taking advantage of his embassies and whatever else he has at his disposal. Libya is actually a terrorist state, unlike other countries that use proxies on a limited scale.

[Tessler] I want to remind you that the United States has never used such a method of operation even in South America, where there are several countries, such as Cuba, which dispatch similar types of terrorists.

[Shomron] Yes, but the United States, as a superpower with trade and tourism interests all over the world, is exposed almost everywhere because of the very fact that it is such a superpower. As a superpower it cannot afford to let terrorists acts go unpunished, and this is not the first time Libya has carried out such acts. It has been an ongoing process, and finally the United States reached the conclusion, which is very similar to our approach, that the fight against terrorism necessitates a joint international effort, just as all terrorist organizations cooperate. I want to add something: I keep hearing about the consultations in Europe; they do not know what stand to take. We must realize that a country which does not develop antidotes to terrorism is a country in whose territory this disease will develop, because terrorism will operate in the areas most convenient for it. It is a fact that there were attacks in Rome and Vienna. Despite the fact that these were at El-Al counters, all victims were from various places in the world, and their easy accessibility is the direct cause for current terrorist activity.

[Shlonsky] Do you think that this is the right way to fight terrorism? Such a great superpower sends three aircraft carriers against Libya. Two [as heard] U.S. soldiers are killed in a Berlin nightclub and again two aircraft carriers are on their way to Libya. Is this the right way?

[Shomron] The fight against terrorism is not through aircraft carriers only. In principle it is a war that must include all countries which are potential targets of terrorism. Only cooperation such as this can repress terrorism in a meaningful way. I am not saying that it will vanish. However, the special thing about the U.S. operation is that it was not aimed against terrorism only, but against a terroristic country.

[Shlonsky] Is there not here the danger of setting a precedent: Another U.S. soldier will be killed, or another TWA passenger, and then the United States will again send aircraft carriers against Libya?

[Shomron] I think that now that the United States has started with this campaign, stopping halfway would be very harmful, because then the only result would be an accumulation of political and other types of damage. Therefore I believe that when they made this serious decision they took into consideration the fact that such a move would be ongoing, until it achieves its objectives.

[Shlonsky] You are saying, then, that the Americans should continue striking until Al-Qadhdhafi's regime collapses?

[Shomron] Yes. Or perhaps until the Soviet Union, which protects Al-Qadhdhafi, can guarantee that he will behave more rationally. However, in principle, until the situation changes the U.S. approach will probably have to continue.

[Mish'al] Perhaps we will talk about the operational aspect of the attack. How would you compare this attack to the Israeli attacks on the Iraqi nuclear reactor or the terrorist bases in Tunis?

[Shomron] First I want to say that from the operational point of view, this attack was at a very high level. It was a complicated operation; some of the planes took off during the night from Britain, a distance of 4,000 km, approximately 5 hours of flying time. They had to reach pinpoint locations and hit them, and this in an area, Tripoli, which is densely protected by missiles — SAM-6's, SAM-2's, and SAM-3's. SAM-5's do not effectively cover this area; but altogether there is very dense antiaircraft protection. This was an extremely complicated operation, and the level achieved was very high indeed. If we compare this to the Israeli attack on the nuclear reactor, which was more complicated than the attack in Tunis, the reactor was also very well protected by antiaircraft fire. Our planes flew over hostile territory most of the time, but it was done during day, in more comfortable conditions for the pilots, and the distance was much shorter, half of the distance in the U.S. operation. All in all I can say that the U.S. Air Force demonstrated very high-level abilities. I am not a military commentator on their behalf, and I am also not qualified to comment on air force issues. However, in our opinion the operation showed a very high level of expertise.

[Tessler] Maj Gen Shomron, you mentioned the SAM-5's, and in the previous incident the Libyans used the SAM-5's against the Americans. This missile is also used by the Syrians. Have we learned anything from this; can anything be learned from it?

[Shomron] First of all we can get a picture of how things stand today in the war between the plane and the missile. If you remember the war of attrition and the Yom Kippur War, or the Vietnam war... [changes thought] Well, here we see that the plane can beat the missile. The U.S. plane can beat the Eastern missile. Of course we are using American equipment, and the countries we confront use the same equipment used by Libya. The SAM-5 is the technological vanguard of antiaircraft equipment, and we saw that the plane can overcome it.

[Tessler] You were speaking generally, but my question is more particular: Is the specific meaning here that the threat of the SAM-5's, of which we have heard so much, is not as bad as it sounds?

[Shomron] I think the Syrians can also learn a lesson here, and this is that they cannot really count on this weapon when they confront the Israeli Air Force.

[Shlonsky] How do you explain the fact that in the attack 2 days ago the Libyans did not fire their surface-to-air missiles at the American planes?

[Shomron] First, I assume that the Americans surprised them by attacking at night. They certainly surprised the Libyan Air Force, and I do not know for sure that they did not fire them. I know — and it is reasonable to assume on the basis of information we possess — that the Americans used a massive electronic warfare system during the attack. I do not know whether the Libyans fired the missiles or not.

[Shlonsky] Do you think the fact that the Libyans have used the SAM-5's, which have strategic importance, influences our region as well?

[Shomron] The SAM-5 is considered by the Syrians a strategic weapon that is not used during times of tension on the border or during an escalation of military incidents, but only during war. The fact that such a missile, which is strategic and which from their point of view must serve as a deterrent against us, has had its weakness exposed does have an effect.

[Mish'al] Maj Gen Shomron, if I can sum up what you have said so far: You welcome the new U.S. policy of striking at a country which harbors terrorists. The question is whether we can deduce from this that Damascus is the next target.

[Shomron] In my opinion there are great differences here. Damascus activates terrorists, but as proxies and on a local scale, including against Israel. But it will never admit that it is a country of terrorism, that it embraces terrorism as an ideology. This can be tolerated on the political level, and it is very unlike Libya, where Al-Qadhdhafi is publicly leading world terrorism; therefore there is a difference here. And we must remember another difference: Syria is considered the main stronghold of the Soviet Union in the region, contrary to Libya, which is only under the protection of the Soviet Union. I think that because of these reasons we cannot seriously expect the attack on Libya to set a precedent for an attack on Damascus.

Arab Students Demonstrate

TA170956 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Students from the Al-Najah University demonstrated in Nabulus yesterday to protest the U.S. attack on Libya. The students, who hoisted Palestinian flags, shouted derogatory slogans denouncing the United States and Israel and proclaimed their support for Libya.

The students dispersed at the end of the demonstration without the need for intervention by the security forces.

Similar demonstrations were held at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba. Arab students at both institutions carried placards denouncing the U.S. attack.

16 April Press Comment

TA161228 [Editorial report] All Hebrew-language Israeli papers on 16 April 1986 carry full reportage and comment, including editorials, on the U.S. operation against Libya.

Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries a commentary by Ze'ev Schiff on page one, entitled: "The Israeli Method," which begins by saying that the United States is using "the Israeli method" to fight international terrorism. Israel has sometimes used this method "for lack of an alternative;" it is basically used in retaliation for terrorist attacks and involves the bombardment of terrorist targets "in order to demand a high price for acts of terrorism and " put pressure on the governments that initiate terrorism." However, this method also harms innocent civilians and, if pursued "causes differences of opinion at home and criticism from friends abroad." Schiff things this method "cannot replace closing down Libyan Embassies and centers in Europe, imposing air and other boycotts on Libya, imposing a naval blockade, and so on."

Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 in its second editorial on page 9 entitled: "Questions After the Operation." says that "24 hours after the operation there are still no clear answers to a series of questions" and expresses uncertainty about whether the operation can be deemed a success or failure. Libya has threatened retaliation against U.S. targets and "there is no doubt that Washington has been disappointed" by the lack of European support. The latest disclosures of Libyan plans to commit further anti-U.S. terrorist actions may help convince the Europeans, but "in the final analysis, the Free World's collective responsibility to act against terrorism is a no less important component that the U.S. willingness to lead the vanguard."

Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* on 16 April 1986 also carries a commentary on page 9 by Washington-based correspondent Tzvi Bar'el entitled: "It Did It." After beginning with a description of U.S. public reaction, U.S. media comments, and how the U.S. Administration worked to set the stage for these reactions in advance, Bar'el says that Secretary of State Shultz has been trying for many years to prepare the public for the possibility that "the greatest democracy in the world will be forced to use all its hight to defend its citizens." However, "unlike Israel," a superpower is always faced with the dilemma of how to use its power; "a victory in one battle could give birth to a defeat in other more important fields, and even undermine its power." The main risks involved are not just losses in men and equipment, but "political cnsequences which could sprout from the operation," many of which Bar'el describes in detail. Israel does not have this particular problem and is accustomed to world condemnation for its acts of self-defense. The U.S. decision to act is praiseworthy, especially in view of the possible political consequences. Not all of the U.S. public understands that terrorism can also be used inside the United States and is not just an Israeli problem, and some people are already criticizing what they see as a U.S.-Israeli link. The writer hopes that this situation will be amended.

Tel Aviv *DAVAR* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries a commentary by Yosi Melman on page 7 entitled: "When Al-Qadhdhafi Went Down Into the Bunker." He begins by commenting that the Israeli leaders' support for the U.S. operation against Libya was only to be expected, not only because of Israel's dependency on the United States, but also "because it can, with a trace of satisfaction, say: We told you so." For years Israel has been calling for international action against terrorism, but all its warnings "fell upon deaf ears" until about a year ago, when the TWA plane was hijacked to Beirut. At that time Washington began to change its approach. Melman then considers the extent to which Israel influenced this change. He has no clear answer to this, but feels that there was some degree of influence. Melman explains that it is more difficult for a superpower to make a decision such as that of attacking Libya than it would be for Israel, but President Reagan nevertheless drew the right conclusion and decided to go ahead with the attack. Clear links between Libya and international terrorism have been established. Libya has few real allies; "Washington was, then, left with only one problem: the Soviet Union." However, this had also been anticipated and Washington decided that the USSR would not rush to the aid of Al-Qadhdhafi. Melman then continues to draw comparisons between the latest U.S. operation and similar Israeli actions, saying that the United States has learned much from Israeli experts and Israel can now learn from the U.S. operation. "It is ture that terrorism has not been eliminated" but "Israel and the United States hope that Washington's military action against Libya" will produce an effect similar to the Israeli actions against the PLO in Beirut — that is, a lowering of its profile. He concludes by writing: "Even if Al-Qadhdhafi does not cease his support for the Arab, Palestinian, and European terrorist organizations, he will be forced to think twice before he gives them his blessing. If the result of the operation 'only' forces Libyan terrorism to go underground, this will be a considerable achievement."

Tel Aviv *KOTERET RASHIT* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries an editorial on page 3 entitled: "Ronald Strangelove." The editorial begins by discussing the U.S. love of the "macho hero" as typified by Rambo and others who solve all problems "with the help of a gun and a fist." "Ronald Reagan is the product of the U.S. macho culture." However, he is also a statesman who has learned how to be cautious of unwise military actions. Having learned the hard way, "he will prefer to bomb Libya from the air once more, but will refrain from sending an invasion force there." The editorial ends here with an unfavorable comparison with Begin, who did not learn this lesson in the Lebanon war.

Tel Aviv *'AL HAMISHMAR* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries a commentary by Alex Fishman on page two, entitled "The Adoption of the Israeli Method." Fishman begins by saying that "whether or not the United States opted for this consciously or not, the U.S. air attack on military and strategic targets in Libya carried out yesterday at dawn is definitely an adoption of the Israeli principles and methods for fighting terrorism." However, although the United States described this operation as one of self-defense, its scope and scale "are that of a wide-scale retaliatory action." The writer then analyzes the differences between the action taken on 31 March in the Gulf of Sidra and the current operation. He points out that politically this means a victory for those who have been urging military action against Al-Qadhdhafi because he cannot be curbed by using other measures. One of the reasons for the escalation in military activity which we are witnessing is "the criticism directed at the administration for the partial action in the Gulf of Sidra on 21 March." The author praises the latest action for its efficiency. Fishman then criticizes the allies of the United States for their lack of support for the operation. He concludes by writing that "from Israeli experience in fighting terrorism," further actions of this type are now to be expected and he hopes that "the price will be a reasonable one."

Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew on 16 April 1986 carries a commentary by Smu'el Segev on page 10 entitled "The Bombing — The Disappointment and the Lessons." Segev begins by writing that "the importance of the U.S. bombing of Banghazi and Tripoli lies not so much in its direct results as in its regional and international significance." Segev hopes that not only Libya but also Syria and Iran will "take the U.S. hint." The author then expands on the evidence collected by the United States on Libyan involvement in and planning of acts of international terrorism. After stressing the inevitability of the decision to bomb Tripoli, he continues to say that "Reagan, as it were, is trying to signal to the Soviet Union, Western Europe, and the Arab countries that they should take his warnings seriously." Segev then devotes two paragraphs to reviewing the "lukewarm" decisions made by the EEC and criticizing their lack of firmness faced with Libyan terrorism. He continues to condemn this lack of support and give examples of conciliatory actions taken by allies of the United States in the past. "It is doubtful whether the absence of their more active support for the U.S. position will save the European countries from the horror of international Libyan terrorism, but they have again proved to the United States that when it comes to the test, they cannot be relied on." "The U.S. operation will undoubtedly influence the thinking of other countries that support terrorism, although it is true that of the three main countries which support terrorism — Libya, Syria, and Iran — The United States chose the weakest of them." The bombing was efficient. "Al-Qadhdhafi apparently believed that the United States 'would not dare' to attack him. He was wrong." Segev reviews the statements of support for Libya that have been made by many Arab countries and expresses doubt as to whether any of them will actually dare to openly attack U.S. targets; he is also skeptical about the risk of the Soviet Union "going too far" in its support for Libya. After all, it has also expressed support for UN resolutions condemning international terrorism. Segev concludes by saying that all countries, but particularly the moderate Arab countries and those in the Persian Gulf "who live under the constant and terrible shadow of Khomeyni," should welcome the bombing operation "because of the lesson to Iran concealed within it. Jordan and Israel will also welcome this move because of the lesson to Syria which it carries."

Morning Press Commentary

TA160810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *THE JERUSALEM POST* says that the U.S. air strikes on military and terrorist targets in Libya yesterday were a proper and justified response to the long-standing and ever-increasing threat posed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to humanity's hope for at least a minimum world public order. Israel, a state that Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya would have wiped off the face of the earth if it could, was not a party to the military action, but the post factum approval of it voiced by Israeli leaders undoubtedly reflected a widespread national sentiment. The paper adds that there should be a cease-fire leading to peace, but notes that peace can only come after Al-Qadhdhafi is removed. If there are underground forces in Libya today eager to remove him they will spring into action only when assured that he will no longer be tolerated.

DAVAR writes that despite the current lack of agreement, the United States and European countries cannot rid themselves of the need to foster greater solidarity in the crucial struggle against terrorist warfare, even if this means giving up the profits of Western companies in Libya and of airlines which continue to serve this country. In any event, Israel should also adopt an alert and ready position in preparation for more retaliatory terrorist action by Libya. Although Israel was in no way involved in the U.S. operation, one should not rule out the possibility that envoys of murder inspired by Al-Qadhdhafi and his friends will also try to take revenge against the Zionist enemy which they regard as the most faithful ally of U.S. imperialism.

HATZOFE says that the U.S. stand against Libya — the international center of terrorism — is evidence of its determined decision to fight against terrorism in general. The action is an important step, not only in the war against terrorist organizations, but also against those countries that encourage, direct, and finance these organizations.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that President Reagan is a hero of small wars. In the past he boasted about the titilating success in Grenada, and now he is trying to settle accounts with Libya. But Libya is not like Grenada. Any additional warlike attempt will cause international complications from which the United States will have difficulty extricating itself. The reactions in Europe to the U.S. action are on the whole very reserved, not to mention Moscow's harsh reaction. The struggle against terrorism will not succeed by adopting, as the paper puts it, the method of one blow and that is that. Added to this is the fact that terrorist nests exist in many countries in the world. Will the United States send its Air Force on bombing operations to all terrorist concentrations?

Midday Press Commentary

TA160937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Review of midday press editorials]
[Text] As expected, the three newspapers deal with the U.S. operation in Libya. *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* says that Israel, which has been the main target of terrorism for years, can do nothing but welcome this operation. Washington has adopted our position that drastic steps must be taken against terrorism and even against insane countries that assist it.

MA'ARIV says that Washington is almost alone in this battle, and needs help. Although the United States might not want our assistance — because of the Arab consideration — Israel must make it clear that it is prepared to extend such help if this is asked for.

HADASHOT, on the other hand, expresses reservations, and asks: What is the rush? The paper says that Israel once again heads those who applaud Washington's policy. It believes that our foreign policy should raise a few more basic arguments on the way action in the international arena should be taken. All the same, *HADASHOT* does not repudiate the U.S. action.

Arab Papers Denounce U.S.

JN170705 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Aggression and the Arab Rulers", the newspaper *AL-QUDS* says: The United States is opening a new page of involvement just as it did previously against the Vietnamese people, and, in the paper's opinion, the United States is now trying to impose its hegemony on small countries. The paper continues: The Arab rulers' stands have caused a wave of displeasure, sadness, and indignation among the Arab peoples because the Arab rulers were content to merely issue statements expressing their discomfort and anxiety, and sometimes denunciation.

AL-QUDS concludes its editorial by pointing out that the Arab rulers do not work in the interests of their people and their aspirations but work as tolls serving the interests and aspirations of countries, governments, and peoples which are not concerned about the Arab peoples' interests.

AL-SHA'B expresses its confidence that the Libyan masses are capable of bravely confronting and smashing all hostile attacks. However, the Libyan masses need effective Arab support and not only traditional statements issued from the capitals of the Arab regimes. *AL-SHA'B* adds that the Arab countries should, as proposed by Libya, sever their diplomatic, economic, and trade relations with Washington as an immediate step to confront the U.S. aggression.

AL-SHA'B concludes its editorial by doubting the Arab countries' ability to transcend their hollow verbal responsed. It says: The Arab rulers should realize that their new shameful stand will be another nail in the coffins of their regimes as well as in the coffin of U.S. interests in the region.

Golan Heights Druze Arrested After Parade Dispersal

TA170824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A short time ago the police forcefully dispersed a Druze parade in the village of 'Ayn Qunyah in the northern Golan Heights. Several people were arrested. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that several hundred residents of the village of Mas'adah assembled demonstratively for prayers. The police did not intervene.

There is a strike today in the Golan Heights Druze villages and there are no studies to mark the Syrian Independence Day.

Palestinian Refugees Tour Resettlement Site

TA160846 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
16 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] A major Israeli-Egyptian repatriation programme for Palestinian refugees got under way yesterday with the visit of 23 refugees living in Egyptian-controlled Rafah to the site of their prospective resettlement in the Gaza Strip.

The refugees live in the Canada camp on the Egyptian side of the divided city, and are the first of about 4,300 persons to be relocated under a 1982 agreement between israel and Egypt. Implementation of the agreement was delayed, but is now moving ahead as part of the recent progress in normalization between the two countries.

In 1972 the refugees were moved from a camp in Rafah to the newly-built Canada camp.

The 23 refugees crossed through a gate in the border fence which divides Rafah. They were accompanied by an Egyptian liaison officer and a local government official. Scores of residents of Israeli-controlled Rafah gathered at a distance from the crossing point as the visitors were registered, some according to identity cards issued when they lived under Israeli rule. Few onlookers could be seen on the Egyptian side.

The visitors then boarded a bus which took them on a brief visit to the resettlement site at Tall al-Sultan.

They said they were moving to reunite with relatives whom they hadn't seen since the border fence was constructed. Israeli officials said Egypt was anxious to be rid of the refugees.

Rafi Sade, head of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department of the Civil Administration, said registration of the incoming refugees would take some 25 weeks, but he declined to say when the resettlement would begin.

ALGERIA

Further Response to U.S. Strike Against Libya

Act Termed 'Barbarous Aggression'

LD161703 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Scores of innocent civilians in fraternal Libya have been cut down by bombs from U.S. aircraft on the pretext of the fight against terrorism and the defense of U.S. interests. Scores of children, women, and old people have been cut down by the annihilation machine on the orders of Reagan who then stood up a few brief hours after the abominable crime to declare before the whole world that he did what he had to do, that he would do it again if necessary as an example to all those who are tempted to harm American interests.

Television screens have carried pictures and the radios and news agencies have reported the frightful sights of the bodies of innocent victims amid the debris of buildings and residential blocks. The ruler of the U.S. White House had mobilized the most sophisticated means of devastation and the latest products of the American arsenal for this strike.

Various information media throughout the world have reported the wave of denunciation and condemnation of this barbarous aggression and the extent of the Reagan administration's disregard of international laws, ethics, and usage. Washington and the regimes and governments in collusion with the Reagan administration have been warned of the untold consequences of the policy of might and violence pursued against the Jamahiriyah, which, as the Algerian Foreign Ministry affirmed the day before yesterday, can only lead to the escalation of tension in the Mediterranean and will threaten peace and stability in the region. In this context, Algeria announced its rejection of the international confusion between the legitimate struggle of the peoples and terrorism. Algeria affirmed that under no circumstances will it accept any encouragement of any action perpetrated against innocent peoples.

In short, no country or power in the world, however important, has the right to appoint itself responsible for the maintenance of peace and security in the world, and use the pretext of the fight against terrorism as an excuse for aggression against the peoples and on independent countries which are members of the United Nations.

The events seen by the Arab region over past months prove that the barbarous aggression committed against the fraternal Libyan people yesterday was not accidental or an isolated event; it was a link in the chain of the imperialist-Zionist comprehensive strategy directed against the entire Arab nation.

In the first week of January, Reagan announced the adoption of a number of economic measures directed against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and ordered U.S. citizens to leave Libyan territory. He also asked his Western allies to impose an economic embargo on Libya. This was followed by a series of provocations and actions in the form of military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra which culminated in March in U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The same U.S. forces that are stationed in the eastern and southern Mediterranean helped and supported the Zionist forces when they launched their treacherous aggression on the headquarters of the PLO in Tunisia.

All the arguments and excuses put forward by Washington and Tel Aviv to launch their attacks and to commit their criminal aggression against the Arab peoples are similar to each other.

In fact, the criminal action committed by Washington proves beyond all doubt that the United States which claims to be the protector of Western civilization and the freedom of the individual and human rights has become, by its unethical practices against the peoples of the Third World, the champion of international terrorism which it has practiced in the recent past in various parts of the world: Vietnam, Grenada, and elsewhere. It is now practicing it in Africa, Asia, and in Latin America against all the peoples who refuse to succumb to U.S. hegemony.

The Washington masters were horrified to see a small people, with strong faith, who are anxious to preserve their independence and sovereignty, stand up against the United States — the great power feared by all. These Washington statesmen have forgotten or have pretended to forget that the will of the peoples cannot be outed and that the Libyan people are not alone. They are supported by all the peace- freedom- and justice-loving peoples of the world, foremost among them the Algerian people.

'Complete Arab Silence' Reported

LD161831 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A wide scale campaign of denunciation of the flagrant U.S. criminal aggression committed and being committed by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has been growing throughout the world particularly by the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples, and the progressive forces opposed to hegemony and despotism. This comes amid complete Arab silence as though the violation and mutilation of Arab dignity taking place in this fraternal country is of no concern to the Arabs and Muslims. We have not seen in the Arab and Islamic world anything that we can call a principled stance toward the policy of arrogance and disregard for the Arab people which is pursued by the U.S. Administration and its allies. This is particularly true during the current hard times through which the Arab world is passing and which demand that all forces understand their roles and move from the stage of denunciation and condemnation to a stage of replying by all possible means to the aggressors. This is because the criminal U.S. agression against the Jamahiriyah is in fact an aggression against the entire Arab and Islamic nation and a flaunting of them.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Nation 16 April

LD162233 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 16 April; place of speech not given — live or recorded]

[Text] [Al-Qadhdhafi appears on screen seated, wearing a white military uniform with medals arrayed on his chest; throughout the speech he does not look at the television camera] [no audio signal]...The patriotic songs and the appeals, these things have tensed the nerves of people very much. The Americans [words indistinct] We have munitions stockpiled like mountains. We fight them with 1 million fighters and the Arab nation, Africa, the Third World — all the forces of liberation have expressed readiness to fight with us. Thousands have (?expressed readiness) to volunteer. It would be impossible for them to settle over the Libyan land. It will become a hell under their feet [words indistinct].

But the Americans fight us through raids, [?they open fire from across the sea] I do not want you to give such a value. The whole action was a failure. If raids take place we shall confront them with every firmness and courage and inflict on them heavy losses [words indistinct].

I mean the radio should (?calm) people's nerves with songs and long monologues [words indistinct]. Life is in the hand of God. The whole raid, I mean [words indistinct] 33 aircraft. This is unbelievable. One hundred fighter aircraft, 33 attack aircraft, [words indistinct] aircraft for midair refuelling. All this concentration was on the house and tent and to hell with [word indistinct] force. What God has decreed will happen. He did not expect that this attack by 33 aircraft on the home of Al-Qadhdhafi would leave Al-Qadhdhafi alive. Generally, we are not discussing the U.S. attitude because it is a mad attitude and [?despicable]. [words indistinct].

If there are any living forces in America, then Reagan's government should collapse, and he should be put on trial as a war criminal and murderer of children. This is because Reagan has issued the orders to his armed forces to kill our children. On the other hand, we have not issued any orders to murder anybody. Even those who carried out operations in Europe are unknown persons. Who knows them? Perhaps the U.S. intelligence carried out these operations. Possible a Palestinian carried them out. Anybody else could have carried out these operations. But he now in front of the whole world is announcing arrogantly and insolently and inhumanely that he gave his orders to murder the children of Al-Qadhdhafi and to murder the children of the Libyans. Therefore he is now proven guilty of issuing orders to regular forces to murder children and attack houses. We have not issued any orders for murdering anybody but we are inciting revolution. Inciting revolution and establishing popular revolution everywhere in the world is one of our aims [words indistinct].

We will never abandon the uniting of the Arab nation, and the raids will not make us abandon this call, which concerns only us and does not concern the Americans or anybody else in the world.

We will not abandon the struggle for the liberation of Palestine. The raids will never make us abandon this whatever they might be.

We will not abandon the incitation for the popular revolution whatever raids they carry out and we will not stop the incitation. In fact we incite revolution, and we insist on revolution.

It appears that the sound at the beginning was not clear. I repeat. I said calm people's nerves with this patriotic song, this enthusiasm. When the Americans attack Libyan territory, we will oppose them; we will chant slogans, and burning fire will start beneath their feet and on their bodies. I said we have plenty of goods which are stocked like mountains; we will fight them with 1 million fighters, and millions others are ready to fight on our side. But now they are [words indistinct] like you launching raids, long aircraft from beyond the sea. I told about the raid in which 33 aircraft were used against my house. It was aimed at hitting Al-Qadhdhafi. When they failed they had to do something. I think [words indistinct] I told them 33 aircraft shelled my house — 33 aircraft. They were escorted by 100 escort aircraft. Thirty aircraft were refuelling them, 33 aircraft took part in the real attack on the house and the tent. [Word indistinct], whatever God wants will happen. Therefore, I said switch the lights on, play songs, dances, let music bands play in the streets while the lights are switched on, and let them raid us. Thirty-three aircraft raided my house, what happened? If they raid us while we are in our fields, welcome. I salute every martyr on this soil, may God grant him peace. If we have made the revolution [word indistinct] it is not based on killing, any operation which took place in the past or will take place, it is an individual operation. The one who carried it out is the only one responsible for it. But the revolution is happening and we are responsible for it. We incited the revolution in Sudan and we did not say that we are not responsible to America or anyone else. The pendage [Numayri] fell and the revolution took place in Sudan.

We are still continuing to incite the revolutionary unity, the liberation of Palestine and on strongly standing with peoples who are fighting for freedom. This is our case.

Whether the raids increase or not, whether they become crazy or not, we will never retreat. In front of the world now, the murderers are Thatcher and Reagan, the murderers of children. If there are human and living forces, then the government of Thatcher should collapse and she should be put on trial as a murderer of children, and Reagan's administration should also collapse and in addition to this he should be put on trial as a murderer of children, because they are the ones who issued the orders to murder the children in front of the whole world.

We have struck at the south of Italy, on the island of Lampedusa, and we destroyed the telecommunications stations of the U.S. 6th Fleet. I mean that we struck at Italian territory, in southern Italy, the island. At that time I was still escalating military operations in the south of Europe, and I also wanted to announce an exclusion zone in the Mediterranean region and to stop aviation and shipping, but I received a flood of appeals from the heads of foreign states and friendly states asking me not to carry out this escalation. All the European countries, including Malta, played a very important mediatory role, and all the friendly European countries, especially those on the south Mediterranean [as heard], asked me to stop this escalation because that would destroy our interests, and this is what America wants. What Reagan wants is to destroy the interests of the Arabs and the Europeans. They said: That man is crazy and let him [words indistinct].

In fact, because of this I decided not to escalate military operations in southern Europe, but we are able to do it at any moment. I averted the Mediterranean from the state of war, the war against the [word indistinct] civilian and military [words indistinct]. They asked me to [word indistinct] these planes, goods, (?cargo), and people. I received letters from heads of friendly and neutral states. They asked me not to take this escalating step. In appreciation of the international situation, and in appreciation of the stands of Italy, France, Spain, and Greece, these friendly countries, and also Malta, I decided not to include the Mediterranean region in the exclusion zone and not to escalate military operations in southern Europe. But Italy and Spain will have to stop the U.S. 6th Fleet from now on, from any presence in their ports and from launching raids from these ports, otherwise we will be forced to escalate the operations in self-defense. But this time, as a result of that Tripoli [word indistinct] Italian in southern Italy, but Italy contacted us and its stance is good. In fact, all the Europeans say that he [Reagan] is a madman and do not punish us for what he [words indistinct].

The foreigners in Libya are free. Those who want to leave can leave, and those who want to stay can stay in peace. We need them and they need us. They should not listen to the propaganda of the insignificant and the insane. They are trading in this propaganda.

They said Reagan has increased the guards around his children. But we say to him it is not our nature to launch a war against children. Let him remove the guards from around his children and let them walk in the streets as normal, because we are not murderers of children. We are not cowards who murder the children and the helpless. He is helpless. He is an old man [words indistinct]. Whether his children are young or old, they are innocent and have nothing to do with the matter.

If he has killed our children he believes that we are going to deal with him on a reciprocal basis, to sink to his level; and the words [words indistinct] that he had said. I am still looking for a trivial actor like him to answer him, because I am Mu'ammar Buminyar al-Qadhdhafi, the Arab, and my morale, my civilization, and the values of my nation do not permit me to sink to the level of a trivial actor called Reagan who came yesterday and will be going tomorrow.

I believe that, if a dynamic force exists, he and Thatcher will fall because they have killed children.

I want the radio to turn to a call for Arab unity; yes, a call now for Arab unity, because in reality this struggle [words indistinct], struggle between the strong American nation and a disparate Arab nation. We might become like America and possess aircraft carriers and all this force, but with unity. Therefore, this is in reality an historic occasion offered to us by this blatant aggression, so that we may know where strength lies. Strength lies in unity.

Therefore, Libyan radio must call on the Arab nation for an immediate unity. Every state, if unity [word indistinct] must agree to unity. I expect that the Sudanese people will impose unity. Today, great, very great demonstrations were staged in Sudan and they called for severing everything with America, [words indistinct] the American Embassy.

Naturally, I am not calling for the killing of innocents, the embassies [as heard], and the people living in our countries; I am calling for revolution, and he who stands in the way of revolution must be annihilated. Reagan can lift the protection of his children and family for we are not child-killers like him; we are responsible for the revolution and we incite it, and no one can make us change course.

The Arabs are required to cut off relations with America, economic and political relations. I mean the Arab masses must put pressure for a boycott of America, its goods, and everything because it is a state that has gone beyond the limits and killed our children.

The Arab masses, demonstrations — this is what Brother Haydar [word indistinct] told me. He even told me the song but I forgot it, Libya [words indistinct]. A very brilliant thing [words indistinct]. Tunisia, today I heard of the demonstrations and the clashes that took place calling for a boycott of America. This means one Arab people from the ocean to the gulf against America and with us. We are now indeed undeniably leading the Arab masses. Libya [words indistinct] but it is an honor at the same time. Because, imagine if a Libyan, one of you, was hurt, see America [word indistinct]. The size of this huge raid in order to (?eliminate) a person called so and so among the Libyans, among the Arabs. [Words indistinct] the Arab presidents and kings, they all contacted me. Not a single day passes without them contacting me several times. They all call — I did not ask them — but they all called for the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit which could be held in a day or two, an extraordinary Arab summit, to stand by you, the Libyan people, against this flagrant aggression. Africa, the African presidents said that volunteers were at my disposal. They formed political groupings, (?the revolutionary African presidents) from among them said you wage the military battle and we shall wage the political battle in your place. The Arab presidents — indeed President Chadli, President Hafiz, President Haydar al-'Attas, they contact themselves without me requesting this from them. How many days and times they contacted other Arab presidents and said we shall (?look after) the political aspect?

I believe that the Arab states which have an economic potential will participate with us in financing the battle [word indistinct]. This is a great thing but the Arab masses have to put pressure for the emergence of unity. Actually, without unity our fate is in real danger. Arab unity should emerge immediately. It is possible that after the (?elections) in Sudan and the formation of the new regime, unity will emerge right away between Sudan and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as desired by the Sudanese people and should emerge between Libya and Algeria as desired by the Algerian people, as decided by the Algerian people in the Algerian National Charter. And between Libya and Syria, unity actually exists. It only needs a political declaration.

Our brothers in Morocco are (?joined) by the Oujdah Treaty, that is, the African-Arab Union. This is an (?opportunity) for the Moroccan people (?to participate in the fighting). Naturally, Morocco does not possess aircraft carriers or [words indistinct]. They have (?the men who are ready). [words indistinct]

Contacts nowadays are continuous. They have been contacting one another all for our sake. They have contacted us a number of times [words indistinct]. It has become a pan-Arab operations room. [words indistinct]

We declare to America and to the entire world (?our responsibility) for the revolution. The Libyan people are shouldering the task of combating colonialism and imperialism and the cause of freedom, unification of our nation, the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea and from north to south. The raids will not abolish these historic choices [words indistinct].

Even if America drops atom bombs on us we are ready. We are ready to die [words indistinct]. God is greater than America and greater than (? its might). This is a great thing. A small nation like Libya finds itself in opposition to the NATO alliance, Great Britain, the United States, the fleets, warships. The American military ask him: Give us more aircraft carriers so that they can attack Libya. The Americans are tired; They have aerial umbrellas over the aircraft carriers; they look as if they are engaged in a third world war against the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact. They announce that the warplanes have taken off from Ohio state and from Britain and that France forced them to fly 4,000 km because they were not allowed to fly over France. We must appreciate this French stand. France banned the overflight and compelled him to travel 4,000 km and they were refulled a number of times.

Generally, we are not one of those countries which turns the lights out. We light our streets and we sing and go about our business. If they attack us while we are at home we are ready. We are ready to fight and are ready to die. My speech is short (? this time) on television. God is great! Revolutionary information and struggle (?continue!)

Announcer Read 'Text'

NC170839 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 Apr 86

["Text" of speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi delivered over Libyan radio and television on 16 April — read by announcer]

[Text] I call on you to calm down and reduce the number of patriotic songs. I want to assure you that when the Americans land on Libyan territory, we will resist them, broadcast patriotic songs, and make the land burn under their feet and over them. We possess all types of ammunition. They are stockpiled like mountains. We can fight them with 1 million fighters and we have with us millions of people who are ready to fight. But, the rod of the coward is long, as I told you. They are fighting us now from overseas by launching raids with long-range aircraft.

I have explained to you the raid by 33 aircraft against my house. I explained that its purpose was to hit Al-Qadhdhafi; they failed. Imagine, they used 33 aircraft to bomb my home. These aircraft were protected by 100 fighter planes, according to what they have said, and 30 planes were used to refuel them. The number of aircraft that carried out the actual attack on the house and the tent was 33. They achieved nothing and were driven away. What did they accomplish? Whatever God wants will happen.

For this reason I say: Turn on the lights, play songs, and dance. I call on the song and music band to go out into the streets. If they want to raid us, let them raid us in the streets and squares. Didn't they raid my home with 33 aircraft? What happened? If they raid us in our squares, they are welcome. We hail every martyr who dies on his land.

If there is any living force in America, it should bring down the Reagan government. He must be put on trial as a war criminal and murderer of children, because Reagan has issued orders to his armed forces to kill our children. We have not issued orders to murder anybody. Those who carried out operations in Europe are unknown. Perhaps U.S. intelligence, or a Palestinian, or someone else carried out these operations. But, Reagan arrogantly and inhumanely announces to the world that he gave orders to murder the children of Al-Qadhdhafi and to murder the children of the Libyans. Therefore, he is now proven guilty of issuing orders to regular forces to murder children and attack homes. We have not issued orders to murder anybody. We are inciting revolution, and we are instigating revolution and the establishment of popular revolution everywhere in the world. Raids will never end this.

We will never abandon efforts to unite the Arab nation; the raids will not make us abandon this call, which concerns only us and does not concern the Americans or anybody else in the world.

We will not abandon the struggle for the liberation of Palestine. The raids will never make us abandon this struggle whatever they might be.

We will stop not inciting popular revolution whatever raids they carry out; we will not stop. We are responsible for the revolution, and they cannot make us abandon it. We are not responsible for the murders. Any operation that took place in the past or will take place is an individual operation, and the one who carries it out is the only one responsible. But, when revolution happens, we are responsible. We incited the revolution in Sudan, and we did not evade this responsibility in the eyes of America and the rest of the world. The appendage [Numayri] fell off and the revolution took place in Sudan.

We are continuing to urge revolution and unity, and the liberation of Palestine; we stand firmly with people who are fighting for freedom. This is our cause.

Whether the raids increase or not, we will not retreat. We will not retreat in the face of raids. In the eyes of the world, Thatcher and Reagan are the ones who murdered the children. If there are human, living forces, they should bring down Thatcher's government and she should be put on trial as a murderer of children. Likewise, Reagan's administration should be brought down and he should be put on trial as a murderer of children, because they are the ones who murdered the children in front of the whole world.

We have struck at the south of Italy, on the island of Lampedusa. We destroyed the telecommunications stations of the U.S. 6th Fleet. We struck at Italian territory, in southern Italy. I was determined to escalate military operations in southern Europe, and I wanted to declare war [as heard] in the Mediterranean and to stop aviation and shipping. However, I have received a flood of appeals from the heads of foreign states and friendly states asking me not to carry out this escalation. All the European countries, particularly Malta, which played an active role, and all the friendly European countries, particularly those bordering the south Mediterranean [as heard], have asked and appealed to me not to escalate the situation, because this would destroy their interests and our interests — and this is what America wants. What Reagan wants is to destroy the interests of the Arabs and the Europeans. They said: That man is crazy and he will go.

In fact, because of this, I decided not to escalate military operations in southern Europe, though we are able to do that at any moment. In so doing, I have spared the Mediterranean region a state of war and a ban on civilian and military ships and planes passing through it. They asked me and said that they carry goods, passengers, and people. I received many letters from heads of friendly and nonaligned states. They appealed to me not to escalate the situation. In appreciation of this, and in appreciation of the stands of Italy, France, Spain, and Greece, these friendly countries, together with Malta, I decided not to include the Mediterranean region in the exclusion zone and not to escalate military operations in southern Europe. But from now on Italy and Spain will have to stop allowing the U.S. 6th Fleet to stay in their ports and to launch raids from these ports. Otherwise, we will be forced to escalate the operations in self-defense. Although we hit an Italian island in southern Italy, Italy is our friend and its stand has been good. In fact, they always tell us that this is a madman. God, do not punish us for what the foolish among us do.

The foreigners in Libya are free. Those who want to leave for their countries can leave. Those who want to stay can stay in peace. We need them and they need us. They should not listen to the propaganda of the insignificant and the criminal who use them.

They said that Reagan has increased the guard around his children. But we say that it is not in our nature to kill children. He should remove the guard from around his children and let them walk in the streets freely, because we are not murderers of children. We are not cowards who murder children and the helpless. He is a helpless old man. Whether his children are young or old, they are innocent and have nothing to do with the matter.

Since he has killed our children, he thinks that we are going to deal with him in a similar way, and sink to his level. As for the filthy words he used, I can find a trivial actor like him to respond, because I am Mu'ammar Buminyar al-Qadhdhafi, the Arab, and my ethics, my civilization, and the values of my nation do not permit me to sink to the level of a trivial actor like Reagan, who came yesterday and will be going tomorrow.

I believe that, if dynamic forces exist, he and Thatcher will fall, because they killed children.

I want the radio to call for Arab unity; yes, a call for Arab unity, because, in reality, this is a power struggle between two nations — the American nation, which is strong, and the Arab nation, which is dismembered. We might become like America and possess aircraft carriers and all this force, but with unity. Therefore, this is, in reality, a historic occasion offered to us by this blatant aggression so that we may know where strength lies. Strength lies in unity.

Therefore, the Libyan radio must call on the Arab nation for immediate unity. Every state must be ready for unity and ready to endorse unity. I expect that the Sudanese people will establish unity. Today, very large demonstrations were staged in Sudan calling for breaking off with America, until the prime minister addressed the demonstrators and calmed them down. He told them: We are with our brothers in Libya [words indistinct] the American Embassy.

Of course, I do not call for the killing of innocent children, the embassies, and the people present. [sentence as heard] I am calling for revolution, and he who stands in the way of the revolution must be annihilated. Reagan should remove the guard around his children and family for we are not murderers of children like he is. We are responsible for the revolution and we incite revolution, and no one can deflect us from this course.

The Arabs must break off economic and political relations with America. This means that the Arab masses must exert pressure for a boycott of America, its goods, and everything, because it is a state that has exceeded its limits by killing our children.

Brother Haydar al-'Attas telephoned me to report on demonstrations by Arab masses in Aden today. He told me that the demonstrators were singing a song, which I have forgotten. Libya is a brilliant thing. The masses wrote the song and then sang it during the demonstrations. I also heard today about the demonstrations and clashes which have taken place in Tunisia. The demonstrators were calling for a boycott of America. This exemplifies one Arab people from the ocean to the gulf. They are all against America and with us. We are now undeniably leading the Arab masses. The scope and results of the raid were a ghastly thing. At the same time, however, this raid was an honor. Imagine, a Libyan citizen — and I am one of you — a simple person, being the target of such a huge American raid designed to kill a person called so and so among the Libyans and Arabs. By God, this is a glory for you.

Despite all the prevailing circumstances, Arab presidents and kings are in daily contact with me. Not a single day passes without them contacting me several times. Without asking, they have called for the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit, which could be held in a day or two, to stand with you, with the Libyan people, against this flagrant aggression. The African presidents have said that volunteers are at my disposal. Revolutionary African presidents have formed political groupings.

They have said that you wage the military battle and we will wage the political battle on your behalf. The Arab presidents — President Chadli Bendjedid, President Hafiz al-Asad, President Haydar al-'Attas — have been in touch with each other without me having requested this from them. They have affirmed that they will assume responsibility for the political aspect. I think that Arab states with political [as heard] capabilities will participate with us in the battle we are waging, and this is something great.

However, the Arab masses will have to exert pressure for the establishment of unity. Actually, without unity our fate is in real danger. Arab unity must be established immediately. After the results of the elections in Sudan become known, and after the new regime is formed, unity between Sudan and Libya should be established immediately. This is desired by the Sudanese people. Unity should be established between Libya and Algeria. This is desired and has been decided by the Algerian people in the Algerian National Charter. Unity actually exists between Syria and Libya; it only needs a political declaration.

Our brothers in Morocco [are joined with Libya by] the Oujdah Treaty, which is the Arab-African Union. Moroccan people everywhere are with you, of course. Morocco does not possess aircraft carriers, but it does possess men who are ready. Moroccan blood is not more precious than Libyan blood. This is indeed a great thing. Contacts are continuing daily. They are getting in touch with each other, all for our sake. They contact us every day. The moment I hang up the telephone, I receive another call. It has become a pan-Arab operations room.

Switch on all the lights. The fervor on the radio must be used to call for unity, the need to establish unity, and the need to boycott the enemies.

We declare to America and to the entire world our responsibility for the revolution, for fighting imperialism and colonialism, for the cause of freedom and the unification of our nation, and for the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea and from the north to the south. Raids cannot end these historic choices.

Even if America drops atom bombs on us, we are ready to die on our land. There is no power on earth that can stand against the power of God. God is gerater than America and greater than NATO. This is a momentous thing. A small state like Libya finds itself suddenly opposing NATO, Great Britain, the United States of America, the fleets, and warships. The American military ask him [Reagan]: Give us more aircraft carriers if you want us to attack Libya. The Americans are tired. They have air umbrellas over the aircraft carriers. They look as if they are engaged in a third world war against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. They announce that the warplanes have taken off from the state of Ohio and from Britain, and that France has forced them to fly 4,000 km. We must appreciate the stand taken by France. France banned overflights and compelled planes to travel 4,000 km and be refueled several times.

Yes, we are asking that lights be switched on and that people dance in the streets, sing, and go about their business. If they attack us while we are in our homes, then we are ready to fight and are ready to die. How often it has been shown that a small group has overcome a large group with God's help. God supports those who are patient. Go forward, and the struggle will continue.

BBC Correspondent on Effect of Speech

MB170838 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] First, we deal with the situation in Libya where Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has made his first public appearance since American air attacks 2 days ago. His appearance on television has ended speculation about his own personal safety following the bomb attack on his home which killed his adopted daughter and injured two of his sons. Yesterday, there was also speculation that a coup attempt against Col al-Qadhdhafi was under way with reports on gun fire and unexplained disturbances in Tripoli, but the Libyans have firmly denied this. To find out whether the Libyan leader's television address has defused any of the tension inside libya, Mann Price spoke a short time ago to one of the BBC's correspondents in Tripoli, David Willie.

[Begin recording] [Willie] Well, it had the curious and absolutely immediate effect of causing some demonstrations in the street outside our hotel of young men who were dancing and carrying lights and calling for the lights to be put on, because in his speech the colonel said: We are not one of those countries which turn off their lights, we light our streets and we sing and go about our business, and this is what they were trying to show was the correct attitude now, they realized that there was to be no further retaliations by the colonel in a military sense and, therefore, the risks of a general conflict, perhaps, has diminished.

[Price] So, there wasn't any indication in the colonel's speech that the conflict might actually escalate, that there might more Libyan retaliation;

[Willie] Well, he did say that there had been a sort of peace initiative. He didn't reveal the identity of the country or countries which took part in this, but he did say that he had been considering setting up a zone of exclusion in the Mediterranean Sea but that for the moment, providing that the Americans were not allowed to carry out warlike activities from Italy and Spain, he will not do this. In other words, he suggests that behind the rhetoric, there is a note of caution.

[Price] Now, yesterday there were reports of gun fire in and around Tripoli, have there been any more incidents like that during the night?

[Willie] There was a very heavy artillery barrage just after nightfall. It seemed to be concentrated north of the harbor. I heard quite heavy artillery, anti-aircraft guns blazing away. I can only presume that there was another air alert, that the radar picked up some American aircraft. We have received no official report as to actually what happened.

[Price] Meanwhile, the Americans are saying that while Col al-Qadhdhafi's television appearance proves that he has survived the bombing, it doesn't prove that he is still fully in charge of the country. What is your view of this, is it possible that the American raids could, somehow, have weakened his authority Libya?

[Willie] My view has always been that by attacking Col al-Qadhdhafi and by stepping up the level of opposition, President Reagan is simply galvanizing support behind the colonel. We have known in recent months that there has been signs of dissidence, there is certainly a lot of dissatisfaction among ordinary Libyans about the lack of supplies in the shops, about their general decline in their standards of living because of the drop in the oil prices, and also, many people would allege, because of mismanagement of the country's resources, but it is very difficult to say whether, in fact, the colonel's position has been strengthened or weakened. [end recording]

BBC Updates Situation

BK171523 London BBC World Service in English 1507 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From 'Radio Newsreel' program]

[Text] The Libyan capital Tripoli has been calm since Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's speech last night indicating that there will be no further escalation of the conflict with the United States at the moment. However, the quiet was borken briefly this afternoon when the Libyans said the bomb disposal men dealt with an unexploded American missile. (Phil Jones) has sent us this report from Tripoli:

[Begin recording] The calm which fell over Tripoli immediately after Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's appearance on television has lasted all day. As he asked normal daily life has slowly returned to what passes for normal, but there is still underlying tension. It surfaced this afternoon when a deep explosion was heard all over town. The Libyans explained that it was caused by a team of their bomb disposal men detonating an unexploded American missile at the airport. They said that the Americans had been indiscriminate in the attack, failing to distinguish between the military and civilian parts of the installations. But despite this, the authorities here say that the international flights are beginning to arrive from Rome and Zurich with their Libyan airliners flying out to Rome, Paris and London. Foreign diplomats have been receiving worried calls from thousands of expatriates working in Libya. They are now considering how to get those people out if they finally decide that they have had enough. The worries must be further aggravated by the news that a British man, so far unnamed, has been arrested in the eastern city of Banghazi. There are no further details available about that incident. [end recording].

TV Shows Al-Qadhdhafi Receiving Moroccan Envoys

LD162048 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2012 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader of the revolution received Brother Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Moroccan Parliament, and Brother Abdelhakim Laraki, envoys from King of Morocco Hassan II. The two envoys conveyed to the brother leader of the revolution a message from King Hassan II. [Al-Qadhdhafi seen shaking hands with the delegation]

They expressed Morocco's condemnation of the U.S. terrorist aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Brothers Ahmed Osman and Abdelhakim Laraki undertook an inspection visit to the destruction caused by the U.S. terrorist raid.

WAKH Cites Official on U.S. Aggression To Escalate

GF170912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Apr (WAKH) — Dr Muhammad Sharaf al-Din, secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture in Libya, has stated that he expects the U.S. aggression against his country to continue and escalate on a large scale "in the event the present Arab silence continues". He said that the USSR will intervene if the aggression expands.

In statements to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* published today, the Libyan official did not rule out the possibility of a U.S. landing on the Libyan coast.

He referred to the U.S. air raids which continued on Tuesday against Tripoli and Banghazi and said: "The U.S. forces bombed areas in Tripoli and in Ibn 'Ahsur area in particular, and bombed children's schools. Scores of children were killed and hundreds wounded and whole families were martyred. At the same time, U.S. F-111 bombers were dumping their laser-guided bombs on residential areas in Banghazi. Libyan air defense systems confronted them and have so far downed 24 planes."

On his country's assessment of the stands of the Arab counties, the Libyan official expressed his country's appreciation for the stands of Syria, Algeria, and the YAR which called for an Arab summit conference.

Italy's Craxi Cited on No Warning of Aggression

LD170140 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2012 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi accused the U.S. Government of failure to respect the principles which govern its alliance with Western Europe by launching an aggression against the Jamahiriyah. After ending his address to the Italian Parliament, Craxi stressed that his government did not receive any advanced notice concerning the U.S. aggression against the Jamhiriyah. Craxi said that he is primarily concerned about what is happening in the region.

Anti-U.S. Marches in Reported in Ajdabiya

LD170942 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Ajdabiya, Shaban 7, April 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Masses of basic people's congresses, Arab people's congresses and international people's congresses, early this morning Thursday went out in massive marches through the streets and squares of Ajdabiya.

The popular masses of the congresses chanted revolutionary slogans affirming their firm determination and constant readiness to confront, at any moment, American aggression. The popular masses reaffirmed that American barbaric attacks will not dissuade us from working for Arab unity, instigating for revolution and heralding the pioneering thinking of the Great Al Fateh Revolution devised by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

UAE Paper on USSR Intervention, Support

GF170946 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, in today's issue, reveals that a number of Libyan pilots have been put on alert to carry out suicide operations against the U.S. 6th Fleet stationed near the Libyan shores in the Mediterranean in the event the United States continues its aggression against Libya. An informed source told the newspaper's correspondent in Tripoli that this military decision will be executed as a practical response to the U.S. threats to continue the war against Libya.

The *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* correspondent in Tripoli has affirmed that the news broadcast by the BBC yesterday that there was a rebellion in the Libyan Command headquarters is untrue. The newspaper's correspondent, who was the only Arab journalist among 85 foreign journalists who yesterday visited the Libyan command headquarters in Bab Al 'Aziziyah, said that these reports are totally untrue.

journalists who experts are studying the military results of the U.S aggression against Libya. The newspaper quotes an informed source in Tripoli as saying that the Warsaw Pact experts have reached the conclusion that the technology used in the aggression had been originally prepared to confront the Warsaw Pact, including the use of F-111 planes for the first time.

The source added that the operation, in which Britain participated, was the first practical test of sophisticated U.S. weapons, among which are laser-guided bombs.

The USSR has promised to intervene within the Warsaw Pact framework if the U.S. escalates its aggression against Libya. A diplomatic source told the *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* correspondent in Tripoli that the messages which were exchanged in the past 2 days between Soviet leader Gorbachev and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concentrated on the extent of Soviet support for Libya in its confrontation of the U.S. aggression in which NATO parties hve participated. The same source told *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* that Libya has received guarantees that the USSR will adopt practical measures in the event the U.S. aggression is renewed.

KUNA: Official in Rome Denies 'Barracks' Fighting

LD161725 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, 16 Apr (KUNA) — A senior Libyan official, who asked not to be named, told KUNA here that the current rumors pertaining to the existence of fighting in the streets of Tripoli around Al-'Aziziyah Barracks are a mere "pure war of nerves through which Washington wants to shake the internal stability."

He added that "the story of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi having left for North Yemen or Kuwait as reported is a matter of ridicule.

He stated that the Libyan television will show shots of the U.S. aircraft which were downed.

He disclosed that Libya has an American prisoner who is in one of the hospitals.

With regard to what happened in Tripoli, he said "What is happening is that U.S. aircraft have been trying since yesterday to violate Libyan airspace in Surt, and that the Libyan forces are strongly opposing them. Shortly, the Jamahiriyah will give evidence concerning the existence of new attacks by U.S. aircraft as a continuation of Monday's aggression.

Envoy in Rome Reiterates Retaliation Plans

LD161811 Rome International Service in Italian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Libyan ambassador in Rome this morning reiterated that Libya would hit back at any location used to hit it, just like what happened yesterday in Lampedusa where, in his view, the radar station on the island, which is not American as he claims but Italian, reportedly played a role in the U.S. attack against his country.

BBC Interviews Opposition Leader on Tripoli 'Mutiny'

MB161835 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The question being asked now is whether the exiled opposition movements were at all involved in today's events in Tripoli. In Cairo, Al-Hamid Al-Bakkush, leader of the Libyan Liberation Organization which is dedicated to the overthrow of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi issued a statement. He approved of the American raid but regretted the loss of civilian lives. On the line, Julian Marshall asked Mr al-Bakkush what he thought lay behind today's disturbances in Tripoli.

[Begin recording] [Al-Bakkush] My information from inside Libya now tells me that there is a mutiny going on. There is a lot of shooting between popular committees, that Al-Qadhdhafi is not completely in control of the situation in Tripoli though he is still in control of the situation in the country, and I wouldn't expect him to be overthrown so quickly but this raid will leave traces which will lead the army to get rid of him.

[Marshall] This mutiny in the army to which you refer, is it widespread?

[Al-Bakkush] No, it is limited and it is a spontaneous one caused by the loss of lives of relatives and friends of some officers and army soldiers.

[Marshall) And at what level has this mutiny been taking place?

[Al-Bakkush] On all levels. It is not organized. As I told you, it is spontaneous. So, it is on all levels-from soldiers to officers of all ranks [words indistinct] but it indicates that this is the beginning of the end of this bloody system.

[Marshall) (?Isn't it) wishful thinking, perhaps, on your part, Mr Al-Bakkush?

[Al-Bakkush] No, it is not because I am telling you that I wouldn't expect the system to be overthrow immediately or in a month, but the seeds have been there all the time and the raid made the people feel that he is leading them to trouble and disaster out of which they will gain nothing. So, that will cause a lot of trouble in the near future. It is not wishful thinking, it is just a cool analysis.

[Marshall] And does your own organization intend to exploit the situation?

[Al-Bakkush] Oh yes, of course, but we don't pretend that we are capable of overthrowing the system. [end recording]

Second Part of Al-Qadhdhafi Italian TV Interview

MN171155 Rome ANSA in Italian 1311 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Second part of report on interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdafi by Italian television journalist Enzo Biagi in Tripoli on 14 April]

[Text] "Colonel, are you afraid that the Americans will attack from one moment to the next?"

"Logically and politically, I absolutely do not think that there is any reason for this...and obviously there is no problem between Libya and the United States."

"They get along perfectly?"

"No. It is not that the two countries agree on international politics; what I am saying is that there is no problem between Libya and the United States."

The interview between Enzo Biagi and Col Al-Qadhdafi, which will air this evening on "Spot" [Italian state television current affairs program], opened with this exchange. The issues proposed by Biagi to the Libyan colonel included the following, among others: the possibility of a Libyan attack on the cities of southern Europe ("We have to strike the same objectives from which the bases stem, from which the attacks take off," answered Al-Qadhdafi); the possibility of international controls on Libyan territory to certify that there are no terrorist bases (Al-Qadhdafi's conditions for such controls are that "America declare before the world that it is a terrorist nation"); and Libyan responsibility for the recent terrorist attacks. Other issues raised in the interview were: possible Soviet military support for Libya; a possible Reagan-Al-Qadhdafi meeting; the existence of Israel; the relationship between Libya and Fiat; the arrest of the bishop of Tripoli. Biagi also asked Al Qadhdafi some questions about his way of life and his cultural preferences.

Biagi's interview with Al-Qadhdafi continues in this fashion:

Biagi: "But if America attacks, do you confirm that you will retaliate by targeting the cities of southern Europe?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Since the attack against Libya will come from southern Europe, it will be an attack against Libyan cities, Libyan roads, and Libyan streets...against Libyan roads and our children. Thus, following the principle of reciprocal treatment, we have to strike against the same objectives from which the bases stem, from which the attacks depart. Perhaps we will be forced (to do this) but, if there is a possibility of avoiding such an event, we will certainly not hesitate to pursue this. We like the Italian people, the Spanish people, the Greek people; they are friends."

Biagi "Colonel, are you willing to submit your territory to international controls, so that one can certify that there are no training camps?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We are certain in any case that training camps do not exist in our country, but if we could, for example, offer such a possibility to a foreign committee to undertake such controls...what results could we draw from this? We have a condition, after the committee ascertains such conditions, and that is that America declare before the world that it is a terrorist nation, has carried out official terrorism against a country, against a state; the entire American policy is mistaken and aggressive. The Arabs are right, Europe is right, and Libya is innocent.

If America were to accept this after the certification, we will accept ... after which we would see in America the formation of another committee to ascertain from which side, from which source such allegations, such accusations stemmed. (We would also) see investigations in the American secret services, in the American Congress, and in the Israeli Muassasat, and in the Zionist organizations in the United States."

Biagi: "The Americans hold you responsible for recent terrorist attacks such as the Athens [as transmitted] aircraft and the Berlin discoteque."

Al-Qadhdafi: "We challenge them to offer us proof. In fact, we have other evidence."

Biagi: "In case of an attack against the cities of southern Europe, what fate would you reserve for Italy?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "The Sixth Fleet departs from southern Italy, from the southern part of Italy. Prevent the Sixth Fleet from carrying out aggression; evacuate American bases."

Biagi: "Do you count on Soviet support?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We count on the support of the whole world, because America is on the wrong side, and the whole world is against it."

Biagi: "Many people hope to see a meeting between you and Reagan. What would you say to him?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "I believe that such decisions (sic) are being circulated by Reagan. I don't believe it is possible to conduct a dialogue with a mentality such as Reagan's. I believe that his powers of reasoning are not sane, because the demonstration of his arrogance in the Mediterranean and in the world show that he does not possess the power of reasoning. With his attitude it seems that he is striking at the Warsaw Pact and not Libya. I say seriously that if he were presented to a psychiatrist, it would certainly be ascertained that he is lacking something."

Biagi: "In the days after the first attack, you launched an appeal to your people to strike Americans anywhere. Who are those who would go into action?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "I said that, if we were to be attacked...."

Biagi: "Who are those who would go into action?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "With us (are) all the revolutionary forces in the world. We are leading an international revolution for freedom, peace, and progress, to eliminate imperialism, racism, and all reasons for war. We hope to see a world that is green, not black Our revolution is a revolution of liberty and peace. And we will fight against enemies of liberty and peace."

Biagi: "Is there terrorism which you approve of and terrorism which you condemn?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We are against terrorism. We condemn terrorism and we are against airplane hijacking and kidnapping of innocents. But we support the just cause of all the peoples of the world."

Biagi: "Could you give us evidence of the three American planes which you say you shot down [presumably during the Gulf of Sidra confrontation]?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Yes. They are there. We have such evidence. Speaking of a meeting with Reagan, I refuse and absolutely reject a meeting with Reagan and I will not meet him and I will not negotiate with America because Reagan is crazy and I cannot negotiate with a crazy man."

Biagi: "Why do you maintain the necessity of eliminating Isreal?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We are determined (to see) the freedom of the Palestinian people and their return to their own land."

Biagi: "But should Israel exist or not?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "We want the Palestinian people to return to Palestinian land. And we are not responsible for those who invaded this land because you moved us out, you sent us away from Spain after 800 years, because you evacuated us from Sicily after 300 years....

Biagi: "But if we want to make all these claims, then we have to go back through all of history again ... Spain or Naples or Sicily do not seem to me your natural place of residence."

Al-Qadhdafi: "Neither is Palestine the natural place for the Jews who come from Germany, Italy, and Spain."

Biagi: "But the Jews were there even before."

Al-Qadhdafi: "We accept the Jews who were there, but we refuse those who came from overseas. This is an invasion and the world should understand. Why, for instance, did you leave Libya? Because it was an invasion and you (Italians), for example, did not say that the Libyans did not have the right to become free. The Jews, likewise, must go back to the overseas countries from which they came; otherwise, violence will not end."

Biagi: "Even if in these countries they are killed?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "This means that Europe oppresses the Jews and we, in this case, line up on the side of the Jews."

Biagi: "People are going to be pleased to hear this said."

Al-Qadhdafi: "I am on the side of the Jews if they are oppressed, but I am against the invaders who have occupied Palestine."

Biagi: "Oil prices are going down, Libya's arms are increasing. Is this good business?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "This is propaganda. We must talk about the destruction of the world from a program of nuclear arms, of "star wars"; these are technical facts.... To talk about the arms of a small country, of a small state, of a small people is really ridiculous. We must principally emphasize the subject of nuclear arms, of "star wars", of nuclear missiles installed in Europe. It is really ridiculous for the world to talk about a small country with arms. Our true arms are not our ships or our heavy arms, but most of all our right to live free on this earth."

Biagi: "It has been said that Libya would get out of Fiat. Is this true?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "This is not true In fact, we are encouraging increased investment in Europe. Indeed, if it is possible to increase our shares ... to have more shares in Fiat..."

Biagi: "Have you ever been the target of a terrorist attempt, colonel?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Not directly, but in America much truth has been disclosed about these facts; that there have been attempts to poison me, to kill me with poison on the orders of the American administration; and there has even been an inquiry by the American Congress about these things. And the world has not said that such and such an act is a terrorist act, but they say that terrorism is our ... we have not said that it is a justification for striking America."

Biagi: "Today the arrest of the bishop of Tripoli and of other priests was announced. Do you know anything about this?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "I also heard it on the radio. And today I asked for information and they told me that there is a matter of espionage, that there is clear evidence. I personally asked that the bishop be released so that the evidence can be studied because an inquest is necessary and the inquest must take place in order for us to arrive at a verdict of innocence or guilt."

Biagi: "How do you spend your day, colonel; what is a typical day like for you?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Normal, simple ... I practice a little sport."

Biagi: "What sport do you practice?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "I read, ride horseback, play a little soccer."

Biagi: "What do you read?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "History especially." Biagi: "Which authors do you prefer?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Authors from all over the world."

Biagi: "Who is the historical character you like the most?" Al-Qadhdafi: "In America, George Washington, Lincoln; in Italy, Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini; in China, Sun Yat Sen."

Biagi: "Is there anything you would like to say outside the scope of my questions?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "In India ... Gandhi ... some notes and commentaries, because I am beginning to have a lot of suspicions that agencies are spying on Libya in the United States.... They would like to plot ... the blood of the Libyans and Americans.... It seems almost like a predominant spirit of a crusade."

Biagi: "Spirit of a crusade?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Yes, the spirit of a crusade. And I believe that the American Sixth Fleet represents the tenth crusade. Because there are not true, real causes of a conflict ... with America which calls for war.... Therefore, there exist religious, ideological, and ethnic reasons ... and I see in this type of initiative a racial aspect. The world has to understand that we will not give up the Palestinian cause ... and if the cause of violence in the world is the Palestinian cause ... therefore the world should look for solutions to such questions."

"In fact," continues Al-Qadhdafi, "using the instrument of force ... can spread violence in the world. We will not give up the Palestinian cause even if we are attacked from Mars and other planets and not from America. Thus, this is a cause, a vital cause, Arab unity. A unity which we will not give up. In fact, this American challenge prompts the Arabs to strengthen their unity. The world has nothing to do with Arab unity. It is foreign to Arab unity; this is an original issue. America should leave the Mediterranean and must not interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab world. This represents clear aggression ... to leave the Gulf of Mauritania ... America does not have the right to interfere in this region. We will fight America if she enters into the Arab world ... and besides our religion, our moral philosophy, our behavior do not encourage us to indulge in terrorism. It prevents us from performing such actions."

Biagi: "Does the colonel remember when Italy handed back four terrorists?"

Al-Qadhdafi: "Italy gave back to Libya? When?"

Biagi: "Four Libyan terrorists found at Fiumicino and who were brought back by our services on a flight...."

Al-Qadhdhafi "Terrorists against whom?"

Biagi: "They were in Italy; They were found in Italy."

Al-Qadhdafi: "In any case, you have to cooperate to prevent ... terrorism ... and I encourage such actions, but I can absolutely not describe Palestinian actions as terrorist actions. The Palestinians today find themselves against the whole world and the world has sided with the Israelis. Therefore, they (the Palestinians) find themselves forced to combat and fight this world which is against them. They spread their violence everywhere and this is the whole world's responsibility and not only Libya's. A people which has lived for 40 years in tents, evicted from its own territory ... they believe they have the right to fight for their right to live. And then (there are) sporadic individual episodes ... nations are not responsible for these acts. A few months ago in Germany, some people attacked a military base and killed some Americans. Why didn't America attack Germany, for example, in this case?

"So many Americans have been killed," continued Al-Qadhdafi, "everywhere in the world. Libya is not responsible for this wave of hate against America which today is predominant. We are well disposed toward an international conference to discuss this issue, available ... and we are the nation which is today the victim of terrorism, and America could use the atomic bomb and destroy and annihilate Libya, but Libya will not give in, will not give up the Palestinian cause and we will never give up the fight for unity and if we are attacked, we will fight with fury and will fight everywhere in the world ... because (?he) is crazy and is heading for a catastrophe and because I know that Zionism is dragging America to a catastrophe ... and America has to take sides today with the Palestinian people and give up Israel. I say once again and reconfirm our love for the European people and especially the Italian people, but we do not want to be ... to find ourselves forced to take positions against them when American bases are used, American bases in Italy are used against us.

Biagi: "Thank you."

FRG TV: Abu Nidal Resigns; People Under Al-Qadhdhafi

DW171003 [Editorial Report] Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 1815 GMT on 16 April 1986 carries its regularly scheduled "ZDF Magazin" program, the major part of which is devoted to the U.S. action against Libya and Libyan terrorism in general. Moderator Gerhard Loewenthal cites "exclusive information received in the past few hours from reliable sources in Libya and Egypt" disclosing that "notorious terror leader Abu Nidal" has resigned from his post "because he reportedly has cancer" and "subordinated his people to Al-Qadhdhafi." Ever since, the "planning and organization of the terror attacks has been handled by a cousin of Al-Qadhdhafi, Colonel (Sahib Qadhdhafi-Adam)." The sources, Loewenthal points out, "claim to know that Al-Qadhdhafi's cousin, who is in charge of the commandos and thus the actual terror organizer, was seriously injured if not killed" during the U.S. air attack.

Loewenthal also shows what he calls "an exclusive map" on which "14 camps are marked in which 7,000 terrorists are trained, including Germans and Frenchmen. The instructors are Syrians, Palestinians, members of the East Berlin State Security Service, Soviets, and Cubans." The camps show on the map are: Sabatah, Al-Jadayim, Misrata, Surt, Al-'Aziziya, Sebha, Beda, 7 April Camp, Marina Camp, Al-Hilal, Al-Jaghoud, Al-Kufra, and Ghadams.

Greek Daily Interviews Ambassador in Athens

NC161759 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 16 Apr 86 p 22

[Interview with 'Abdallah Abu Mahara, Libyan ambassador in Athens, by *ELEVTHEROTIPIA* correspondent Katerina Koletsis on 15 April]

[Text] "We shall not hit the U.S. bases in Crete because Greece will not allow them to be used against us," Libyan Ambassador in Athens 'Abdallah Abu Mahara stated to *ELEVTHEROTIPIA* yesterday.

A few hours after the U.S. attack against Banghazi and Tripoli, those at the embassy were anxiously waiting to find out directly from Libyan radio what the situation was in their country after the bombings. The Libyan ambassador went to the Embassy at 0300 and remained in his office, leaving only briefly to attend a conference of Arab ambassadors in Athens, which was meeting precisely in order to study the situation after the U.S. attack.

"Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is alive. Only two of his children have been wounded. The rumors are false. You know the Americans thought he would be asleep and bombed his house. Al-Qadhdhafi, however, was fighting and so they were deceived," 'Abdallah Abu Mahara said, and added: "So far we do not know how many have died or have been wounded. We cannot estimate the extent or consequences of the bombing. In any case, many people have died and many have been wounded. Many foreigners have also been injured."

[Koletsis] How do you think the Americans will follow this up? Will they carry out more bombings, will they leave....

[Abu Mahara] Judging from our experience so far, it is my opinion that they will carry out further attacks. You see, they attacked in January, in March, and now.... We believe the situation is very dangerous, especially in the Mediterranean. The Americans want to push the peoples and countries in the area into a dispute. They will create a great problem. All they did today was light the fire. After this they will withdraw. Having stirred up trouble among the Mediterranean countries, they will just sit back and watch. They will turn the area into a Middle East, Lebanon, Palestine, Persian Gulf. Then they will start fires behind the lines in other ways. The Americans have nothing to lose in such operations. Only the victims are the losers.

[Koletsis] How have the Arab countries reacted?

[Abu Mahara] We have had no official reaction from Arab countries, but the Arab ambassadors who met in Athens have denounced this situation and have asked the peoples of the Mediterranean to stand by the Libyans.

[Koletsis] How will Libya respond to the U.S. attack?

[Abu Mahara] Our response will be tough, as befits every state that is attacked and must defend itself. We will return the blows. We shall strike at U.S. targets, especially those that are accessible to us.

[Koletsis] To what extent will the bases in Crete be affected?

[Abu Mahara] We are sure that the Greek people and the Greek Government will not allow these bases to be used against us. The fact that this morning's attack was launched from the bases in Britain proves that this assessment is correct.

[Koletsis] Are you satisfied with the Soviet Union's stance after the attack?

[Abu Mahara] I have not been informed of any Soviet reaction.

[Koletsis] What is the situation in Libya after the attack, especially in the areas that were bombed?

[Abu Mahara] Since this morning the situation is that of a country that has been attacked in its urban centers. Certainly there are victims, and the first thing to be done is to attend to the needs of the wounded.

Distance from Libya and his diplomatic capacity did not allow the Libyan ambassador to comment any further or discuss all the issues involved. He confirmed however that Libya had downed 20 U.S. planes. Washington denies this.

Reports from Libya say that there was no warning of an air attack. While people were sleeping there was a sudden noise. At first the people were woken by the sound of the planes, and later by the explosions. Panic ensued, fires broke out in large buildings, and there was great confusion.

These reports were not confirmed by the Libyan ambassador.

Kuwaiti Paper: Planes Moved to Sudan Before Raid

LD170837 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Apr KUNA — Libya has succeeded in evading the destruction of its aircraft on the ground by smuggling them out to Sudanese airports before the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi airports at dawn on Tuesday, it was disclosed here today.

Reporting this, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* said that about 400 planes were sent by Libya to Sudan a few days before the U.S. aggression on Libya. The paper added that "according to undetailed preliminary information" attributed to informed diplomatic sources, an agreement was reached between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Sudanese Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah, who has visited Tripoli several times lately.

Thus, Libya has managed to escape a devastating blow like the one that befell the Egyptian planes during the 1967 Israeli aggression. A number of civilian planes, however, were damaged by the raids at Banghazi airport.

The paper pointed out that losses of Libyan planes were small and that Libya defended itself with missiles, without the use of fighter planes.

AFP: Italian, British, Portuguese Moved to Camps

AU170721 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 17 apr 86

[Text] Milan, Italy, April 17 (AFP) — Fifty two Italian, British and Portuguese employees of an Italian engineering firm in Tobruk, Libya, have been in a military camp since Tuesday, where authorities transferred them "for their safety."

Impresit chairman Antonio Mosconi said the employees, of whom only four were Italian, were free to come and go from the camp, but within certain timetables.

He said the Italian Embassy was aware of the situation and in touch with the workers at the camp.

Impresit is laying a new stage system for Tobruk, on the coast some 450 kms(300 miles) east of Banghazi, which was bombed in the U.S. raids in the early hours of Tuesday.

U.S.', Allies' Media Said Circulating 'Lies'

LD162255 Tripoli JANA in English 2140 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 6 Apr 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It seems that the Americans and their Western allies intend to step up their military and media aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They started to circulate mean propaganda and baseless fabrications. In actual fact they started to make way for this aggression of theirs by attempting to cast doubts on the credibility of the reports neutral journalists send.

The Americans denied much of the irrefutable facts giving instead endless nonsense. These lies and fabrications found response from some Western broadcasting stations first of which are the biased English ones which started a concentrated media attack. We warn from the consequences of any new escalation in the serious U.S.-NATO attacks on peaceful civilians and non-military targets.

It is known that the last raid launched against Jamahiriyah was at 2 pm. Jamahiriyah time, today.

'Masses' Warned of Colonialist Radio Broadcasts

LD162113 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2043 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Our Arab masses. Beware of [words indistinct] and the biased rumors and [words indistinct] which are aimed at destroying the internal front. Listening to them and implementing them, they are more dangerous than shells and bombs. Beware of the news of the colonialist radios, at the forefront of which are Radio Voice of America and the British radio and all the NATO and reactionary radios without exception.

Perhaps what is broadcast by the British radio is the best proof of this dirty war which relies on lies and which raises the same sinful [word indistinct] slogan as their Nazi predecessor, Hitler's minister of information: lie and lie until the people believe you.

AFP Reports UK National Arrested; Reasons Unknown

AU170856 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 17 (AFP) — A British national was arrested in Banghazi on Wednesday, the foreign office announced here Thursday. It did not know the reason for the arrest.

The British consul in Tripoli, the only British diplomat remaining in Libya capital after London broke off diplomatic relations in 1984, has asked to see the arrested man, whose identity was not given.

There are about 5,000 British nationals in Libya.

The foreign office urged them to "remain calm" after the U.S. air attack on Tuesday night, and to to be inconspicuous.

(In Milan, Italy, earlier Thursday, the chairman of Italian engineering company Impresit said British nationals were among employees moved to a military camp by Libyan authorities Tuesday "for their safety".)

JANA Reports Tripoli Flights Resume at Airport

LD171130 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1117 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli 17 Apr (JANA) — Sources of the People's General Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport have stated that international and domestic flights have normally resumed at Tripoli international airport and in Tripoli's flight zone.

Reportage on Further Expressions of Support

Gorbachev Expresses Solidarity

LD170904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Apr (JANA) — Mikhail Gorbachev today sent a message to the brother commander of the revolution in which he expressed the solidarity of the leadership and people of the USSR with the Libyan Arab people toward U.S. imperialist piracy.

The Soviet leader clarified his country's principled attitude toward the new U.S. barbarous military aggression on the Libyan Arab people. He said that on its part, the USSR has taken numerous steps to check the serious development of events. In addition to the political, moral, diplomatic, and military support we have offered to our Libyan friend and the other measures we have taken in this regard, we have addressed more than one warning to the U.S. Administration pointing out the dangerous consequences of its persistent hostile policy toward Libya, not only on the situation in the Mediterranean alone, but also on the entire international situation, pointing out that the development of events was bound to produce a negative effect on the Soviet-American relations.

He pointed out that Washington has manifested itself anew as the one principally guilty for the escalation of international tension, who is toying with the destinies of the millions of peoples for the sake of the realization of its imperialist ambitions. He also pointed out that the U.S. Administration which claims to be one of the fighters against international terrorism, has affirmed in practice once more that it adheres to a policy of official aggressive terrorism.

Gorbachev affirmed that the U.S. Administration has failed to achieve the objectives it set out to achieve by its armed offensive on Libya — indeed its action has increased the Libyan people's determination to continue to firmly defend the progressive gains of the 1 September Revolution and to pursue an independent course opposed to imperialism in the international field.

Gorbachev also said that Washington's hopes to suppress the freedom-loving Jamahiriyah and bring it to its knees have been frustrated and the United States itself has suffered a new political defeat.

In conclusion, Gorbachev affirmed the USSR's effective solidarity and the intension to implement its commitments in the future to bolster Libya's defensive capability.

Cuba's Fidel Castro Sends Cable

LD161637 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cuban President Fidel Castro has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution containing Cuba's strong condemnation of the barbaric U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and its total solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their courageous challenge to this barbaric aggression.

The cable says: The Government of Cuba strongly condemns the brutal aggression against the Libyan Arab people by the U.S. Administration, and we assure you of our solidarity against this aggression.

Further on Calls for Retaliatory Action

Kill 'Without Mercy'

LD161803 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1541 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station appeal]

[Text] Arab workers, Arab students, masses of Arab peasants, valiant soldiers and officers of Arabdom, masses of Arab teachers, masses of engineers, doctors, and technicians, masses of Arab women! Move now in the direction of U.S. embassies, companies, and bases and the dens of American espionage in your countries! Move, burn, and destroy them because they pounce on you and participate in annihilating you. Shame, curse, and disgrace be upon the agents of the United States in the Arab homeland who welcome the U.S. fleets and decorate the chests of the invading sailors with medals and sashes, who allow them to pass through their airspace, who welcome the envoys and the dogs of the mad terrorist Reagan, who hold dubious meetings with them and offer them facilities, and even open to them the bedrooms of their wives!

Shame, curse, and disgrace be upon those cowardly agents of imperialism! The result of their treachery and intrigue has been the vicious barbaric American-British invasion against the people of the Jamahiriyah. Their masters have exposed the fact that they secretly blessed the aggression against the Arabs of Libya. These agents and their masters will pay the price for their treachery! We will destroy their thrones and tear up their bodies the way they destroyed our houses and tore up the bodies of our children, women, and old people.

At this time we rely on the masses and the revolutionary forces of these countries. They must now encircle the headquarters of the humiliated, betraying, languid governments, also the embassies, companies, and bases of the United States in these countries and kill every American, civilian or military, without mercy and ruthlessly and without any compassion and pursue them everywhere. He who kills an American enters heaven; he who slaughters an American creates a new glory for the Arab nation with blood.

The families of the martyrs of Hammam al-Shatt now have the chance to seek vengeance and take revenge and to punish the barbarian Americans who, with their bombs and aircraft, tore the bodies of our brothers in Lebanon, Tunisia, and the Jamahiriyah. Shame to any Arab who will not now go in the direction of American interests to destroy them and to burn them as a minimum display of his anger and his condemnation of the American-British aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Egyptians Called Upon

LD161448 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1222 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text) Our Arab people in Egypt, our great Egyptian Army, from Tripoli, from Jamahiriyah, we address you and call you. Possibly by now before we speak before we utter a word, you understand the situation. It is more evident than words. Your brethren in Jamahiriyah, your brethren the Arabs of Libya are being exposed to heinous treacherous U.S. aggression. Your brethren the Arabs of Libya, in confronting the aggression, stand 'proud and hold fast, equated in their steadfastness and pride by the mountain peaks. This is a matter as obvious as the sun, resounding like thunder, admitted to by the foolhardy, treacherous U.S. enemy.

However, the question, O our great Arab people of Egypt and our valiant Egyptian Arab Army, is: What is your role, where is your rescue for your brethren, where is the revenge for the martyrs of Arab Libya and the civilian martyrs of Libya, who were killed by the U.S. aggression? Where is your reaction for the Arab blood shed at the hands of the United States on Libyan Arab territory? Your reaction should be quicker than lightning or speedier than the return of the echo. You know that the United States is the cause of tribulations and the reason for all the tragedies. It arms the Zionist enemy and supplies him with all weapons of destruction and devastation. It is the one which planted and nurtured the cunning and damned Camp David tree. It is the one which is tying down Egypt with all the shackles of disgrace, humiliation and starvation. It is the one which violated the land of Egypt and its sovereignty by its maneuvers and bases and its military facilities on Egyptian territory. Then it followed it with the supreme sin and crime by its criminal and violent aggression against the people of Jamahiriyah and the territory of Jamahiriyah, the Arab and Muslim territory.

Arabs of Egypt and the Arab arm of Egypt, do you recall the Arab stance in the 1956 aggression and the 1967 aggression? Do you recall 1956: the destruction of Tapline pipeline in Syria; the attack on the Jews in both Tunisia and Morocco by the masses; and Libya's people destroying the oil storage tanks of the British bases in Tubruq; and the Algerian revolution intensifying its blows against the colonialists? Do you recall 1967 and how the masses in Libya specifically, marched toward Wheelus Field base to attack and destroy it, had it not been for the security forces of the defunct regime encircling it at that time; and how the Libyan Arab masses slaughtered scores of Jews in Libya and wrecked and burned their stores and shops? [sentence as heard]

That was the stance of the Arab masses everywhere in 1956 and in 1967 in solidarity with the Arab people of Egypt when taking vengeance for them against the aggressors. Now your turn has come, O people and Army of Egypt. Now it is your turn for rescue, chivalry, and revenge. Now Egypt's turn has come, Egypt, which always used to be the father and mother of the Arab revolution and which always rose to protect and back its Arab people everywhere in the greater Arab homeland; in Syria in 1957; in Yemen, and across the Red Sea in 1962; in Algeria in 1963; and at every time and everywhere. Now your time has come, great people of Egypt and valiant Amy of Egypt; now is the time to rescue your brethren the Arabs of Libya; it is time to take revenge against the U.S. aggressors present on Egyptian territory. Aggressive and criminal America — sons of our Arab Egyptian people and our Egyptian Army — aggressive and criminal America has on your territory an embassy, consulates, offices, companies, bases and aircraft. Before you are all aspects of U.S. presence. Direct the blows of revenge and vengeance against them. Kill them wherever you find them. Their violation of Egyptian territory is a crime over which no free person can remain silent. It is unacceptable to a revolutionary, especially now that their hands are dripping with the blood of your brethren in Jamahiriyah, the blood of the women, children and the aged. Forward, forward to the blows of vengeance, O people and Army of Egypt. Come, come to your duty of chivalry and rescue — blood for blood, blow for blow, vengeance for vengeance against the enemies of God, the homeland and the faith, against the criminal aggressor cowboys.

People and Army of Egypt: History will not put it on record that you sat down when you should have come forward, or you held back when the bugle sounded, or you let down your brethren when they were attacked by the aggressors, aggressors who are now within your reach and at the mercy of your vengeful revolutionary blows. History, O people of Egypt and its great army, will put on record for you only honor, chivalry, coming forth to the resue and taking revenge against the one, common enemy. You are the people and the Army of Egypt; you are the people and the army of 'Abd al-Nasir; the people and the army of the holy Al-Azhar; the people and the army of 'Urabi, 'Abd al-Min'im Riyad; the people and the army of Arabdom and Islam. You are the rescuers of Khalid al-Istanbuli, Sa'd Idris Halwah, Sulayman Khatir and the heroes of Egypt's revolution. Today, people and great Army of Egypt, you will be capable of doing what is expected from you; you will be angry for the sake of your brethren, drinking the blood of your joint treacherous and ugly U.S. enemy.

MOROCCO

Papers Say U.S. Action Makes Al-Qadhdhafi 'Hero'

LD161712 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Rabat April 15 — (MAP) — The American air raid on Libya made the headlines of today's major newspapers in Morocco. "The Bloody Folly of the White House", "The American Mad Dog", "The Adventure", "Brain Damage", "America Has Committed a Madness", "The American Aggression is Part of the Plot Against the Arab Nation", these are some of the titles of editorials and comments.

L'OPINION daily in French of the Istiqlal Party (Nationalist — opposition), wonders what Reagan and his close aides were expecting by opting for these acts of retaliation. Scare Al-Qadhdhafi, terrorize the Palestinian people, reduce to silence Arab peoples, put an end to terrorism, or remind the Europeans that they must adopt only one attitude, that of treading softly behind them and act according to directives of the White House? "If such are the objectives of Washington, it is easy to affirm that they will never be attained", the daily writes adding that "by acting this way, the United States have made of Al-Qadhdhafi a hero for his people and for the majoirity of Arab peoples. "Al-Qadhdhafi, *L'OPINION* says, has proved that he is the man who dared to oppose the American giant, main ally of Israel".

For *AL 'ALAM*, mouthpiece of the Istiqlal Party, the American attack means that the U.S. policy has lost its maturity and is starting to behave in a mad manner by ignoring human dignity and the values and rights of the peoples and the states. "It has now become evident that the U.S. policy has suffered a setback in the Arab region", the daily says.

The newspaper daily in Arabic *RISALAT AL-UMMAH* (*THE NATION'S MESSAGE*) of the Constitutional Union Party (Centrist) says that this kind of events shows that the alliance with Moscow does not constitute a protection against American adventures, and the American political maneuvers towards several Arab capitals seek above everthing else to involve these capitals. "America's arrogance has now enabled us to think that the harvest of Washington will make the U.S. lose their credibility and respect", the daily says.

On its part, *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTTIRAKI* daily in Arabic of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (Socialist) describes the American military aggression as part of a plot against the whole Arab nation, against its national independence and its sovereignty and also against the hopes of its peoples for freedom, progress and the liberation of Palestine, the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon from the Zionist occupation. The daily publishes a communique of its Politburo calling on Arab regimes to take a unified and determined stance on the military, diplomatic and economic levels.

It also calls for a nationwide demonstration today in the headquarters of trade unions.

AL-BAYANE, daily in Arabic of the Party for Progress and Socialism (Communist) urges Arab countries to reconsider in a radical way their stances towards the United States. "Whatever the degree of relations and rapprochement between the Arab regimes and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, it is a must for the Arab nation to be solidary and to act in unity to face challenges and defend its rights", *AL-BAYANE* says adding that Morocco must quickly announce its readiness to implement the whole clauses and provisions of the "Oujda Treaty" (linking Morocco and Libya).

SUDAN

Further on Response to U.S. Action Toward Libya

Ministers Calls Act 'Brutal Force'

JN171125 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Apr (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has said that the treacherous U.S. attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah was inevitable, because a divided Arab nation cannot but be the target of such a despicable aggression. The minister expressed his regret that several western states were involved in the attack on the Jamahiriyah and that several Arab states also had prior knowledge of the attack. The minister did not say who these states are.

Commenting on the U.S. attack in a statement published by the newspaper *AL-AYYAM* today, the Sudanese defense minister said that the full details of the targets and losses of this allout air strike are now known. This act, he said, was a demonstration of arrogant, brutal force.

The defense minister said that the international community is called upon to denounce and condemn the aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He said that Sudanese political forces should abide by basic principles that reject the idea of attacking peoples and states or jeopardizing their security on assumptions that are not based on facts.

The minister said that the Arab nation is called upon now more than at any time before to close ranks and confront the danger threatening its existence.

Regarding his position on the aggression, the defense minister said those who count on the relationship with the United States must realize now that they are reaping the wind.

TMC Head Phones Al-Qadhdhafi

JN161754 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, yesterday held a telephone contact with Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. His excellency conveyed to the Libyan leader Sudan's condemnation — government and people — of the criminal U.S. aggression aimed against (?Al-Qadhdhafi) and the fraternal people. Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed to Al-Qadhdhafi Sudan's firm stand alongside the Libyan Arab people and their leadership in their defense of their territory, rights, and dignity.

In another development, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, sent a cable to Col al-Qadhdhafi expressing his intention to visit the Jamahiriyah, had it not been for the closure of Syrian and Cypriot airspace and the cancellation of the flight to Tripoli, in order to be acquainted with the effects of the brutal U.S. raids and to express solidarity with the Libyan people in their confrontation of the criminal U.S. aggression.

In another development, the General Union of Petroleum Workers in Sudan today decided to stop supplying all U.S. planes and ships with fuel in Sudanese ports. This came after a meeting held by the Central Committee of the Union in the wake of the U.S. aggression against Libya. The General Union also decided to take part in the rally of condemnation called for by the General Union of Sudanese Workers Saturday morning.

Officials Address Demonstrations

JN161802 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 16 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah announced that all Sudan's potentials are at disposal of Libya against the U.S. flagrant aggression.

Addressing the huge rally protesting against the U.S. aggression against Libya Daf'allah said Sudan is bitterly condemning such terrorist acts and will stand to the end with the Libyan people in their fair fighting against the intruders.

The rally was also addressed by member of the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country, Idris al-Banna calling for the setup of a popular committee to financially support Libya.

He also called for the expulsion of all the staff in the U.S. Embassy and the liquidation of all U.S. interests in Sudan.

Al-Banna also read a cable sent by Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in which he condemned the U.S. aggression.

Representatives of all political parties also addressed the rally denouncing the U.S. attack against Libya and calling for a unified Arab stance against the U.S. imperialism.

Ambassador in Washington Summoned

JN161758 Khartoum SUNA in English 1746 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 16 (SUNA) — Sudan decided to summon its ambassador to Washington for consultations, acting Foreign Minister Amin Mir'i Madani announced here Wednesday.

The Cabinet in its normal session held here today under the chairmanship of Al-Jazuli Daf'allah renewed its condemnation for the U.S. aggression on Libya.

Moreover, Sudan has accepted a Libyan invitation for an urgent meeting for an Arab League summit to discuss the U.S. attacks on Libya.

Ba'th Party on Ending U.S. Relations

JN161809 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 16 (SUNA) — The pro-Syria Ba'th Party called here today for rupturing all aspects of relations with the U.S. calling upon the Arab countries to firmly stand with Libya against the American aggression.

The Ba'th Party hailed in a communique published here today the steadiness of Libya against American terrorism. On the other hand, the party has cabled Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi denouncing the American aggressive attack against Libya.

Plane Arrives Carrying More Egyptian Arms

NC161155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (MENA) — A special plane arrived in Khartoum today carrying a fifth shipment of arms and ammunition from Egypt gives as a gift to the Sudan. This shipment completes Egypt's military aid to the Sudan.

Egyptian Ambassador Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah said that a shipment of 24 armored cars of the "Walid" type will soon arrive in Sudan. This shipment, he said, includes four armored cars more than was agreed upon. He added that Egypt provided Sudan with a similar shipment last December during the visit of Egyptian Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah. This shipment is part of the Egyptian military aid provided to Sudan in accordance with a $30 million protocol.

Musharrafah said that the military aid Egypt has given to Sudan recently has no connection with the joint defense agreement, which takes effect if one of the two sides is subjected to an external attack, but is a manifestation of the fraternal relations between the two countries. He added that this aid is not directed against the Sudanese people in the south either.

AFP: Workers' Strike Closes Khartoum Airport

NC161312 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 16 (AFP) — Civil aviation workers demanding higher pay and improved working conditions staged a surprise strike Wednesday, shutting down Khartoum Airport and forcing flights bound for the capital to turn back, officials said.

The strike, called without warning and effective from 10 a.m. Wednesday to 6 a.m. Thursday, caught travellers by surprise as they were about to board their aircraft.

Two Sudan Airways aircraft bound for Khartoum, one from Nairobi and the other from the southern city of Juba, were forced to land in the Kenyan capital after being told that national airspace and the capital's airport were closed, Nairobi airport officials said.

The employees, including air traffic controllers, were reported to be calling for salary increases and better working conditions.

SPLA Reports 7 Dead After Raid From 'Arab Country'

LD161830 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A Radio SPLA correspondent attached to SPLA forces in southern Upper Nile administrative area under the overall command of Major (Kuol) Manygang have sent an urgent report which says that two foreign military aircraft bombarded (Pakwar) village of Kongor district at 7 a.m. last Monday, 14th April 1986. The correspondent said that the planes which raided (Pakwar) village belong to an Arab country which he, however, declined to name. According to the correspondent the random bombardment claimed the lives of seven persons, among them three children, in addition to some livestock.

Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA High Command and SPLA deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics, strongly denounced the raid, saying that after the Khartoum minority clique regime's chain of defeats in the battlefield, it has now resorted to attacking innocent, unarmed civilians as part of a policy which aims at the extermination of certain tribes. This policy, Maj Arok pointed out, is based on the erroneous belief that the present war is a racial and religious conflict. The generals who stole the people's power in broad daylight, despite their obvious lack of a clear policy and program for action, found themselves completely helpless in the midst of serious responsibility of government, and now that the transitional period is drawing to a close, they have become even more desperate, Maj Arok added. In conclusion, Maj Arok said that he had absolute confidence in the ability of SPLA air defence units to deal with any attacking foreign aircraft and their crews.

TUNISIA

Spokesman Denies Airspace Used in U.S. Attack

LD161838 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An official spokesman for the Tunisian Foreign Ministrry categorically denied what has been reported by the spokesman for the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which said that the United States carried out its attack against Libyan soil over Tunisian land and airspace and that the crossing of American aircraft took place via Tunisian airspace. The Tunisian spokesman added that Tunisia does not and will not allow the use of its territory and airspace against any country [word indistinct].

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Spokesman Discusses 'Massive' Soviet Buildup

MB152024 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 15 Apr 86

[from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, claims that there has been a massive buildup of Soviet personnel to bolster Ethiopia's forces which are fighting the EPLF's guerrillas in the North. The EPLF claims that the buildup is a prelude to another Ethiopian offensive after a lull in the fighting since the last Ethiopian push ground to a halt. Robin White asked the EPLF's European spokesman, (Hamid Baharana), in Paris, how many Soviet personnel, according to him, had been sent in.

[Begin recording] [(Baharana)] There has recently arrived 3,000 to 5,000 additional Soviet technicians and pilots.

[White] and where are they exactly?

[(Baharana)] They are camped at (Kanyu) station which is a former American communications base and (Radio Marina). Both these are in the Eritrean capital — of course, in Asmara.

[White] How have you got this information?

[(Baharana)] Because we have been waging a war for 25 years and we know what is going on in our country, of course.

[White] You mean that there are people in the Eritrean capital who tell you this?

[(Baharana)] I can't go into greater details but I assure you that the information we have is concrete and reliable.

[White] Now, according to you, what difference, if any, will it make having all these Soviet advisers there if, indeed, they are there?

[(Baharana)] Of course, the new Soviet buildup which represents a very significant escalation is related to the Dergue's military preparation for yet another vast offensive, but we are very confident of our ability to confront these new military men as well just as we have done so in the past. [end recording]

Arab Ambassadors Council Condemns U.S. Attack

EA162052 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1900 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Council of Ambassadors from Arab countries, resident in Addis Ababa, held a meeting today at which they strongly condemned the U.S. military attack on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The council met at the office of Arab League members of the OAU. It heard a report presented by the secretary of the SPLAJ People's Bureau in revolutionary Ethiopia and passed a 9-point resolution, after holding exhaustive discussions. The Council pointed out that the United States' adventurist attack on the SPLAJ not only violates international law and the UN Charter but is also evidence of a joint strategy by the United States and Zionist Israel aimed against the identity and unity of Arab society, in general, and intended to stifle the Palestinian struggle for national rights.

The Council pointed out that the United States' pretexts for its blind attack have not convinced the international community. It stated that the action contradicts international law, which is there to provide a solution. The Council also condemned the British Government, which collaborated by organizing, coordinating, and preparing the ground for the action. In addition, the Council instructed diplomatic couriers of Arab League member-states, resident in Addis Ababa, to send an urgent message to Libya, expressing solidarity with the Libyan people and conveying their condolences at the tragic event.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Deplores U.S. Attack on Libya

EA161547 Nairobi KNA in English 1319 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, 16 April: Following the recent attacks on Libyan territory by the USA, the following statement was issued today by the minister for foreign affairs, Hon E. Mwangale, saying:

Kenya is deeply concerned about the current cycle of tension and violence in the Mediterranean region which have resulted in the loss of innocent lives and property. Kenya deplores and condemns the recent attack on Libyan territory by the USA, which poses a serious threat to international peace and security. Parties concerned in the conflict are called upon to exercise utmost restraint to avert escalation of violence. Kenya, therefore, urges the parties to exhaustively utilise the established international machinery for peaceful settlement of differences and disputes.

TANZANIA

National Press Decries U.S. Raid on Libya

EA161141 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0345 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The U.S. Reagan administration, shamelessly and in defiance of the peace-loving world community, yesterday at dawn used its troops to attack Libya by air. The editor of today's newspapers, *DAILY NEWS* and *UHURU* strongly condemn the U.S. attack on Libya. The U.S. attack on Libya, which has been under preparation for a long time, took place under the pretext of a U.S. allegation that Libya was involved in the bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin which killed two people. The majority of U.S. citizens living in West Berlin frequent the club.

The editors of both the newspapers wrote in their editorials that the U.S. attack took the lives of many Libyans and foreigners in the country living in the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. In addition, buildings and other property were destroyed during the attack. This U.S. aggression should cause concern to the entire world because, as the editors of the *DAILY NEWS* and *UHURU* put it, the attack against Libya not only threatens peace in the region alone but the world as a whole.

The editor of the *UHURU* newspaper stresses that the U.S. Administration has now made it clear that it has decided to use its military power to threaten and force other countries to follow its policy. The current U.S. attack on Libya is due to Libya's firm stand against the U.S. policy of imperialism. The U.S. allegations that it took the action against Libya because Libya is being used as a base for terrorists to be trained and to be sent to launch constant terrorist attacks is groundless. According to the editors of the two newspapers, the allegations do not justify the act.

The editor of *UHURU* newspaper has shown evidence that the U.S. Administration deplores Libya's stand on many international issues which are supported by the United States, including imperialism and oppression. This is what leads the United States into provoking Libya every now and then. Hence, as the editor puts it, only recently the United States attacked Libya when its troops entered the Gulf of Sidra near Libya. It has already imposed economic and political sanctions against Libya.

The present U.S. Administration's policy of using terrorism and military power against other countries is a threat to peace and freedom in the world, both papers' editors caution. The continued silence by the world [as published], which permits the administration to promote aggression against other countries, poses the threat of yet another world war because the countries under attack, and those to be attacked, will be compelled to use all the means at their disposal to defend themselves from the attacks. Therefore, it is a must that the world should unite in taking action against U.S. aggression.

The editor of *UHURU* expressed his concern that a country like the United Kingdom, which experienced havoc as a result of aggression by Hitler's administration during the Second World War, should support the attack by President Reagan's administration against Libya, an act that does not differ much from inhuman acts perpetrated by Hitler. By allowing U.S. war planes to use the country as a springboard to launch the attack on Libya, the United Kingdom, like the United States stands condemned.

The *DAILY NEWS* reiterates that Reagan should learn how to listen [words indistinct] to the opinion of the world community, which condemns senseless and evil acts amounting to aggression against peoples and innocent countries. The editor of the *DAILY NEWS* calls on the United States to stop posing as a world police force.

While the editor joins all peace-loving countries in the world, including Tanzania, in condemning the U.S. attack on Libya, he also hopes that the United States and the countries friendly to it and supporting it in this act, will cease attacking because they know the effect of such actions: They will stand to be blamed for whatever happens as a result of the aggression. According to the convictions of editors of both newspapers, the United States and its friends should understand that military power will not succeed in suppressing the rights of other countries to condemn imperialism, oppression, and injustice in the world, commonly supported by the present U.S. Administration.

Those were the editorials of the *DAILY NEWS* and *UHURU* condemning the U.S. attack on Libya.

UGANDA

Prime Minister Kisekka Appeals for National Unity

EA131847 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Samson Kisekka has strongly called upon all Ugandans to unite as prerequisite for peace and tranquility to prevail in the country. Dr Kisekka, who was today addressing a public rally at Kasosoko in Mukono District, stressed the importance of unity as a source of strength and urged the people of Uganda to desist from tribal differences based on tribal or religious differences. The prime minister reaffirmed the NRM government's determination to fight corruption and exploitation as a measure to mold a decent society. Dr Kisekka warned businessmen who have consistently continued to overcharge the people [words indistinct] commodities on which the government has reduced taxes to stop the habit before the law takes its course.

He stressed the importance the government attaches to self-reliance, adding that the rehabilitation and development of the country lies on the shoulders of every Ugandan. Dr Kisekka lamented that Uganda had wasted the last 24 years of her independence due to poor leadership which has retarded her progress. The prime minister told the rally that the NRM government is in the process of drafting a Constitution through which the country will be governed.

Turning to parents, Dr Kisekka strongly advised them to report wrong elements in their locality even if such people were their sons or relatives because they are dangerous to society.

CAMEROON

OAU's Oumarou Comments on U.S. Attack, Urges Peace

AB171132 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report on interview granted to Ide Oumarou, OAU secretary general, to reporter Jean Atangana Owouna on the occasion of the UN Economic Commission for Africa ministerial conference in Yaounde -- date not given.]

[Text] Concerning the American-Libyan conflict, the OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, was categorical in his statement: We should do everything possible to safeguard peace:

[Begin Oumarou recording] I would say that these new raids do not add much to the seriousness of the situation. [sentence as heard] As we said, if the situation itself is serious, the raids should not be taken as such. It is rather the development of the situation in the world which should be considered as alarming, I mean the new trends of international relations. After the raids against Tripoli and Benghazi, I think that the world should ensure that we do not return to a new sort of the law of the jungle. We have to behave as civilized nations and I think that in this affair, we have to do everything possible to safeguard peace. I think that it is time for the entire world to try to avert this situation as quickly as possible. [end recording]

Equatorial Guinea Minister Delivers Message

AB142316 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A special envoy of Equatorial Guinea was at Unity [presidential] Palace today. The Equatorial Guinean minister of telecommunications and transport was received this afternoon by the secretary general of the presidency, Mr Ferdinand Leopold Oyono. Mr Dimitrio Elo Ndongo [name of minister as heard] delivered a message from President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to his counterpart, President Paul Biya. After the audience, the Equatorial Guinean minister of telecommunications and transport expressed satisfaction with the bilateral cooperation between our two countries. Here Dimitrio Elo Ndongo speaks to reporter Theodore Mbong Etoudi.

[Begin recording] [Ndongo in Spanish fading into French translation] The principal goal of my visit to Cameroon this time has been to bring a message from President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea to President Paul Biya of the Republic of Cameroon.

[Etoudi] Mr Minister, can you tell us of the state of cooperation in the field of telecommunications and transport between Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea?

[Ndongo] I am very pleased to say that the agreements which exist in the field of telecommunications between Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea are duly respected.[end recording]

CONGO

President Sassou-Nguesso Receives Vieira Message

AB152355 Dakar PANA in French 1715 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Apr (ACI/PANA) — A message from Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira relating to the strengthening of bilateral cooperation, was delivered to head of state Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso on Monday.

Mr Vieira's emissary, Alexandre Nunes Correira, who is Guinea-Bissau's minister of health, told the press that there were prospects for intensifying this cooperation, without however specifying the areas, adding simply that there is the political will.

Mr Nunes added that he found in the Congolese president the "complete and fraternal openness" that should help make the relations between the two countries more dynamic.

GABON

Africa No 1 Radio Views Libya's Image After Raid

AB161048 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Whatever the explanation given by both sides, Libya will come out both stronger and weaker from the present crisis. It will be stronger because Libya today occupies the spotlight of international current affairs and will mark the world history of tomorrow. Libya has been weakened because through its attitude which has been criticized throughout the world, Libya is from now on bound to give itself a new image and prove to the rest of the world that American accusations were unfounded.

ZAIRE

Belgian Secretary of State Kempinaire Departs

AB161117 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0745 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Apr (AZAP) — Mr Andre Kempinaire, the Belgian secretary of state for development assistance who spent 10 days in Zaire where he came to see for himself the reality of Belgian agricultural projects in rural areas, left Kinshasa on Tuesday for Brussels.

He indicated that he was quite pleased with his visit because he was moved by the dedication and enthusiasm of the young Zairians in the interior of the country who participate in field work with so much commitment and abnegation. There is good understanding between the Belgian technical assistants and the Zairian Government, he said adding: My visit enabled me to further strengthen the bonds of friendship which exist between the two countries. Mr Kempinaire promised to return to Zaire as soon as possible in order to visit other regions. He was seen off at the airport by Citizen Bokingi, the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold Telephone Conversation

AB170711 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The escalation continues in the war situation created in Libya by the U.S. authorities and military forces. In the face of this situation, our country has adopted a firm position by supporting the brotherly Libyan people.

Last night, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held a telephone conversation with Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and president of Burkina Faso. During their conversation, Col Al-Qadhdhafi denied reports that there was a general mutiny in Libya in which some people died. He, however, confirmed the death of a girl, a member of his family. He warmly greeted the Burkinabe people for their support for the brotherly people of the Jamahiriyah. This confirms the level-headedness of the Burkinabe revolutionaries. He said that he was very attentive to the peace suggestions and proposals which the leadership of the Burkinabe revolution has been making to him.

It will be recalled that immediately after the announcement of the news [of the fighting], President Sankara sent two messages — one to the leader of the Libyan revolution in which he asserted Burkina Faso's solidarity with Libya and the other to President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman, in which Captain Sankara associated himself in advance with his auspicious initiatives aimed at bringing the situation under control. Burkina Faso was also one of the numerous countries which sent a request to the UN secretary general asking him to summon an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to stop as soon as possible the escalation of the war.

SIDWAYA on U.S. 'Aggression'

BI160814 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Might Is Not Always Right. This is the title of the editorial of today's *SIDWAYA* which gives wide coverage to the imperialist aggression perpetrated yesterday against the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Benghazi. You Do Not Quench a Fire by Pouring Oil on It; An Unacceptable Show of Force — these are some of the other titles which accompany the many articles which the national daily dedicates to the event.

Ouedraogo Returns From The Hague, Niamey; Comments

AB112155 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Nongma Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, has just returned from two missions which took him to The Hague in the Netherlands and to the Niger capital. Comrade Ouedraogo gives us the accounts of these two missions and answers some questions put to him by the press:

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] At The Hague, I presented a counterstatement concerning the border dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali. As you recall, 6 months ago, I returned from The Hague where I presented the written statement of the case and I told you at that time that we had 6 months to prepare the counterstatement. It is in this light that on 2 April, in agreement with the Malian side, we submitted our counterstatements. There was nothing special about this. The ceremony was exactly like that which was held at the time we presented the statement. That is to say that each side submitted its document. The Malians presented their counterstatement and we also presented ours. After that we exchanged counterstatements. That is to say that we were given a copy of the Malian document and a copy of the Burkinabe document was given to the Malian side. The only thing special that can be mentioned is probably the fixing of the date for the hearing of the oral statements which has been scheduled for 16 June. From 16 June onwards, we will have to give oral statements before the court.

In Niamey, I met with the Niger minister of interior concerning all the problems — the minor everyday problems — about which the district and provincial administrative officials of the two countries have been meeting at the border between Niger and Burkina Faso. There were these minor problems to solve. But we went beyond these minor problems and in agreement with the other side, we decided to lay boundary posts along our common border. There is no problem concerning this since there is a clause, a colonial decree issued in 1927, which defined the border from the 3-nation border point in the north — the Mali-Niger-Burkina Faso 3-nation border point — to the 3-nation point in the south — the Benin-Niger-Burkina Faso border point. We have therefore decided to fix posts permanently along this border. To this effect, a commission will meet soon — it will be in May — to finally prepare the process for the laying of the boundary posts.

[Unidentified reporter] At The Hague, outside the presentation of the counterstatements, did you have the opportunity to meet with Malian officials?

[Ouedraogo] Yes, whenever we had the opportunity, we saw each other, we met one another to discuss these minor problems, because outside the border problems, there are some other little problems at the border — little incidents which have nothing to do with the demarcation line and which have nothing to do with the dispute: little problems which we could solve privately — the Malian interior minister and myself. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] Concerning the deliberations of the Burkina Faso-Niger commission, when will these actually begin?

[Ouedraogo] Well, the commission, which will meet in Ouagadougou in May, will tell us the means necessary for the operation — human, material, and financial means necessary for the process. Apart from that, a draft treaty will be signed by the two heads of state. There is also a draft agreement for the implementation of this treaty to be signed. As soon as all these agreements are signed, we will go on to the field. I think that by 1987, it shall have been completed with the willingness of the two heads of state. [end recording]

GHANA

CDR Calls for 'Relentless War' Against U.S.

AB160809 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] In Kumasi, the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] of the National Secretariat of Higher Institutions in Ghana has called on all progressive governments and peace-loving countries in the world to rife against the United States. This should not be by way of mere condemnations but a more practical means of waging a fearless and relentless war against it. In a statement, the Secretariat condemned the barbaric action and called on all peace-loving countries not to sit down unconcerned while the world's No 1 murderer continues to kill innocent Africans. It said by attacking Libya, America is trying to divert the world's attention from South Africa to the north of Africa just to delay the early liberation of South Africa.

The statement pointed out that America means to change all young nations which have opted for socialist-oriented policies through open aggression. This is not with the aim of only destabilizing, but worse of all, setting up a government of her liking and against the wishes of the nationals with terrorism in its naked form. This, America was able to fulfill in Grenada when she invaded that country and killed Maurice Bishop, a progressive leader to institute a government of her liking.

Emergency OAU Meeting Urged

AB171143 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* critically examines last Tuesday's bombing of two Libyan cities by U.S. war planes. It says, the United States' unsubstantiated suspicion that Libya was behind the recent terrorist attack in a West German discotheque and in an American airliner has already been dismissed and condemned. Equally known is the open secret that since Ronald Reagan assumed office, the United States had planned all possible maneuvers to silence Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's Libya because of that country's stand against imperialism all over the world.

The *GRAPHIC* says, this U.S. plan has been aided and helped along by the U.S. media in a carefully orchestrated disinformation strategy to malign Brother al-Qadhdhafi as an arch terrorist. The paper refers to the exposure of this U.S. strategy by an American television journalist in a pamphlet, The Big Lie. It says: Aided by the media, all that the U.S. Government does is to find an excuse to attack a nation which, it seems, is opening the eyes of its neighbors and friends to the inequalities and atrocities of the American system. With the leader, it was that American backyard was bustling with communist fervor and activity. [sentence as heard] With Libya, which has refused to become the footstool of imperialists, it is the citadel of global terrorist acts. The *GRAPHIC* points out that all these are big lies by the U.S. Government. The paper is of the view that the stage is now set for Africa and the rest of the Third World to determine collectively what can be done in these circumstances. It calls on all African states to take a positive stand against U.S. atrocities as they did in 1965 against Britain over Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence in the then southern Rhodesia.

The *GRAPHIC* further calls on the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement to convene emergency meetings to take decisive actions against the U.S. warmongers and their allies. Also, the Arab world must bury their differences and show solidarity against the barbaric and insane attitude of the Western world. Concluding, the paper says all Americans everywhere must be ashamed of their leaders and their country.

PNDC Member Receives Chadian GUNT Delegation

AB112017 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Captain Kodjo Tsikata [Provisional National Defense Council member responsible for foreign affairs and national security] received a special message from the Chad's Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] headed by Mr Goukouni Oueddei. It was delivered by a 4-member delegation. The contents were not revealed but sources say they touch on the situation in Chad, especially the failure of the last Brazzaville conference which attempted to bring peace to Chad.

Briefing newsmen later on the situation in Chad, the leader of the delegation, Dr Facho Balaam, who is foreign affairs minister of the transitional government, said a lasting solution could be found to the Chadian crisis if the French Government, backed by the Reagan administration, stay off the conflict and allow the two factions and the OAU to deal with the situation. Dr Balaam said the Brazzaville meeting, which was convened purposely to find lasting solution to the Chadian problem, turned out to be a failure because the organizers wanted Mr Oueddei's government to recognize the Ndjamena faction, headed by Mr Hissein Habre, which is ruling the southern part of the country. He attributed the failure of the meeting to the imperialist maneuvers of the current OAU chairman with full backing from France and the United States.

Dr Balaam said his government and its army are not fighting against the Ndjamena group but rather the external aggressors who have economic interests in Chad. He stated that his government is searching for durable peace in Chad because the people have undergone suffering for over 20 years. He reaffirmed his government's position to hold peaceful talks with the Hissein Habre faction.

PNDC Member Receives Visiting DPRK Delegation

AB112011 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The 3-man DPRK delegation, now visiting the country, today held discussions with the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member responsible for foreign affairs and national security, Captain Kodjo Tsikata, at his office in Accra. Details of the discussions were not disclosed but they are believed to have centered on socioeconomic and political matters affecting the two countries.

Speaking to newsmen later, the leader of the DPRK delegation, Mr Kim Yong-sop, who is his country's vice foreign affairs minister, said his delegation is happy to be visiting Ghana at a time when friendship and bilateral relations between Ghana and the DPRK are growing steadily. He said he realized from discussions with government officials that the PNDC government is determined to build a country with a self-sustaining economy. Kim said Ghana and his country are determined to improve cooperation in politics, economy and culture. He promised to work vigorously in this direction when he returns home.

GUINEA

Secretary of State for Youth, Sports Appointed

AB161108 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, considering the statement announcing the actual taking of power by the military on 3 April, 1984, announces:

Considering the proclamation of the Second Republic; considering Decree No 009 PRG [People's Republic of Guinea] of 18 April 1984, extending the validity of laws and regulations in force (?prior) to 3 April, 1984, decrees:

Article 1. Amadou Binani Diallo, formerly secretary general in charge of social affairs and decentralization [word indistinct] is appointed secretary of state for youth and sports.

Article 2. The present decree, which takes effect from the day it was signed, will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the Republic.

LIBERIA

Coalition Chairman Refuses To Appear Before Panel

AB152337 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the coalition, Gabriel Kpoleh, says he will not appear before the special inquiry which was set up recently by President Doe to probe Mr Kpoleh's claims that there was a coup in the making to eliminate leaders of the opposition parties. Mr Kpoleh, in an interview with the *SUNTIMES* newspaper, declared that he would be (?afraid) to show up at a game in which the referee is also a player.

Meanwhile, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Samuel D. Hill, has told reporters that upon the failure on the part of Mr Kpoleh to prove his allegations, the government will take measures against him. No details were given.

MALI

Youth Association Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB151556 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The national executive bureau of the Malian National Youth Institute, on learning about the aggression perpetrated against the brotherly and friendly people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, decided to send a motion of support to the general congress of the Libyan students as well as a motion of protest to the Pan-African Youth Movement following the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by the American Air Force.

President Traore Receives SFRY Delegation

AB111732 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore, this morning received in audience successively Bilsel Alisbah, World Bank director of programs for West Africa; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council in charge of cooperation with developing countries; and His Excellency John Peter Bell, Canadian ambassador to Mali with residence in Abidjan.

The secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] [Gen Moussa Traore] received a high-powered Yugoslav delegation led by Dr Rikard Stajner. The strengthening of the friendship and cooperation relations existing between the Republic of Mali and the SFRY was at the center of their discussions. The Yugoslav official delivered to the head of state a message from the Yugoslav Presidency. At the end of the audience, the Yugoslav minister [as heard] spoke to the press on relations between the two countries.

[Begin Stajner recording in Serbo-Crotian fading into French translation] I had the honor to be received by the president of the Republic, and as usual this was an occasion for me to feel deeply the [word indistinct] and the attention that he accords to the development of the traditional relations, the economic and political relations between Mali and Yugoslavia, within the framework of relations between nonaligned countries. I had the honor to deliver to Mr President a message from our head of state. We informed the president of the discussions that we had recently with Alioune Blondin Beye [minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation] in Belgrade. We also examined thoroughly the possibility of developing our cooperation in the areas of the economy, technology, and others.

We made important decisions [words indistinct] are being executed. Yugoslav enterprises have expressed their interest to participate in the implementation and financing of major projects, [words indistinct]. The (?government) is also ready to participate in these projects. The Yugoslav fund for solidarity with developing countries of the Nonaligned Movement (?will also participate). [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Present at the audience were the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye; the permanent undersecretary, Dr Ngolo Traore; the adviser for diplomatic affairs, Tidiane (Guisse); Yugoslav ambassador to Mali; and the Malian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Leaves for Senegal

AB151730 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Moussa Traore and Mrs Traore today began a 4-day official visit to Senegal. The delegation accompanying him comprises Djibril Diallo, the political secretary of the Executive Central Bureau and minister of state in charge of industrial development and tourism; Alioune Blondin Beye, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Dianka Kaba Diakite, the minister of finance and commerce; and Dr Ngolo Traore, director general at the presidency.

NIGERIA

U.S. Embassy 'Suspends Activities' Temporarily

AB171528 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Lagos has suspended normal activities. An official of the embassy told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Lagos today that an order for the closure of the mission was received from Washington last night. He explained that the action was for security reasons, and that the embassy might be reopened for business on Monday next week.

There have been anti-American demonstrations around the world following the U.S. attack on Libya on Tuesday. In Lagos and elsewhere in Nigeria, students have in the last 2 days conducted peaceful marches to protest the attack on Libya. The Nigerian police, in anticipation of such demonstrations, stepped up security around the American Embassy.

National Press Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB160911 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Three papers, the *PUNCH*, the *NIGERIAN VOICE*, and the *NIGERIAN TIDE*, condemn yesterday's bombing of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi by the United States. The papers describe the U.S. action as crude, callous, reckless, and barbaric, as well as a clear act of aggression which defies all known principles of international law, and runs counter to accepted standard of civilized behavior.

According to the *PUNCH*, the U.S. military attacks on the territory of Libya constitute wanton violation of Article I, Paragraph 3 of the UN Charter, which enjoins all members to settle their international disputes by peaceful means, in such a manner that international peace, security and, justice are not endangered. The paper wants all peace-loving people of the world to see beyond what it calls the current show of naked and raw power by President Ronald Reagan, and check further American aggression and imperialism. It calls on the Federal Government to take a decisive position on the U.S.-Libya conflict in order to justify the responsibility imposed on Nigeria by the special circumstances.

The *VOICE* enjoins all progressive nations to rally round the people of Libya, to repulse the U.S. aggression. This must then be followed by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Mediterranean. The *VOICE* adds that Britain must also be condemned for allowing its soil to be used for launching an attack on a sovereign state.

The *TIDE* on its part says whatever the alleged crimes of Libya are, they have not been proved conclusively to warrant the United States to embark uppon such a rash venture in Libya.

Akinyemi Says ECOWAS Summit To Be Held in June

AB131602 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Kuru, Nigeria, April 13 (AFP) — The summit meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) will be held in Lagos in mid-June and not early May as previous scheduled, Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi said here.

"We are looking at four or five days in the middle of June," he said in a wide-ranging interview Saturday at the close of a national conference on foreign policy held in Kuru, central Nigeria.

He said it was unlikely that Nigeria's positions at the ECOWAS summit and at an upcoming meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) would be changed by the view expressed at the conference.

"The resolutions were not condemnatory of what we are doing," he said.

Mr Akinyemi said Nigeria still intended to go ahead with a planned liberalization of emigration rules within the 16 ECOWAS members despite its current economic crisis.

"We have no problem with implementing the protocol," he said.

Asked about his recent trip to Congo to discuss the Chadian situation, Mr Akinyemi restated that Nigerian position that "the process of reconciliation must be encouraged."

"We are going to keep trying," he said adding, "a divided Chad is not acceptable by African states. There must be a central government and there is no military solution."

Asked why Nigeria was not being more supportive of South African guerilla groups, he recalled that African National Congress President Oliver Tambo had recently said upon leaving Lagos, "I'm going away satisfied."

"For national security reasons, we don't announce our contributions to liberation movements. But our contributions will continue to be substantial," Mr Akinyemi said.

He denied charges by many conference participants that he has too pro-Western.

"I am a nationalist," he said. "If only they knew the kinds of problems the Western ambassadors have with me, protocol prevents me from spelling them out. But I can assure you that there are some Western ambassadors who cannot stand my sight."

Minister Clarifies Restrictions on Ex-Officials

AB121555 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The Minister of Information and Culture Colonel Anthony Ukpu has clarified the statement as regards restrictions imposed on certain categories of former public office holders issued yesterday by the police headquarters in Lagos. In a statement in Lagos today, Col Ukpu pointed out that those affected were all former public office holders who have their cases pending before the tribunals, and not all politicians and public offices holders between October 1979 and December, 1983. He, however, said that those who were released by the present administration were also affected by the restriction [word indistinct].

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Meeting

AB142047 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Mr Ibrahima Fall, the minister of foreign affairs, has left Dakar for New Delhi. He is to participate in the meeting of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to take place beginning this Monday [14 April] through 19 April in the Indian capital.

France's Aurillac Ends Visit, Comments on Africa

AB141320 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The French minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, has concluded his visit to Senegal. He will leave Dakar this evening for Paris. Earlier, he had delivered a message from Jacques Chirac to President Abdou Diouf and then gave a press a conference at the residence of the French ambassador. Our reporter Tidiane Barry was present at the press conference.

[Barry] At the press conference, journalists (?asked) the new French cooperation minister questions on burning issues such as immigration, Chad, and apartheid. Concerning the cooperation between France and Africa, Mr Aurillac stated that Senegal would continue to receive greater attention from his country despite the recent political change that occurred in France. French enterprises will continue to work together with Senegalese enterprises with a view to reviving the world economy.

At the international level, France has no objections concerning the OAU's working program for the special UN session scheduled for next May. Mr Aurillac defended the thesis of cooperation on equal footing according to which wealthy countries will train developing countries' cadres, and particularly, should not act for their partners by imposing development programs on them.

To those who are concerned about the imminent reintroduction of the visa requirement to enter France for nationals from countries which are not members of the EEC, Mr Aurillac gave the following response:

[Begin Aurillac recording] First of all, I would say that this decision has not been made but it is an issue which will be examined. It was raised during the negotiations held 6 months ago within the European Community which decided to harmonize its system of control at the borders in order to abolish control within the Community itself. Thus, there will be only one immigration regulation for all foreigners wishing to enter the territory of the Community, and a harmonization of (?all conditions for entering the EEC). Of course, this results in a number of consequences with regard to the (?entry control system), particularly the reintroduction of the visa requirement for nationals of many countries for which it was abolished. In fact, the problem of French-speaking countries with which we have preferred relations has not been tackled yet. (?A solution is yet to be found to it) and this will only be found when a agreement is reached with the governments of those countries, and after thoroughly examining the problems involved. Anyway, this problem does not bring into question the right of nationals of those countries to establish themselves in France or that of the French to do so in those countries. [end recording]

The situation in Africa, particularly in regions where conflicts exist on the continent, were also discussed by the French cooperation minister. Concerning Namibia and Chad, France will continue to defend its stands.

[Begin Aurillac recording] France's stand is still the same, which means that, on the one hand, we support peoples' right to self-determination, and on the other, we consider that apartheid, in its very essence, is something intolerable and that it must definitely be changed. In this regard, the principles of France's policy have been clearly asserted. As for the conditions for implementing this policy, they can change with the times according to the circumstances and particularly new developments in the situation itself, but the main objective is to try to achieve in South Africa a society in which different (?racial), tribal, religious, and other groups can live in harmony and without segregation.

Of course, our cooperation with Chad will continue. We are of the view that Chad's existence is seriously threatened. You are aware that France has made decisions to safeguard Chad's independence and it is in this regard that "Operation Epervier" was planned at the request of the Chadian Government itself and with the support of most (?African countries). Still concerning the cooperation with Chad, "Operation Epervier", which was planned for its survival, is a necessity and we will do our best to support Chad's economy despite the various difficulties confronting that unfortunate country. We will do our best for its economy so that it can reach a development level which will help it enter international economic life. [end recording]

Cape Verdian Leader Visits Tunisia, Stops in Dakar

AB142030 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Cape Verdian head of state, Aristides Pereira, made a technical stopover in Dakar yesterday evening on his way back to Praia. President Aristides Pereira was on an official visit to Tunisia during which he held talks with President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi. The talks he held with the Tunisian officials resulted in the signing of a draft agreement between Tunisia and Cape Verde in various fields of cooperation. In a statement to the Senegalese press, the Cape Verdian leader expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the visit.

TOGO

President Eyadema Departs for Yugoslavia 15 Apr

AB152345 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, left Lome early this morning for a friendly working visit to the SFRY.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives for Visit

AB131358 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] A DPRK delegation arrived in Lome yesterday on a friendly visit to Togo. The visit is aimed at strengthening the bonds of cooperation existing between Togo and the DPRK. Headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop, the 3-member delegation will take thisopportunity to hold discussions with the national political and administrative authorities. Our DPRK guests will also visit socioeconomic development projects in the country.

They were welcomed at the Aflao border yesterday morning by Messanvi Koukou Kekeh, the permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Kim Hyong-sam, the DPRK ambassador in Lome.

ANGOLA

Foreign Ministry 'Strongly Condemns' U.S. Raid

MB161350 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Summary from Poor Reception] "The Angolan Ministry of External Relations today issued a statement on the recent U.S. aggression against Libya." The statement noted that "the situation in the Gulf of Sidra was created by U.S. (?aggression) against Libya, an independent African country [words indistinct]." The statement pointed out that the aggression was "in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law" and added that "the Angolan Government strongly condemns the U.S. aggression against Libya." The External Relations Ministry warned of "a deterioration of the situation in the region and in international relations," as a consequence of the raid. In conclusion, the statement from the Angolan Ministry of External Relations stated that "in the face of this flagrant [words indistinct] and terrorism against [words indistinct] and terrorism against [words indistinct], the Angolan Government expresses its solidarity with (?Libyan people) in the defense of their (?country)."

Government Condemnation

MB161721 Luanda ANGOP in English 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Luanda, April 16, (ANGOP) — The Angolan Government has vehemently condemned the bombing raids carried out by the U.S. Aircraft against Libya targets and blamed the Reagan administration for the military escalation in the Mediterranean with all consequences for the deterioration of the situation in the region and international relations.

In a statement issued here today, by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations, the Angolan Government considers that the U.S. forces and Air Force in their eager to test their warlike capability, could be waged a struggle against terrorism and destabilisation acts carried out by the anacaronic system of apartheid and Zionism, political systems responsibles of state terrorism inside and outside their borders [sentence as received].

The statement also considers as unjustifiable the U.S. aggression against Libya, pointing out that this constitutes a threat to African countries and a challenge to the international community, involved in the restoration of a climate of peace and understanding among nations of different system.

In front of this imperialist intervention against the sovereignty of a state member of the international community the Angolan Government expressed its solidarity with the Libyan people, in the defence of their revolution.

UNITA Claims 81 Soldiers Killed 5-8 April

PA141846 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Apr (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, the armed opposition struggling against the Luanda regime) today claimed in Lisbon to have killed 81 Angolan soldiers and three Cubans, during an action carried out from 5-8 April, in four regions in Angola.

In a communique sent anonymously to the AFP office in Lisbon, the movement headed by Jonas Savimbi also reported that it captured 14 government soldiers and seized 14 weapons during those actions in the provinces of Zaire (north) Malange and Kuanza Norte (east of Luanda), and Benguela (south of Luanda). UNITA admitted that 8 of its men were killed and 19 wounded during that period.

Communique Issued

MB160655 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 16 Apr (KUP) — A communique signed by UNITA's chief of staff, Brigadier Alberto Vinama Chendovava, reveals that during military operations carried out by UNITA forces from 5 to 8 April in the Uige, Malanje, and Cuanza norte provinces, 7 FAPLA soldiers and 3 Cubans were killed and 14 FAPLA soldiers captured. Three assorted weapons were seized and 14 vehicles destroyed. UNITA suffered 19 wounded and lost 3 weapons.

BOTSWANA

Minister Defends New Security Legislation

MB161045 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0511 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, has assured parliament that the proposed security legislation will not be allowed to conflict with the democratic principles enshrined in the Botswana Constitution.

Presenting the national security bill for a second reading yesterday, Mr Kedikilwe, however, admitted that the legislation will introduce a number of features which have been unknown in Botswana's judicial system.

He noted that some concern has already been expressed from some quarters about some of the measures (?but said) the government will endeavor to (?meet) such concern. He also appealled to the nation to appreciate the problems which the legislation is intesnded to deal with, which, he said, called for extraordinary measures.

Mr Kedikilwe pointed out that richer and older democracies than Botswana had developed sophisticated methods of dealing with similar problems but in the case of Botswana it will take a long time before reaching that level of sophistication, but, in the meantime, the problems for which the legislation is intended are already there and need to be tackled urgently.

Mr Kedikilwe also said that because of the tranquil nature of Botswana society, there has been no need for the kind (?of the) proposed legislation in the past but recent events including fatal bombings and the raid by South African forces last year have shattered the tranquility, hence the introduction of the (?new legislation).

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Condemns U.S. Raid in Message

MB171057 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Here is an item just received in our newsdesk: Mozambique has joined the rest of the international community to condemn the U.S. attack on Libya through the message which President Samora Machel has sent to his Libyan counterpart Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi which we now read:

It was with great consternation that the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique learned of the U.S. air bombing against the sovereign territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The act of aggression by the United States against Libya, a member-state of the OAU and the United Nations, constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles contained in the UN Charter and norms of international law.

The People's Republic of Mozambique condemns this act against Libya. The People's Republic of Mozambique, faithful to the principles that it considers that the solution of this conflict must be found in a peaceful manner within the framework of the norms established by international law. [sentence as heard] The Mozambican people and government express their solidarity with the Libyan people and present their condolences to the victims of aggression against the Libyan people, particularly to the bereaved families.

Political Bureau Hails Machel Visit to USSR

MB152028 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Frelimo Poliitcal Bureau has hailed the fruitful content of the meeting held between Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. The salutation was made today at a meeting held in Maputo to assess the presidential visit to the USSR. The Political Bureau assessed the report on the visit and talks and approved their results, which strengthen the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. The Political Bureau considers as important the visit and the frank and open talks on the development of cooperation in the various fields, a new contribution to the strengthening of national independence.

Rebels Claim 237 Zimbabwean Soldiers Killed

HK170504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0439 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Lisbon, April 17 (AFP) — Mozambique's South African-backed anti-government rebels claimed Wednesday they had killed 237 Zimbabwean soldiers and shot down two helicopters and a MIG-21 plane in two days of fighting last weekend.

In a communique here, they said they had repulsed an offensive by 7,000 Zimbabwean troops, including 3,000 parachutists, backed by transport planes, nine helicopters and seven MIG-21s in the Gorongoza Plain, in central Mozambique, but that fighting was still going on.

Brigade Commander Denies 'Bandits' Hold Cuamba

MB151440 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The commander of the 7th Motorized Infantry Brigade dismissed as false reports saying that the armed bandits have taken by storm the city of Cuamba in Niassa Province. Colonel Rafael Romonja was reacting to reports by Western radio stations according to which the armed bandits had taken Cuamba. The Mozambican army officer was speaking at a public meeting in Ward Two of the city of Cuamba, the headquarters of the 7th Motorized Infantry Brigade. Col Rafael Romonja said that like any other part of the country, Cuamba will be the graveyard of the armed bandits and mercenaries. He reaffirmed the combat readiness of soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of our army in the defense of territorial integrity and revolutionary gains. He hailed the support given by the people to the army.

'Bandits' Killed in Clash After Camp Destroyed

MB161205 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The FPLM forces recently killed two armed bandits and captured one weapon in the area of (Safrique), Marromeu district, in Sofala Province. Our Beira correspondent, quoting a source in the Sofala provincial military command, said that this occurred during a clash with the criminals resulting in the destruction of a bandit camp.

Government Admits War Fuels 'Severe Food Shortages'

HK160630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0144 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Maputo, April 16 (AFP) — More than a million people in the central Mozambican province of Zambezia are facing severe food shortages because of the war against South African-backed anti-government rebels, according to the country's Natural Disasters Office.

"Though rains have been plentiful," it says in a report, "people are always moving from one place to another to seek relative stability and so have not been able to plant crops."

Fertile Zambezia, with about three million people, is the most populous of Mozambique's 10 provinces. Under normal circumstances, it has no difficulty feeding itself.

The province is bordered to the south by the Zambezi River and to the west by Malawi. Mozambican officials attribute the sharp rise in rebel activity in Zambezia over the past year to heavy rebel infiltration from Malawi, with or without the consent of the Malawian Government.

The coastal district of Chinde is one of the worst hit areas, with some 33,000 refugees from towns and villages further up the Zambezi valley which were captured by the rebels last year. The most important of these is the sugar centre of Luabo, seized by the rebels at the end of June.

The Disasters Office is trying to divert resources to build up the logistical capacity of its provincial branch in Zambezia. It warns that "quotas for other provinces will have to be cut to attend to the needs of a million more affected people."

South of the Zambezi River the picture is more encouraging. The report notes military successes by the Mozambican Army in the coastal province of Inhambane, and in Manica Province, bordering Zimbabwe.

In the northern section of Manica, it says, "Military operations have set free many people who had been living in the capitivity of the armed bandits since 1982." Armed bandits is the Mozambican authorities' term for the rebels.

In Inhambane, "military operations have brought relative stability in most areas but have increased the number of uprooted people."

Parts of the neighbouring province of Gaza, the report points out, are still suffering from drought and warehouses there are almost empty. A fleet of trucks from the disasters office is ferrying supplies from Maputo to Gaza.

NAMIBIA

'Voice of Namibia' Tells Reagan Hands off Libya

EA161731 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The peace-loving international public has once again learned with outrage and disgust of the latest American aggression against sovereign and non-aligned Libya. The attack on the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and the town of Banghazi clearly unmasked Reagan for what he really is, a mad cowboy who despite the heavy responsibility as leader of the permanent member of the UN Security Council can apparently not distinguish between the real world and the world of Hollywood.

The American aggression against Libya is an example of the dangerous adventurism of American imperialism and the Reagan administration's insatiable appetite for acts of international terrorism. Washington's reckless actions are a shameful disgrace to a permanent member of the Security Council and a threat to international peace and security. Collective international measures must be taken to rebuff Reagan's madness, in full support of a small but courageous African country being aggressed by a world power. Hands off Libya.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Links Libya to Expanding Unrest

MB171234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The recent arrest of Pan African Congress (PAC) terrorists in South Africa, who had been trained in Libya, again focused attention on the role played by Libya and international terrorism pointed at the RSA, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

Speaking during the debate on his vote, the president said South African missions and other South African bodies represented abroad, and foreign companies with interests in South Africa had, during the past year, increasingly become targets for terrorist acts by foreign terrorist groups that could be linked with Libya.

Mr Both said recent news events had been dominated by the increasing tensions between the USA and Libya in connection with the latter's involvement in recent terror incidents in which innocent civilians had been killed.

"Libya is being accused of being the master brain behind an international network of terror which acts mainly against Western interests.

"The Al-Qadhdhafi government, in the futhering of terrorism, has left a trail of blood during the past decade.

"Threats and acts of terrorism form the basis of Libya's foreign policy and it is no wonder that Al-Qadhdhafi has been called the mad dog of the Middle East by President Reagan."

Al-Qadhdhafis close cooperation with the PLO was clear from his accommodation of the particularly extreme PLO faction led by Abu Nidal and which was being held responsible for the recent shooting incidents in Italy and Austria.

Libyan passports had been supplied, among others, to terrorists of this faction.

Al-Qadhdhafi had expressed himself in favour of revolutionary violence in South Africa and SWA/Namibia on several occasions and in December last year he had declared that the "liberation struggle" in southern Africa would be increased and that the only negotiations with the "racists of Pretoria" would take place on the field of battle.

These claims by Al-Qadhdhafi, for those who might wonder about them, had not been created out of thin air because he had already acted as host to South African terrorists for several years.

"The PAC and other expatriate black power elements received military training in Libya as far back as the early 70s.

"After the Soweto riots of 1976 an increasing number of South African expatriates, who joined the PAC and other terrorist groups, have been accommodated and trained by Libya."

The ANC and the PAC together with the IRA and PLO had participated in a conference in Tripoli during march this year organised by the so-called World Centre for Struggle Against Imperialists, Zionism and Racism.

On account of this conference the Internatonal News Magazine Time had recently reported that Al-Qadhdhafi had established about 20 terrorist training camps in Libya where 7000 terrorists of various nationalities were receiving training in the basic principles of guerilla warfare.

"On this occasion two ANC leaders, Thabo Mbeki and Johnny Makatini, paid a visit to the terrorist training base Sabaha, in the northwestern Charyan area of Libya where ANC members are trained.

"During this week another clandestine conference is to be held in Tripoli by the ANC, SWAPO, PAC and the PLO with a view to make 1986 the decisive year in the defeat of Pretoria."

It had recently been reported in the media that a group of Libyans had arrived in Thens with South African passports and had attempted to board the flight to Harare.

The true facts were: "the people concerned are 12 RSA citizens — nine from the western Cape, one from Guguletu, one from East London and one from Johannesburg.

"Nine passports were lawfully issued in Cape Town and three persons were in possession of Tanzanian, Zimbabwe and Botswana trave documents.

"This fact confirms the important role the security services have to fulfill in the RSA in monitoring the movements of those with revolutionary aims who leave the country under false pretences..

"As you are aware we have a large Muslim community who, like all other religious denominations, enjoy complete freedom of religion. Furthermore, you also know, South African Muslims are respected citizens of this country.

"However, a small group has emerged within this community who, under the influence of Libya and Iran and with funding from those quarters, have committed themselves, with the ANC and PAC, to terror and violence.

"The Athens group consists largely of this faction, while the rest of that group have ANC or PAC connections.

"These people left the RSA a while ago and travelled to Libya after undergoing basic training in certain neighbouring states. They received specialist training in Libya and were organised in so-called hit squads together with other RSA expatriates from the RSA.

"The Athens group is only one of the hit-squads and had orders to return to Harare where they were to receive further instruction and equipment."

Mr Botha said he had in his possession documentary evidence which confirmed these particulars and which he was prepared to arrange for opposition leaders to have accesss to should they so wish.

Expects Al-Qadhdhafi-PLO Terrorism

MB171245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 17, SAPA — Government intelligence showed that local terrorist groups would apply "the Al-Qadhdhafi/PLO style of terrorism" inside South Africa and abroad and could operate in conjunction with international terrorist groups, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

"I have already issued instructions in this regard and our security and intelligence services are taking the necessary countermeasures," Mr Botha said during debate on his budget vote.

He said cooperation between the African National Congress and international terrorist organisations was characterised by "their mutual display of solidarity, coordination of propaganda against the West and joint action in internal and other forums."

South African intelligence showed the local terrorist groups "will apply the Al-Qadhdhafi/PLO style of terrorism inside the RSA as well as abroad and will sometimes operate in conjunction with or under the auspices of international terrorist groups."

Mr Botha said ANC and PAC delegates often conferred with PLO leaders in neighbouring and other states.

The ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had visited Lebanon as far back as October 1980 at the invitation of the PLO. During this visit, liaison and closer cooperation between the two organisations was discussed, Mr Botha said.

"It is also known that close cooperation exists between the ANC and PLO representatives in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia."

The PAC contacted the PLO mission in Zimbabwe "virtually every week" and the PLO acted as a transmission station in the PAC communication network, a service the Palestinians also offered in other countries.

Mr Botha said the PLO representative in Zimbabwe, Ali Halimeh, justified cooperation with South Africa groups by saying the collapse of South Africa would lead to the destruction of Israel.

"It is therefore clear that wider international aims are being pursued in conjunction with South African and other terrorist organisations and that Libya, the PLO and the USSR play a leading role in this regard."

The "terrorist alliance" under the auspices of "the SACP [South African Communist Party] manipulated ANC" acted as an anti-Western "change agent" in southern Africa.

At its June 1985 conference, the ANC had said socialist states were the "natural allies" of the ANC in its fight against "imperialism."

"The SACP and the ANC have in other words over the years succeeded in reconciling the terrorist campaign in South Africa with the so-called worldwide fight against imperialism and the aims of a communist world order."

Mr Botha said that, with the aid of the SACP, the ANC today received specialised political, military and intelligence training in countries such as the Soviet Union and East Germany.

The ANC also depended mainly on communist states for arms, ammunition, explosives and other military equipment as well as for logistical and communications support.

"The ANC secretary-general and member of the SACP, Alfred Nzo, visits Moscow regularly and addressed the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a few weeks ago."

Mr Nzo had received the "Order of the Friendship of the Peoples" in Moscow in 1985. He was also one of the vice presidents of the "influential communist front organization, the World Peace Council, which is continuously turning out anti-Western propaganda under the pretext of peace campaigns."

"The communist grip on the ANC, however, extends beyond the political and ideological influence of the SACP," Mr Botha said.

The majority of the members of the ANC executive committee were registered members and senior leaders of the SACP, which controlled the ANC's executive departments and clandestine operational and intelligence structures responsible for planning and coordinating "the revolutionary campaign against the RSA."

Mr Botha said the SACP tried to maintain the ANC as the vanguard of the "revolutionary struggle" to conceal the SACP's true aims and to give it the advantage of being part of a liberation front, while it in the meantime secretly continues improving and developing its own party structures."

"The communists are past masters of deceit. The deceitful plans of the SACP are apparent from ANC conversations conducted with internal safari-goers to Lusaka.

"Dialogue is being encourage with the objective of enhancing the image of the ANC while undermining the power base of the government (particularly among whites).

"The SACP, however, is afraid that the ANC may be forced to foreswear the use of violence or to sever its alliance with the SACP."

Mr Botha said he was aware that "exploiters" were increasingly converging on South Africa in a variety of shapes to further their own interests.

Opinion makers in South Africa were not always able to establish the bona fides of outsiders and could inadvertently become involved in initiatives without knowing their motives or origins.

"I want to re-emphasize that South Africans must themselves seek and find the solutions to their particular problems.

"There is no doubt that we, all of us, are aware of the seriousness of the situation.

"Moreover, can there be anyone who still doubts the will and the determination on the part of the government to lay new foundations for building a peaceful and prosperous South Africa?"

USSR Supplying Arms to Region

MB171400 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The relevance of the Soviet Union to the search for peaceful solutions to southern Africa's problems would "further disminish" if Russia continued to export weapons and revolution to the region, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote, he said the soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, had told President Samora Machel of Mozambique on a visit to Moscow this month that Russia was willing to make a constructive contribution to solving the problems of South Africa.

There was much to do in southern Africa and any contribution of economic aid, upliftment and development in the region should be welcomed, Mr Botha Said.

"Should the USSR, however, continue to exploit southern Africa as an area for the export of weapons and revolution, its relevance in the search for peaceful solutions will further diminish."

Appeals for Noninterference

MB171355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] House of Assembly, Apr 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today appealed to the rest of the world not to interfere officially or covertly in South Africa's internal affairs.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote, he said he could not allow South Africa to become a laboratory and her people the guinea pigs of foreign academics who wanted to test their own theories.

"I make an appeal to the rest of the world: Considering that we ourselves are occupied with these formidable domestic affairs, to which you have no answers, do refrain from interfering, whether it be by way of official organs, or by espionage, cover-organisations, mediators or subtle brainwashing."

There could be no doubt about the determination of the South African Government to build a peaceful and prosperous South Africa.

Foreigners, however, did not have to bear the consequences of their own abortive experiemts.

Parliament To Reconvene in August, Focus on Reform

MB171257 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1256 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — Parliament will be reconvened for a second session in August to deal with the governments' reform programme, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced today.

White paper on urbanization, based on recommendations of the President's Council, would be published next week.

Eight reform-related bills would have to be passed during this session of Parliament, he said.

Speaking on his budget vote, he said Parliament would be adjourned around June 20 and be recalled on August 18.

He referred to his opening speech in January in which he had mooted "certain legislative steps that would serve as confirmation of the government's commitment to political and socio-economic reform."

These affected citizenship, the extention of powers for self-governing states, black involvement in descionmaking, freehold property rights for blacks, uniform ID documents for all, restructuring of the provincial council system and an urbanisation policy.

"In this connection I want to refer to the important report on an urbanisation strategy for South Africa recently delivered by the President's Council," President Botha said.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had made specific suggestions based on the report and the cabinet had made certain decisions pertaining thereto.

"A white paper will be tabled next week," Mr Botha said.

There were a number of bills, related to reform, in various stages of progress through Parliament and which had to be finalized.

"The bills were: the Local Government Bodies Electoral bill, the Provincial Government bill, the Self-Governing Territories bill, the Township Development bill, the Black Local Authorities Amendment bill, the Black Communities Development Amendment bill, the Abolition of Influx Control Measures and Related Measures bill, and the laws on Constitutional Development Amendment bill.

Mr Botha said the government was determined to stick to its undertakings.

"Parliament will adjourn temporarily and reconvene again this year to finalise the necessary legislation.

He and his supporters had made a conscious choice to implement political and socio-economic reform.

Not because of pressure from abroad or because of the demands made by the perpetrators of violence, arsonists and hysterical funerals under the communist flag.

"Such wild demands are signs of the tyranny which certain terrorist cliques have in mind for our country.

"They are not interested in the real needs of the people of South Africa. Like locusts they only want to consume what has been built up over two centuries," the state president said.

As elsewhere on the continent of Africa such cliques would wipe out freedom of religion, worship and movement, an independent judiciary and private initiative in South Africa.

"The media, so often aloof and cold towards us in our fight against these forces, are often their companions right up to the very brink of the precipice — when it is too late.

There were conflicting views on the method of political accommodation of the country's variety of minorities.

One view was the total negation of groups and the need for total integration in a unitary society.

"Africa has taught us this means the dictatorship of the largest black group and in South Africa that will mean a fiercer struggle and more bloodshed than in experienced at present," Mr Botha said.

One should ask foreign investors who were involved in the campaign of disinvestment and boycott against South Africa whether they were willing to remove their money from the Republic and invest it in neighbouring states with their one party systems and dictactorships.

Their answers were either evasive or in the negative.

A second approach to the problem was the absolutisation of groups which insisted on total geographic partition between each identifiable group in the country.

"This might be idealistic but it is impractical because if negates the economic realities of interdependence," Mr Botha said.

A third view stood for white domination of all other minority groups, a view "totally at odds with the principle of justice which can only be enforced with continuous violence and supression.

"There is a more reasonable way which pursues justice, he said. This was the way of cooperative coexistence.

One had to accept the right of those among and around you had the to self-determination.

South Africa and its neighbours had all come to independence peacefully and the government had no wish to force independence on any nation within its borders.

Mr Botha also referred to the autonomy of the homelands and black urban communities.

He said each of these urban areas would have to retain autonomy over matters that affected it specifically.

"And not just municipal autonomy, but greater autonomy."

"They themselves must be given the opportunity to determine to what degree they want to take that autonomy."

Mr Botha said none of the non-independent homelands wanted less autonomy. "On the contrary, they want more."

"Each one maintains his own traditions and cultural life and does not want to be dominated by others. Minority groups are entitled to protection."

Referring to multilateral cooperation between South Africa and other southern African states, Mr Botha said this was not a new concept.

A customs union had been established in 1910 between South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. This had been expended by the establishment of the Development Bank of Southern Africa in 1983 by South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [SATBVC].

Multilateral cooperation between South Africa and the independent homelands had, since 1982, made a substantial contribution toward socio-economic development in southern Africa, Mr Botha said.

THe multilateral and regional development systems in southern Africa now comprised 50 committees and working groups.

Discussions and negotiaitons between the SATBVC states took place weekly, with 310 meetings being held from 1983 to 1985.

About 30 SATBVC ministers served on the multilateral Development Council of Ministers, which provided policy guidance, and about 70 SATBVC heads of departments were involved in the system, which was coordinated by a permanent secretary staffed by officials of all five territories.

Catholic Bishops Confer With ANC, Oliver Tambo

Urge Members to 'Specific Action'

HK170236 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, April 17 (AFP) — South African Roman Catholic bishops and the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) said here Wednesday [16 April] that the Catholic Church had the responsibility to mobilise its white members not only to reject apartheid but to take "specific action" against the racist system of government.

After two days of discussions led by ANC President Oliver Tambo and Archbishop Denis Hurley, the two sides, in a joint statement, blamed the apartheid system for current violence in South Africa. The four Catholic bishops said they now understood why the ANC had resorted to violence to overthrow the apartheid system, but refrained from endorsing "that aspect of ANC policy."

The Catholic bishops stressed their active opposition to the Pretoria government, saying "there can be no neutrality in the struggle against racism and apartheid." Archbishop Hurley urged the world to increase its pressure on apartheid and said the bishops would soon decide whether to endorse economic sanctions against South Africa.

"It is necessary for the Catholic Church to engage in specific actions to increase the pressure for genuine change in South Africa," the communique said. "Mere condemnation of the apartheid system is not enough." The statement also "recognized the importance of the campaign to end military conscription" of all white males into the army.

The meeting between the ANC and the bishops is part of the liberation movement's campaign to meet with as many South African groups as possible to illustrate the isolation of the government of President Pieter Botha.

Joint Communique Condemns Pretoria

MB161924 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, April 16, SAPA — Apartheid cannot be reformed but must be "ended in its entirety," according to a joint communique issued by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] and the African National Congress.

"Accordingly, the Pretoria regime cannot be an agent for change. Rather, it is the principal obstacle to the emergence of a democratic government representative of all the people of South Africa," the communique said.

It was issued by the SACBC in Johannesburg this evening, after the meeting between its four-man delegation and ANC representatives in Lusaka. The delegation, led by Chairman Archbishop Denis Hurley, returned home this afternoon.

The communique said: (text)

Delegations of the SACBC and the ANC met in Lusaka on April 15 and 16. The delegations were led by Archbishop Denis Hurley and Oliver Tambo, presidents of the SACBC and the ANC respectively.

The two bodies met as a result of their common commitment to bring a speedy end to the evil system of apartheid and to transform South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial country.

The delegations agreed that the meeting was especially necessary because of the persistent and escalating violence of the apartheid regime against the majority of the people of our country, those of Namibia, southern Africa as a whole.

The Catholic delegation expressed its concern about the growing counter-violence of the exasperated victims of the system. The delegations agreed that the apartheid system was the cause of this situation and that peace in our region can only be achieved through the complete abolition of the system of white minority rule.

They recognised that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be ended in its entirety. Accordingly, they agreed that the Pretoria regime cannot be an agent for change. Rather, it is the principal obstacle to the emergence of a democratic governemnt representative of all the people of South Africa.

The meeting agreed that democracy in South Africa cannot be achieved without effective action. The ANC delegation explained its position with regard to the armed struggle.

The Catholic delegation pointed out that though its it understood the reaons why the ANC resorted to force, it felt it could not identify with this aspect of ANC strategy.

The delegations discussed ways in which each organisaton could contribute even more effectively to bring an end to the apartheid system.

The SACBC recognised the fact that the ANC is playing an important role in this struggle and that it will occupy a similar position in a free South Africa.

It therefore considers it vital that there should be continuing contact between the ANC and the SACBC.

The SACBC also recognised that it is necessary for the Catholic Church to engage in specific actions to increase the pressure for genuine change in South Africa. Mere condemnation of the apartheid system is not enough.

The ANC welcomed the fact that the Catholic Church stands opposed to the apartheid system. It sees the Catholic Church and the religious community in general as an important force in the struggle against apartheid, for justice and peace.

It respects the right of the church to determine its own strategy for change but is convinced that a firm basis exists for common action by all those who are genuinely opposed to apartheid, both to liquidate this system and together to shape the future South Africa.

The two delegations agreed that it was important further to intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees.

They also agreed that the people of South Africa have a responsibility to express their oppostion to Pretoria's campaign of aggression and destabilisation against the independent states of southern Africa.

The meeting also agreed that the Catholic Church has a responsibility to mobilise its white adherents, not only to reject apartheid but also to act against it.

In this regard, it is vital that the white population should recognise the fact that the black majority from experience knows the South African Defence force and the South African police as instruments of oppression and repression.

The meeting accordingly recognised the importance of the campaign to end military conscription.

The delegations agreed that the international community has a responsibility to increase its own pressure for a speedy end to the apartheid system.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. It was inspired by the realisation that the attainment of democracy, justice and peace in South Africa is a matter of great urgency.

It proceeded from the common understanding that there can be no neutrality in the struggle against racism and apartheid.

Moved by a common concern to see all the people of South Africa, both black and white, living together in peace and as equals, the SACBC and the ANC agreed that they would continue to maintain (contact) with each other.

Ends text

Bishop Hurley Comments

MB170828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 17, SAPA — The African National Congress seemed optimistic that a spirit of liberation had been aroused in South Africa that could not be quenched, Roman Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley said today on returning from a visit to Lusaka.

Archbishop Hurley led a four-man delegation of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's conference (SACBC) to Lusaka where they had talks with the president of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC members.

Archbishop Hurley said today the ANC members had made it absolutely clear that there were only two option: either continuing to support the apartheid system or to work for a democratic one-man, one-vote society.

Until now, the Catholic Church had been more concerned with pointing out and breaking down the injustices of apartheid and not so concerned with actively promoting a democratic society, Archbishop Hurley said.

He was unable, however, to indicate whether the church would change its emphasis following their visit to in Lusaka.

Their discussions with the ANC lasted about 8 hours.

The churchmen were given a history of the evolution of the ANC's policies, its present strategies and aims and its hopes and aspirations for the future. The were told why the ANC adopted the armed struggle after 50 years of using peaceful methods.

"Their great aim is to weaken the government in Pretoria to the point where it is forced to dismantle apartheid," Archbishop Hurley said. In this regard, the acceptance of a one-man, one-vote system was "pretty absolute."

When asked how a one-man, one-vote system would affect the predominantly white civil service in South Africa, it seems as if the ANC delegates had not given this much thought yet and were not too well prepared for what was to follow once their struggle was over.

The ANC delegation told them about their socialistic policy of nationalising industry. Archbishop Hurley said they asked how the ANC hoped to achieve that with the vast network of industries existing in South Africa and the ANC delegation indicated that they would adopt a pragmatic attitude towards nationalisation.

Archbishop Hurley was accompanied by SACBC vice-president Bishop Wilfred Napier, secretary General Father Smangaliso Mkhatswa and Bishop Mansuet Biguse.

Synod Statement Denounces Conscription

MB160703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0646 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text]Cape Town, April 16, SAPA — The bishops of the Church of the Province of South Africa, at a recent synod meeting at Faure near Cape Town, had declared their opposition to conscription "in the present circumstances" the bishops said in a statement today.

"We do not believe it is right to use a defence force of a country on a continuous basis against citizens of its own country and in numerous residential communities throughout the land — this is tentamount to a declaration of war on a sizeable portion of our population. It is for this reason that we, together with other Christian churches, have called for the removal of the defence force form our townships and other residential communities.

"For the Christian church this is further complicated by the fact that the majority of the members of the defence force are conscripts. We are gravely concerned that young, white Christians can be legally forced to take up arms against fellow citizens, many of whom are also fellow Christians. For this reason and in the present circumstances we are opposed to conscription.

"If as a nation we persist with conscription, then as Christian leaders we believe that the scope for conscientious objection and alternative national service must be widened to include those whose religious or moral consciences are offended by the way our defence force is being used at present," the bishops' statement said.

Bill Would Revise Community Councils System

MB161712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 16, SAPA — Town committees would replace black community and village councils in terms of the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill which was tabled in Parliament today.

An accompanying memorandum says that in the light of current constitutional developments the "end of the era of community councils as a less comprehensive form of representative local government in black communities had dawned".

"And there is no further justification for the existence of two distinct systems of local government".

Because of considerable dissatisfaction among blacks about the title, "village councils", the bill rectifies this by using these designations for the various local forms of government: great city council, city council, town council, town committee and local authority committee.

The bill envisages the establishment of town committees as a third form of local government in addition to town councils and city councils. Powers and duties will be conferred upon town committees in the same way as it was with village councils.

Town committees will be able to make by-laws on matters within their powers and will enjoy a status equal to that of village councils. All existing community councils will be deemed to be town committees.

The memorandum says that the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) was consulted and agrees with the proposed changes.

When new local authorities are established, members of the preceding council are normally superseded by new members elected to the new body.

To prevent the loss of valuable expertise and in the interests of continuity, the renamed councils will retain the previous council members for the balance of their terms of office.

The bill provides they may remain members of the new local authority for their unexpired term of office. It provides for local authorities to increase tariffs for services rendered by them if the supplier of services in bulk to the local authority alters its tariffs

The bill regulates the appointment and powers of law enforcement officers, and abolishes the reuquirement that financial statements of a local authority be tabled in Parliament.

SACC: Violence Proves Homeland's 'True Colours'

MB141909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — The latest violence in Winterveld and the way in which the Bophuthatswana government reacted to it had exposed Bophuthatswana as a "disciple" of the South African Government, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said in a statement today.

"The Bophuthatswana Government reacted with brute force to the peaceful protests and political actions of its citizens in Winterveld, Garankuwa and other places," the statement said.

"At least 11 people were killed in Winterveld on March 26, when police shot into a crowd which had congregated, after a three-day strike and consumer boycott, to demand the release of young people from prison.

"About 200 people were injured. The police declared the meeting an illegal gathering and finally arrested more than 2000 people, some of whom were later subjected to torture," the statement said.

About two weeks later Bophuthatswana refused to release 10 of the bodies in order to prevent a mass funeral, the statement added.

"South Africa's homeland of Bophuthatswana is proud of the fundamental rights guaranteed by its constitution, with which it has procured for itself a certain degree of international prestige.

"President Lucas Mangope frequently boasts about his independence from Pretoria and refers to his country as an independent society.

"According to President Mangope, South Africa's problems are not Bophuthatswana's problems, and he tries to drum this into the minds of the people, who actually know better," Dr Naude said.

However, the statement said, the latest attempt to prevent an overflow of the black freedom struggle in South Africa into the homeland, which gained independence from Pretoria in 1977, had exposed the homeland government in its true colours as the loyal disciple of its mother country (South Africa).

"These events in Winterveld, 30 km away from Pretoria, received worldwide attention and took place a few weeks after lawyers had handed 50 affidavits on police maltreatment to the Supreme Court in Bophuthatswana's capital, Mmabatho.

"Colour photographs and case histories documents the misuse of force and countless instances of torture in the Garankuwa police station, whose police officers were also for the subsequent massacre in nearby Winterveld.

"Pressurised by the evidence, the Court issued an interim interdict restraining the police of Garankuwa from torturing or arresting anybody without legal authority," Dr Naude said in the statement.

The archbishop of Pretoria, Bishop George Daniels, under whose diocese Garankuwa falls, is to appear in court, as the main plaintiff, together with 12 other people in an assault case.

At a press conference in March, the bishop described the behaviour of the Bophuthatswana authorities as an obvious "campaign to intimidate" the population.

"Most of those arrested were held for a number of days without access to either lawyers or their families, and then released without trial," the statement said.

"Among the victims was the Catholic nun, Miss Thoko Dlamini. On the way home one night, she was dragged out of a bus by police, beaten on the head and shoulders, and again punched and kicked on the way to the police car.

"The 16-year-old student, David Tokelo, was arrested on the way to church. at the police station the Catholics were singled out from a group of youths. They were made to blow up their cheeks and were then beaten with sticks on the face, and later of the whole body."

In an affidavit Tokelo said "it was clear to me that I was receiving extra punishment because I am a Catholic."

These charges were publicly made and were extremely embarrassing to the Bophuthatswana government, Dr Naude's statement said.

A charge of contempt of court was laid against President Mangope, who is also the minister of law and order and was responsible for refusing two Johannesburg lawyers access to clients in two different Bophuthatswana prisons, after they had already been given permission by the Mmabatho court. The lawyers were arrested and held for an hour by police.

"On May 26, the court will decide whether President Mangope will be imprisoned for contempt of court — a mere theoretical possibility.

"The Winterveld messacre, however, proves Bophuthatswana is not particularly concerned about such legal precedures."

The two French doctors who were present at the time of the Winterveld shootings said "the police obviously enjoyed kicking and beating people up."

"So far the Bophuthatswana Government has not yet taken a stand on any of the atrocities mentioned above, nor have those responsible for them been punished.

"President Mangope merely set up a pro forma commission — consisting of one member — to investigate the events at Winterveld.

"According to Mr Joe Seramane, a long-standing critic of Bophuthatswana and a member of staff at the South African Council of Churches, President Mangope's government is under enormous pressure from Pretoria because resistance organisations have spilled over into the homeland.

" for this reason, he believes the use of force against the homeland population will increase in direct relation to the developments in South Africa, " the statement said.

The Constitution of Bophuthaswana on the other hand, stated "no person shall be subjected to torture or inhuman and humiliating treatment or punishment." On May 26, the Supreme Court of Mmabatho would have to prove what this declaration was worth when it had to pass judgment on some of these infringements of human rights, Dr Naude, concluded.

UDF Reviewing Commitment to Nonviolence

MB161434 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The conduct of the Lebowa Police has come under fire at a news conference in Johannesburg. The United Democratic Front [UDF] has strongly condemned the death in detention of Peter Nchalabeng, the president os its northern Transvaal region. Paddy Clay reports Mr Nchalabeng was found dead in a charge office shortly after beeing detained.

[Clay] The UDF told the conference the northern Transvaal region was in the throes of a rural uprising and UDF activists were the main targets of the security forces' retaliations. Vice President (Samson Ndo) warned these attacks had led to call for the UDF to review its commitment to nonviolence. The UDF said Mr Nchabaleng was detained because of his directing role in the isolation campaign against the security forces in the region. The organization said Mr Nchabaleng was tortured and forced to sign a letter calling on shopkeepers to treat the security forces as they did everyone else. Mr Nchabaleng's son, Alex, told the conference his father had been in good health and his family did not believe the authorities' calim that he died of a heart attack.

Bomb Blast Rocks 12-Story Umtata Building

MB170809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0808 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Umtata, April 17, SAPA — A bomb blast rocked the 12-story Botha Sigcau Administrative building in Umtata early this morning seriously injuring a number of people and showering the sidewalk with splinters of broken window panes.

The local firebrigade said they were called out to the fifth floor of the building at about 7.59 am and arrived there as hundreds of offices workers were spilling out of the building through fire escapes and the main entrances.

Within a few minutes police cordoned off the streets bordering the building and all the workers were ordered to stay off until this afternoon as explosive experts were still searching all the floors for any other bombs.

Both the commissioner of police, General R.S. Mantanga, and the head of the security police, General Lennard Kawe, could not be reached for comment as they were busy in meetings.

Those injured were rushed to the Umtata Hospital. Some were treated and discharged while a senior clerk with a badly damaged leg was reported to be still receiving attention in the operating theatre.

Security Force Clean-up Extended to Chesterville

MB170531 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The massive police and army raid in Durban has been extended to a further area. Carmel Rickard has more.

[Rickard] During the night the raid was extended to Chesterville. A police official said this morning that they had arrested 21 people there wanted by them for murder and arson. He said they are likely to appear in court on Monday. The police and army are now back in Lamontville in full force. Twelve people were arrested there yesterday for a variety of charges, from possession of dagga [marijuana] to possessing a home-made firearm. Police estimate they will stay there until Saturday. As people woke up yesterday to find the township filled with the police, army, and military vehicles, they heard announcements broadcast from an aircraft circling overhead. The announcements were supposed to reassure them and were interspersed with black music.

Church Groups Express 'Delight' at Tutu Election

From SA Council of Churches

MB151711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 15, SAPA — The South African Council of Churches (SACC] today expressed its "joy and delight" at the election of Bishop Desmond Tutu as head of the Anglican Church in SA.

In a statement the press, SACC general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, said: "The executive of the SACC, meeting in Johannesburg, unanimously expresses its deep joy and delight at the election of Bishop Desmond Tutu as archbishop of Cape Town.

"In the six years during which Bishop Tutu served as general secretary of the SACC, we experienced at first hand the qualities of leadership, integrity and deep spirituality which have been affirmed by this election.

"The world church has long since recognised that in Desmond Tutu, God has shaped a prophet and pastor of great stature. We congratulate him that the church of the province, which he has loved and served for so long, should now call him to its highest office.

"It is our earnest prayer that Bishop Tutu will enjoy the fullest support from all his people and that the whole South African community will listen with new seriousness to the cry for justice and reconciliation which has sounded for so long."

From Catholic Bishops

MB160616 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2353 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text]0 Johannesburg, April 15, SAPA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference today sent a telegram of congratulations to Bishop Desmond Tutu, elected as new archbishop of Cape Town.

The telegram, sent on behalf of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference President, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban assured Bishop Tutu of its collaboration and prayers, and sent his good wishes for a fruitful apostolate. Archbishop George Daniel, Archbishop of Pretoria, and a personal friend of Bishop Tutu, also sent him a telegram of congratulations. He said Bishop Tutu had great leadership qualities that were needed for the country. The fact that his church elected him is a sign of its confidence in his leadership, Archbishop Daniel said.

Willy Brandt Arrives for 'Visit to Learn'

Met by German-Speaking Protesters

MB160633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2336 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 15, SAPA — A small group of demonstrators chanting slogans in German greeted former West German chancellor Mr Willy Brandt on his arrival in South Africa today for a six-day "visit to learn" — which includes talks with President Botha next week.

He will also meet Mrs Winnie Mandela, the United Democratic Front, various trade unions, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude and top businessmen.

On his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport today, Mr Brandt was greeted by a banner in German and English accusing him of being a "despicable traitor." It was held aloft amid cries of "pig" from the group of about 15 people who made up in volume for what they lacked in number.

Mr Brandt ignored them and addressed an impromptu press conference, saying he had come to South Africa to listen and learn. He declined to comment on possible solutions to South Africa's problems, saying that to do so would be "arrogant."

Mr Brandt said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had asked to see him on Monday and that he had agreed to do so.

He had also asked for government permission to see jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

"We have come to listen to people, South Africa is much too important to be neglected," Mr Brandt told a large contingent of local and foreign pressmen.

"My colleagues and I regard it mainly as an information trip."

Mr Brandt said the organisations and individuals he was to meet during the next couple of days represented the majority of South Africans.

Mr Branadt will travel to Gaborone at the weekend to address an international gathering of representatives of social-democratic parties.

He said this meeting would not only discuss South Africa but also the problems of the region. Mr Brandt said his short trip to South Africa would have achieved enough even if he left with a little more understanding of the problems involved.

"We want to get to know their way of thinking, their ideas about the future and my interest will be to contribute — if I can."

Later today Mr Brandt is scheduled to meet a delegation of trade unionists at the Carlton Hotel and to have dinner in Pretoria with Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Briefed by Archbishop Hurley

MB161723 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, met for an informal talk at the Catholic cathedral in Johannesburg tonight.

Archbishop Hurley, who had just returned from Lusaka, informed Mr Bandt of talks the Catholic Church had held with the ANC this week.

"The ANC set out clearly what the options are: to continue with apartheid, to support it positively or by neglect, or to take up the side more positively to work for a new form of South Africa," Archbishop Hurley todl Mr Bandt.

Mr Brandt, who visited Alexandra township this afternoon, said he returned with a strong impression of the "miserable social dimensions" in the black townships.

He asked whether it was true that blacks would welcome international sanctions.

"Progressive movements clamour for it. They see it as part of a multifaceted strategy of weakening the white regime in SA," Archbishop Hurley told him.

Three Killed in Fighting South of Durban

MB170726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0707 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 17, SAPA — Three people were killed in renewed faction-fighting in the Umbumbulu area south of Durban last night. Police say the deaths were a result of a clash between the Makanya and Imba clans.

They said that groups of about 20 clashed with guns, knobkerries and cane-knives. When police arrived, both groups dispersed and it was then discovered that three members of the Makanyas had been killed. Two had been shot and the third hacked to death.

Police said today the cause of the fighting was unknown. Police are investigating, but no arrests have been made so far.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM 16 April

MB161807 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 16, SAPA — The SAP 7 pm unrest situation report.

In Atteridgeville, Pretoria, two private vehicles were extensively damaged when petrol-bombed by groups of blacks.

In Evaton, on the West Rand, a black youth was arrested for allegedly intimidating scholars.

In Sebokeng, on the West Rand, police fired tearsmoke on two occasions to disperse groups which stoned two buses, four police vehicles and gathered illegally on several occasions.

In Katlehong, near Germiston, a post office vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight by a group of blacks. The group was fired on with birdshot by police. No injuries were reported.

In Guguletu, near Cape Town, a vehicle was set alight, causing extensive damage.

In Mohlakeng, Randforntein, a black yough was arrested after a mob had stoned the house of a member of the SAP.

In Soweto, Witwatersrand, a black youth was arrested after a delivery vehicle was robbed of milk by a mob. Two other delivery vehicles were robbed of beverages, a fourth was stoned and a fifth gutted.

In yet another dastardly act a black scholar aged 18 was seriously injured when set alight by a mob in Akkerville, near Witbank.

On the Old White River/Numbi road, in the eastern Transvaal a mob of blacks stoned three private vehicles, slightly injuring two white men and damaging the vehicles.

In Khudsong, near Oberholzer in the western Transvaal, a youth was arrested by police after a group of blacks allegedly intimidated other scholars not to attend school.

In Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, police arrested a youth after an alleged illegal gathering.

In Fingo, Port Elizabeth, a state-owned vehicle was extensively damaged when petrol-bombed by a gorup of blacks.

Last night at 10.15 pm, also in Fingo, a black man was seriously wounded after a municipal policeman's house was allegedly petrol-bombed on two occasions. The man now is now in hospital under police guard.

In KwaZakele, the home of a railway policeman was extensively damaged when petrol-bombed by a mob.

In Walmer, Port Elizabeth, two shots were fired at roadworkers by an unknown person. One white worker was slightly wounded.

He returned fire with a shotgun, but no injuries were reported as a result.

At Mooiplaas, near East London, seven huts were gutted when set alight.

'Overnight' 17 April

MB170643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0629 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 17, SAPA — Following is SAP overnight unrest report.

"The following Incidents of unrest were reported overnight.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a classroom of the Madibana School was set alight. In another incident, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by a mob of arsonists.

"In Mohlakeng near Kroonstad, groups of blacks stoned several buses, injuring one bus driver slightly. One private vehicle was stoned and the tyres of a truck were slashed.

"In Galeshewe near Kimberley, a bus was damaged by stone throwers.

"In Watville, Benoni, an SA Transport Services truck was set alight causing extensive damage. One black man was arrested. In other incidents in this black residential area, a delivery vehicle was set alight and a private vehicle was damaged by stone throwers.

"In the coloured residential area Bonteheuwel in the Western Province, a bus was gutted after it was petrol-bombed by two unknown coloured men.

"At the West Rand Mine, Krugersdorp, three black men were arrested after the stoning of two police vehicles.

"In the JCC [expansion unknown] camp at Mossel Bay, a member of the SA Police, driving a private motor car, collided with a private house. A group of youths then set fire to the car and the house, causing fairly extensive damage."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Libyan Madness**

Under the above headline, on 10 April *THE CITIZEN* on page 6 editorializes on the charges by Deputy Information Minister Nel concerning Libyan-trained terrorists coming to South Africa to murder prominent black leaders and the report of Libyans attempting to fly to Harare. "The disclosure of the Libyan connection demonstrates to the Americans and others who suffer at the hands of Libyan and Libyan-trained terrorists that South African terrorism is no different." "Terrorism is a universal phenomenon and must be fought without exception."

The paper notes that Western countries are rolling out the red carpet for Oliver Tambo and the ANC and are little concerned that they blow up people with limpet mines, feeling that they are freedom fighters. However, the same argument could be applied to any other group. "What is regarded by one country as terrorism is accepted by another as an act of liberation." "So we say to the Americans and the rest: You cannot fight one form of terrorism and condone another. All are bad, all kill innocent people, and all make countries unsafe for their inhabitants or those who visit them."

More Dairy Belle Workers Dismissed

"Dairy Belle dairies, who dismissed 350 strikers at the Olifantsfontein factory on Tuesday, have dismissed a further 75 employees at their Koedoespoort depot near Pretoria," the paper reports on page 8. The company's general manager told the paper that the dismissals came after the workers ignored an ultimatum to return to work.

Johannesburg CBDA

Andrew Thomson reports on page 14 that Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA) says "it will continue campaigning for the removal of statutory discrimination in downtown Johannesburg." He noted that while only Whites can legally live in the CBD, "in reality non-whites formed a large proportion of the area's residential population." He said that others were no longer legally forbidden from schools and churches and the concept of "own community" " 'has no validity in multiracial downtown Johannesburg, and the government's Canute-like command cannot be enforced.' " Mandy said that despite the distressing unrest, " 'there is in our downtown a lessening of racial tensions, a growing empathy, and a sense of shared identity between people of different races, which we shall continue to foster.' "

Car Sales Sag

"New car sales are at their lowest point for nine years," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 April reports on its front page. "Motor industry officials says they are running 40 percent below levels needed to safeguard manufacturers' survival." Manufacturers are already revising their 1986 sales figures downwards. Car figures so far this year are at the lowest level since 1977.

Hotel Profits Slump

According to the Central Statistical Services, the hotel business suffered a R1.7 million loss last year, the paper reports on the same page. A Pretoria University professor predicts "even worse to come." He said that bed occupancy for the first 2 months was down 80 percent compared to last year, which was also low. Foreign tourism plunged 80 percent last year compared to 1984 despite the despite the depressed rand.

SA Grain Shortage

Gerald Reilly reports on page 2 that "South Africa will spend about R140m in foreign exchange this year to import 500,000 tons of grain to make good the shortages caused by drought." To make up the shortfall, 2 million tons are needed. If the crop is late, further imports may be needed.

Townships Ungovernable

Tom Boya, deputy president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) is quoted on page 3 as saying that "rent boycotts have rendered some townships ungovernable and caused the collapse of several others" Boya said that rent debts, mainly from Katlehong on the East Rand, the Vaal and Mamelodi in Pretoria, exceeded 60 million rand and the government had to make up the shortfalls. A total of 32 community councils and three town councils, mostly in the eastern Cape, had completely collapsed. " 'The fact that rent — the main source of income — has not been paid by some communities, has rendered the townships ungovernable and has resulted in their collapsing."

Patronage Thwarts Privitization

BUSINESS DAY carries on page 4 an editorial which notes that the government has for the past several years talked about privatisation of public corporations. Now, however, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn has said that the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) has been excluded. The minister says he is satisfied the new ESCOM management will run it efficiently but how will he ever know? "The virtue of the free enterprise system is that it punishes inefficiency, inviting new and vigorous competitors to challenge ailing giants." The state corporation, however, can simply raise prices to conceal inefficiency, whereas with a private company the market provides ways to root out inefficiency. Even so modest a step as allowing other organizations (private or municipal) to build power stations would furnish some competition, but "it is the government's determination to hang on to power and patronage, not the technicalities of privatisation, that constitute the chief obstacle to a free economy."

Lifting Race Bars Welcome

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper calls the lifting of race restrictions on hotels and restaurants a "welcome development," even if it is "long overdue." It says the easy mixing of the races in international hotels has shown the races can mix in other areas without "ugly incidents." In other words, it affirms that normal human interaction can take place comfortably and naturally in SA." This also underscores the point that businessmen should be allowed to develop markets wherever they want. "Although this latest move is positive, it must not be forgotten it is only one of many that must follow if the process of reform is to reach into the broader mass of society."

Slabbert on Return to Stability

Former PFP leader Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert told a University of Pretoria meeting that he wants " 'to investigate outside Parliament how to undermine (ondergrawe) violence.' " Sue Leeman reports on page 12. Slabbert also listed three ways to achieve a return to stability: "the discontinuation of force, 'which has the effect of trying to hold down the lid on a boiling pot;' the creation of opportunities so that communities can stabilise themselves; and getting rid of apartheid, allowing freedom of association, letting blacks organise internally and then negotiating, as the African National Congress asked." Slabbert also said there must be debate among all extraparliamentary groups on ending violence and he was not promoting any one group. "I am not a UDF [United Democratic Front] junkie or an ANC groupie. My patriotic response (to violence) is to talk to all parties in the matter."

Relatives Taken to Police

"Relatives of some of the 11 Winterveld residents shot by Bophuthatswana police two weeks ago are reported to have been escorted from their homes by heavily armed police to attend a 'secret' meeting with top homeland officials," another report on the same page says. "The Mabopane Winterveld Crisis Committee has expressed fears that family members may be coerced into signing an undertaking not to take part in any future mass funeral" after an earlier mass funeral was canceled.

Support for Warmbaths Fired Workers

"Major trade-union groups have rallied behind workers who have been dismissed because of a recent 10-day stayaway at Warmbaths in the Northern Transvaal," Mike Siluma reports on the same page. The Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions has filed papers in the Pretoria industrial court on behalf of 36 dismissed workers and the Council of Unions of South Africa has offered to provide legal assistance to the workers. The Congress of South African Trade Unions has also expressed solidarity with the workers and blamed the government for the stayaway.

Security Arrangement With Ciskei

"The special security arrangement between South Africa and Ciskei indicate that Pretoria perceives a general worsening of the security situation," according to the latest bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Colleen Ryan reports on the same page. Under the agreemnt with Ciskei, "South Africa places its security staff at the disposal of the law enforcement branch of Ciskei state security." It is the first formal agreement between South Africa and an independent homeland "in curbing 'subversive' activities."

Blacks, Indians Quit Chamber of Commerce

"All the Indian and black members of the Nelspruit and District Chamber of Commerce have resigned as a result of decisions taken at an emergency meeting concerning a stayaway by black workers last week," another report on the same page says. The meeting decided that no employee absent from work because of the stayaway would be paid for the time he did not work and all workers would be fired in the event of another stayaway. "The 14 Indian and black Chamber of Commerce members, however, did not agree to these decisions."

Bishop Tutu Interview

THE STAR's "Weekend" section carries an interview with Bishop Desmond Tutu by Garalt MacLiam on page 1 and 3, in which Tutu says that "white people in this country have had it too good and they won't be moved until they are shaken by something that will make them look at reality in the face. If I were white, I would need a lot of grace to want to oppose a system that provided me with so many priviliges and so many advantages." Turning to the pass laws, Bishop Tutu says that "so far as we've had anything, it's a lot of semantic games. The government has said that on July 1 it will abolish pass laws and then when you listen carefully you hear them talking about orderly urbanisation." Whites in the country must prepare for the inevitable, Tutu says. There is no way they "are going to continue ruling the roost in this country as they have done for so long and it is something that has to be internalised and prepared for." The South African media, however, are not preparing people adequately for this, and the SABC and *THE CITIZEN* "talk as if the thing they must do is to try and encourage whites to hold on and make miniscule adjustments. What they should be telling them is that there must be a more equitable distribution."

STAR on U.S. Actions Against Libya

"Not in many a year has a big power reacted as strongly to a Third World upstart as the United States is now doing towards Libya," the Johannesburg *THE STAR* on 11 April says in an editorial on page 6. However, effectively fighting terrorism "is not as easy as sending out an aircraft carrier. The heightened threat of hijacking and bombings is making life uncomfortable for millions of Americans around the world — and for many others of different nationalities who might fall foul of their random deeds. A South African exile movement has links with Libya: that is an incidental reason why it is in the interests of a peaceful solution in this land that Al-Qadhdhafi's standing should not be strengthened. Many will wish President Reagan could find some more subtle and more effective means of bringing him to heel."

STAR on Funerals

In a second editorial on the same page, *THE STAR* says that banning meetings, publications, or people is no solution to the country's problems. "In the townships, funerals provide a substitute for banned meetings. Emotionally charged as they are, they are potential dynamite. The authorities can either ignore the funerals in the hope that anger will dissipate or they can try to assert the law with a high-profile presence. But clearly the show of force is provocative: it merely primes the explosive." PFP MP Helen Suzman has called on Law and Order Minister Le Grange to stop imposing restrictions on funerals because they result in more violence. "Her logic should be blindingly obvious to those whose duty it is, after all, to discourage violence, not heighten its potential."

Slabbert on One-Man-One-Vote

In his "My View" column on the same page, Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert writes that while the one-man-one-vote concept is central to any solution for the country, a few things will have to happen before the vote is extended to everyone on an equal basis. "For one, pressures are going to have to increase on this government to get rid of apartheid structures and institutions. Also people must be allowed to organise freely and legally in South Africa. This means unbanning organisations and releasing political prisoners." This would lead to even more political activity "In which political aspirations can be democratically reflected. In short, an equal franchise will be the culmination of a process of change. This change is going to be more or less violent depending on the actions of Government and those who oppose it." The government can reduce the level of violence by committing itself totally to the elimination of apartheid.

Links With Africa Vitally Important

Political reporter Gary Van Staden notes on page 7 that Neil Van Heerden, the deputy director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, told a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand that it was time South Africans admitted "that the country's links with Africa — specifically regional trade — had become of vital strategic importance." Van Heerden said cooperation and coexistence had many benefits for South Africa while the basis for such cooperation lay in the region's interdependence. However, "more and more lines of communication would have to be opened between South Africa and its neighbours" to facilitate this cooperation. These lines of communication could also "act as a 'safety net' in the event of an incident and prevent what could otherwise grow into military action."

Naude, Marais Meetings

On the same page, Gary Van Staden constrasts two Johannesburg meetings, one of which was addressed by Reformed National Party (HNP) leader Jaap Marais and the other by South African Council of Churches General Secretary Beyers Naude. Although both meetings were " 'calls to whites,' " the calls were quite different. "The HNP supporters came to listen to a man whose beliefs they already shared, while the next night hundreds of whites came to learn something new about beliefs many of them still instinctively mistrust." HNP supporters were convinced that they knew how to solve the country's problems, but Naude's audience was "in confusion — desperate for a solution they knew was not that simple."

Brits 'Back Door' Removals

"The township authorities of Brits were attempting to achieve forced removals via the back door by refusing to allow residents to build on or live in vacant houses and stands in Oulokasie, the Pretoria Supreme Court heard yesterday," Kym Hamilton reports on page 10 of the *THE STAR*. A Brit resident "has sought the help of the Supreme Court in enforcing his right to live in Oulokaise" and is seeking a court order to force the development board into allocating him a vacant house or stand on which to build a house.

Interdict Against Miners

"Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mining Co Ltd has obtained an order interdicting its workers from intimidating other employees, destroying property or interfering with the operation of the mine," another report on the same page says. The company had already obtained an interdict after miners went on strike on 9 March and it has been extended until 22 April.

BEELD on Reagan Remarks

In an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 11 April asks: "If President Reagan can recognize the intricacies of the South African situation, why are so many South Africans unable to do the same?" Referring to the U.S. President's statement at a press conference on the dilemma facing the state president and the government in carrying out its reform program, the paper says the most important aspect of President Reagan's statement is his insight in understanding that there are forces at work in this country which, if they gain the upper hand, would in no way lead to a better life than that toward which the government is striving. But the paper adds: "It is one thing to say the right things, and quite another to do the right things. If President Reagan really has so much understanding for South Africa's problems, and if he would like, in the interests of the United States, to see an orderly society established here, then it is within his power to show it by supporting moderates in this country with actions no less than with words."

BEELD on Slabbert

In a second editorial on page 10, the paper says there is a perception that Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, by leaving parliament, is promoting the cause of extraparliamentary forces and that , in effect, he glosses over their violent methods even though he may not mean to. Nevertheless, the paper says, with his latest action Slabbert finds himself firmly in circles which are being accused of having no interest in orderly change. In the past, Slabbert has said the only significant debate is that between the government and the ANC, and this week he spoke at a meeting arranged by the UDF, where he stated that he wanted to be a part of a debate which can bring real change. "In this debate," the paper concludes, "Dr Slabbert certainly does not find himself on the side of the government. The only significant side, according to his own statement, is therefore the ANC. Has Dr Slabbert revealed more of himself, then, and of the UDF than pious denials can ever correct?"

Need for Free Information

In his "Political *BEELD*" column on page 10, Willie Kuhn writes that Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel has said the national debate cannot proceed if the population is not clearly informed about the proposals and policy directions of the government. "This 'national debate' encompasses more information than just that of and by the government. There is a wide range of views which have to be heard — otherwise it is not debate but a one-way traffic in ideas." But what happens, he asks, when movements and leaders who represent significant political streams are not allowed in the debate and their statemenst are not allowed to be heard? "Do our political leaders realize that a whole generation of young Afrikaners has grown up with, for instance, no first-hand knowledge of the ANC and is told by other opinion makers what they ought to think? Is it then surprising that students from Stellenbosch University last year took the unheard of step of trying to get into discussion with the ANC?" Kuhn then cites the recent example of the confusion over whether or not Mrs Winnie Mandela may be quoted and the consequent publication of interviews with her by some newspapers. These, he says, proved most revealing and valuable. He warns that information which is witheld does not remove the ideas, but radicalizes thoughts and slows down debate with the result that the eventful debate, when it takes place, faces much more difficult conditions. "Unfortunatley apartheid has too many elements which contain the suppression of black nationalism. Time had shown this does not work. People can be restricated and organizations banned, but certain ideas and emotions which have gripped groups or nations are not simply erased. This is why the dismantling of apartheid should also include urgent examination of failed and dangerous practices which place democratic expression in jeopardy." Kuhn calls for the release of suppressed information to allow a representative national debate. He calls for the removal of names from black lists so that those people can become part of the debate. "As long as the national debate is inhibited, however, by too many restrictions, and as long as the borders of discussion and information are not drawn so as to include important thought directions, there will be a clogging of the arteries of the political system, and therein lies danger."

Pass Arrests Drop Drastically

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 10 April on page 3 reports that arrests for pass offenses have dropped drastically since the government view on influx control changed.

Reporter Karin Brynard says it is understood that development boards, in expectation of the abolition of influx control and the passbook system at the end of June this year, have already relaxed the regulations in this regard. In December, the report says, only 37 blacks were prosecuted for not being in possession of passbooks, while the figure for January was 23. This compares with the period September 1984 to June 1985 when about 1,100 people were prosecuted per month.

MP on Munsieville Removal

On page 4, the paper reports that Leon Wessels, National Party MP for Krugersdorp, told parliament that every citizen has the right to peaceful protest, and this right is not confined to whites. He was speaking on the tensions between the white residents of Dan Pienaarsville and the blacks of Munsieville. Wessels admitted that last year he and the government had differed on the removal of Munsieville. "He did so because 'one cannot close one's eyes to reality and because I want no part in forced removals.' " He said blacks have the right to give their views in a peaceful manner why they should not be forcibly removed. The onus, he said, then rests with the authorities to reconcile the opposing views.

Moves From Moutse

On page 4 the paper reports that large numbers of people from Moutse, who do not want to become part of Kwandebele, are being moved by the government to Immerpan near Roedtan in the northern Transvaal. An official spokesman said that 187 families have already been moved and another 126 families have indicated that they also wish to be moved.

New Black Cities

On page 7, the paper reports that the chairman of the West Rand administration board, John Knoetze, has said six new black cities the size of Soweto will have to be built in the next 14 years to provide for blacks moving to the urban areas. Knoetze said that demographic forecasts indicate that by the end of the century about 7 million people will live in cities. Half of them, he said, will establish themselves in the existing metropolitan areas, but the rest will settle in viable development points such as that at Harrismith in the Free State. "As soon as influx control is abolished in June it will be of the utmost importance that enough land is made available for the existing black residential areas to avoid large-scale housing shortages and squatting. It is important that these areas are identified early and be provided with services, so that new arrivals in the metropolitan areas can be accommodated."

Advice to Visiting Groups

On page 8, Harold Pakendorf writes in his column that among the stream of visitors to South Africa, there are some who carry enough weight for us to take an interest in them. One of these groups, he says, was the Commonwealth group and another the group appointed by President Reagan. The report of the Reagan group will influence the present and future administrations in Washington. What advice, Pakendorf asks, can one give to these visiting groups? First, that it is not possible to isolate South Africa and apply pressures here only. Sanctions against South Africa will mean sanctions against everyone south of the Congo River. Second, accept that the government is sincere about reform. Look at what has taken place in a bare 2 years, since even the unrest began. Third, accept that white and black are aware that the real problem is not apartheid legislation but black political rights, and this is the issue being addressed, not some law which has to be abolished. But also accept that, together with this, there is another issue, namely the whites' search for security. Fourth, why only pressure South Africa to enter into dialogue with anyone? On what grounds can the ANC continue with a program of threats which hint at nationalization, press censorship, and the like? Why not also pressure the ANC and other groups? "Answer this question: What is it that has to be removed here — racism or oppression? Or should the one simply replace the other? The Reagan group in particular must answer this question: How can Washington assist orderly reform here? By approaching the matter in such a manner that Pretoria will feel there is an honest attempt being made to be fair. There are possibilities which can be opened by the Commonwealth group and the Reagan group. But it will need careful treading — on their part, as well as on ours."

Threats to Activists

On page 10 the paper reports that black activists in the Galeshewe residential area of Kimberly will now face their own medicine. This, says the report, is the message in threats to the activists who are being held responsible for petrol bombing incidents. The publicity secretary of the Galeshewe youth organization, James Letswalo, has taken one of the threatening letters to the press. The letter threatens that petrol bombs will be used against him, as he has used them in the past. The letter also asks why he does not cry over attacks on "the friends of our people, the South African police?" The report says another activist, Bob Mereki, has also received a threatening letter.

Mulder Involved in AWB

"Prominent Conservative Party figure Dr Connie Mulder has been involved in secret initiation ceremonies of the extremist white Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement](AWB) stromtroopers, Mr Piet Coetzer (NP Springs) charged last night," political reporter Ebrahim Moosa says on page 2 of Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 10 April. Coetzer also told the House of Assembly that Mulder had appeared publicly at AWB meetings, "where he claimed that his presence on stage was an indication that he had 'returned to his people.' "

Disappointment at George Meeting

"Lawaaikamp's chief spokesman and leader, Mr Kenneth Siboto, last night expressed 'deep disappointment and anger' with the outcome of an urgent meeting between township leaders, municipal officials and police in George hours earlier," Chris Bateman reports on the same page. Siboto said " 'at the meeting they accused us of throwing stones. They wouldn't answer any of our questions. They just want us to move to Sandkraal where they say we must put up our houses.' " However, Siboto said township residents will not move to Sandkraal unless there are houses available.

People's Court in Port Alfred

In another report on the same page, the paper says that kangaroo courts have reappeared in the eastern Cape township of Port Alfred and one man was killed by a " 'necklace' " and others have been brutally beaten after having been "allegedly accused by 'comrades of theft.' " One man said he had been handcuffed and beaten with a sjambok by about 20 " 'comrades.' " "He was told his punishment had been ordered by a man known to him as a leader of the United Democratic Front." The police liaison officer for the eastern Cape confirmed that several people had been beaten by what appeared to be a people's court and that the charred body of one of those beaten had been found.

CAPE TIMES on George

In an editorial on pae 6, the paper says it hopes that it is not too late for reconciliation and understanding, but that this will not be generated by the way George municipality has acted against local blacks. "On the contrary, it could help to stir up revolutionary fervour, and make reconciliation and peace impossible in that area." The municipality's decision to dismiss black workers is "defensible," "though provocative." However, the decision to replace the blacks with coloreds "is racist and discriminatory, has no part in a country where job reservation is supposed to be a thing of the past, and could inflame labour relations to white-heat." The municipality's efforts to have blacks moved from the township of Lawaaikamp, which is across the road from a colored area, to Sandkraal, which is further away, are creating "an explosive situation. If it blows up, the George Municipality will itself have to bear much of the blame."

Botha Government 'Timidity'

"A curious atmosphere of stagnation and paralysis is developing in South Africa's politics, largely as a result of the yawning credibility gap between the Botha administration's reformist professions and the iron-fisted repression of black protest which is the continuing South African reality," the paper says in another editorial on the same page. Although political analysts believe that President Botha will maintain his majority by a comfortable margin even though there may be some erosion of support and while "the right seems to be more of a threat in the guise of extra-parliamentary violence than in electoral politics," the "right wing's new-found confidence seems to have induced a new timidity on the part of the Botha administration — and greater boldness on the part of the advocates of rigorous repression." Botha needs to rejuvenate his "tired and dispirited government" with a "flourish of bold leadership."

CAPE TIMES on 'Hotel Apartheid'

In a third editorial on the same page, the paper welcomes the lifting of "hotel apartheid." This form of apartheid as "petty seperation" is now mostly gone. The government should now move on to the more deep-rooted apartheid. "It should start with the total abolition of the pass laws and end with the abolition of apartheid in government, power and decision-making, which is where this 'outdated' policy has its roots.

DPSC March Report

"The number of detentions was double for the same period in 1985, the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said in its March report," the paper says on page 7. "The report said that short-term preventive detention under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act is being used extensively as a substitute for emergency powers until new legislation is introduced." The report also found that more than 12, 000 people were detained during the 7 and 1/2 months of the state of emergency and 290 people are currently in detention. Of political trials in March, the DPSC found that appeals against detentions and banning orders by 15 people were upheld, 71 people were acquitted or had charges against them withdrawn, and 10 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 12 years. Three people were also deported in March.

De Kock Says Worst Over

"The economy has weathered the worst and adjusted to a lower gold price — crucial to its export performance — and accelerated debt repayment, Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard De Kock said yesterday," Gerald Prosalendis reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 11 April. De Kock said that last year's current account surplus of 7 billion rands " 'enabled us to negotiate from a position of strength.' " He noted that the country withstood a capital outflow of 10 billion rands last year, 5 billion of which was in the fourth quarter. De Kock also said there had been a "significant change of attitude" on the part of foreign banks recently and "U.S. banks in particular were finding it less difficult to talk to SA, De Kock said." However, " 'long-term prospects are not good unless we can normalise relations with overseas financial markets. As long as this country has to maintain a large current account surplus we will have politically imposed constraints on growth.' "

Boycott Meeting Called Off

"A meeting between organisers of the consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth and a group of whites — lead by Andrew Savage, PFP MP for Walmer, the mayor Ben Olivier and the Director of the Chamber of Commerce, Tony Gilson, was called off at the last moment yesterday afternoon," the paper reports on page 2. The meeting, organized on the private initiative of Port Elizabeth businessmen, was the second attempt to meet boycott leaders.

Campaign for Unionist's Release

"Two Congress of SA Trade Union affiliates are campaigning for the release of union member Philemon Maphanga," the paper reports on page 3. "They also want withdrawal of trespass and contempt of court charges against 74 workers who participated in a sit-in in March."

Tents for Homeless

"Two leading church bodies have sought permission from Johannesburg's director of Housing, Mr P.Wilsnach, to pitch tents for 10 homeless coloured families in an open veld near Western coloured township," Sophie Tema says on the same page. "The families — all of Western township — have been living in the local Methodist church for three weeks since being evicted from homes in which they were sub-tenants. Their homes were bulldozed to make way for a redevelopment scheme in the area."

MEDUNSA Boycott

Thelma Tuch reports on page 5 that the two white students at the Medical University of South Africa [MEDUNSA] whose admission sparked off a class boycott, were the only undergraduates to attend class on 10 April. The university's public relations officer said the boycott would be discussed at a regular meeting next week.

No Cash Flow Problems at UIF

"The Unemployment Insurance Fund [UIF] is in no danger of cash-flow problems yet, according to UIF commissioner Jack

Scheepers," Chris Cairncross reports on page 5. "This is in sharp contrast to the situation during much of 1985 when demands on the UIF led to monthly expenditure regularly exceeding revenue by R12 m to R15m." However, contributions to the UIF have been raised.

Business Day on Motor Industry

"The effects of the recession are being felt more deeply in the motor industry than in most sectors of the economy," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. High interests rates, the collapse of the rand, and a "particularly rought tax knock" are all responsible for the industry's difficulties and as "government was primarily responsible for creating the hot-house environment in which the motor industry flourished," it should "accept responsibility for smoothing the return to a more natural market-related situation." The motor industry is an important sector of the economy and employs thousands of people. "It is suffering excessively and deserves a measure of short-term relief."

BUSINESS DAY on Slabbert

Commenting on this week's speech by Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert in Johannesburg, the paper says in a second editorial on the same page that "when Slabbert advocates extra-parliamentary action as being superior to the humdrum business of opposition in Parliament, he surely owes it to his audience to explain how, prescisely, extra-parliamentary activity translates into democracy. From other members of the UDF we have heard calls for boycotts, for sanctions, for disinvestments, for a refusal to negotiate, even for violence. Where does Dr Slabbert's new vision fit into this kind of thing?" He has not yet told us. We think he should."

Instability in White Politics

"There can be little doubt now that a crisis is impending in the National Party over the whole question of apartheid reform," Stanley Uys writes in a column on the same page. The National Party caucus, "with no clear idea of where the party is going, is starting to form potentially warring factions." "This faction-forming is not evident on the surface yet, because President Botha is still firmly in control as party leader, but the sub-surface activity is indicative of the caucus's loss of faith in Botha's ability to map out a future for the NP." Although many things are possible in South Africa's future, "a period of instability is inevitable now in white politics. Hitherto, in spite of black unrest over the years, white rule has been relatively stable; and although they would probably never admit it, this has been a reassuring element in the calculations of Western governments and foreign investors." It is likely that "the impending instability in white politics will cause as much alarm among Western governments and foreign investors as the previous two years of black violence have done, because the first casualty of white political instability will be apartheid reform. Probably another result of white political instability will be the creation of a vacuum into which the military will begin to move, much as they have done regionally in southern Africa." The white-black conflict has destabilized the country already, but "a white-white conflict now will add dangerously to this destabilisation."

Abolishing Namibian Ethnic Legislation

"The recommendation tabled in Namibia's National Assembly this week, to abolish controversial ethnic legislation, proclamation AG8, could lead to the removal of some of the last vestiges of discrimination in the territory," Brian Jones says on page 8 in a report from Windhoek. "The proposal aims at replacing the system of ethnic grovernments set up by the proclamation with a new political and administrative dispensation based on a geographical division of the country."

Unionizing Black Policemen

"The complex and unusual task of unionising black policemen has been highlighted by recent protest action from Soweto council employees belonging to the SA Black Municipal Workers Unions (SABMAWU)," Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on the same page. The council's 400 policemen were fired for refusing to sign an undertaking not to strike, but they have been reinstated and the council is negotiating with SABMAWU. "Organising policemen is a sensitive issue because most black unions regard police as 'apartheid collaborators.' " Difficulties involved in organizing black policemen include the fact that most are organized in compounds and it is difficult to gain access to them, most are from rural areas and those recruited from the homelands are often warned against joining unions, municipal workers are prohibited from striking, many cannot pay union dues because of low salaries, and independent unions cannot readily organize workers because many municipalities require their employees to join in-house unions.

Transport Fares Not To Go Down

"Train, air bus and taxi fares will not be reduced after yesterday's fuel price drop and neither will freight, electricity, coal and postal rates," Zenaide Vendeiron reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 12 April. In a related article on page 2, Jackie Unwin reports that "consumer bodies and retailers are furious that State-controlled bodies do not intend to lower their tariffs after the drop in the fuel price." A spokesman for the Consumer Council said that the government bodies had used the fuel price increase to justify price hikes, so it was only fair that the fuel price decrease be reflected in lower prices.

Soldiers in Court

Dirk Nel reports on page 2 on the court appearance by four black members of the SADF's Schietloch Reconnaisance Corps on a murder charge in connection with the hand grenade attack on a bar in Lulekani township which killed 5 people and injured 13. The reason for the unit's presence in the township and the events preceding the grenade attack are not known, but "there has apparently been a great deal of tension in the township, according to residents. This has been mainly because of a large influx of Mozambican refugees, who have apparently been largely rejected by residents because they have been receiving food supplies from Government and missionary agencies."

PFP Believes Parliament 'Relevant'

"The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has reacted sharply yesterday to Government accusations that it was undermining confidence in the role of Parliament in South Africa," the paper reports on page 5. "Mr Horace Van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) said he could state 'catergorically' that the PFP believed Parliament was relevant and had a significant role to play in reform."

STAR on New ID's

Commenting on the new ID documents in an editorial on page 8, *THE STAR* says that they will "include a set of digits denoting race" and asks: "Does it mean the race will continue to be the base for ordering our society?" "It seems the IDS are intended to satisfy two basic governmental desires: to keep a 'Big Brother' record, and to make race an easily recognisable number." The editorial also asks if fingerprinting for the new IDS is really necessary, since there is already too much government interference in people's lives. "The government must re-examine the concept of fingerprinted IDS and produce better reasons for having them than the fact that they make for better control."

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun discusses an "excellent speech" by PFP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz in Parliament this week in which "he proposes a five-year plan with five essential elements to drag the country from the political and economic quagmire." Brian Goodall, another PFP finance spokesman, "made a sobering speech in the same debate in which he painted a chilling picture of just how South Africa had deteriorated economically in the past decade." Goodall asked if the government did not realize that its economic policy and caused such "havoc." "From the reaction on the Government side of the Assembly to Messrs Schwarz and Goodall it would seem there was no such realisation. Where Mr Schwarz had slammed the Budget in no uncertain terms, Nationalist MPS waxed lyrically about what a fantastic job the Minister of Finance had done." In his speech, Schwarz called for the immediate end of discriminatory legislation, agreement to talk to leaders of all sections of the population without setting conditions, promoting the growth of a moderate center, equalizing social services, and lauching an employment program, as well as privatization , deregulation, budget cuts, encouragement of savings and capital formation, and "some sacrifice from the haves in this country." What is needed then, Braun says, "is courage from the men (and woman) who sit in the Assembly to rise above their political differences and grasp these new ideas. And if the present NP [National Party] leadership appears unwilling to try radical solutions to radical problems, then someone else among those Ministers and MPs ought to come forward and lead."

Broederbond Seeks ANC Talks

"The secret Afrikaner Broederbond [AB] is interested in talking to the outlawed African National Congress, despite pro forma denials by the AB chairman, professor J.P. De Lange," Patrick Laurence says on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 11-17 April. "*WEEKLY MAIL* can confirm Lusaka-based reports that the ANC was approached by an emissary acting for the Broederbond on the question of discussions. *WEEKLY MAIL* knows the identity of the emissary but agrees not to disclose his name." The emissary said " 'both sides are very eager to talk,' " but there was no prospect of any formal meeting in the near future. One problem with a meeting is that many members of the Broederbond are also in government and President Botha has forbidden talks with the ANC while it remains committed to armed struggle, but this difficulty could be gotten around by sending an AB member "in the guise of, say, an academic, who could then report back informally to" the other members. "Despite its obscurantist image, the AB is a modernising, adaptive force. Its role is to monitor the political situation closely in order to appraise how best to ensure the survival of Afrikanerdom. Clearly, the ANC is a major component in the present crisis. Equally clearly its views are pertinent to the Broeders' appraisals."

Treason Trial Evidence Altered

In a report on page 3 on the Pietermaritzburg treason trial, Tony Oosthuizen notes that "an expert state witness" this week admitted that a recording of statements by an alleged coconspirator of the four treason trialists contains " 'portions where changes had been made' to the recording, including an 'obvious interruption.' " During earlier testimony, the witness "said he had examined all the tapes being used as evidence in the trial and had found that 'there had been no attempt to edit them.' "

NF Condemns Imposition of Boycotts

"The National Forum [NF] has hit out at the imposition of consumer boycotts by 'faceless committees' without prior consultation," another report on the same page says. "This has resulted in hardships 'on our people by these elements who enforce the boycott in an undemocratic manner,' the NF said in resolution adopted at its recent annual conference in Durban."

Police Give Full Reasons for Detention

"In a significant departure from their usual practice, Security Police have given full reasons for detaining a Durban man, after his family brought a Supreme Court case contesting the validity of his detention," Carmel Rickard reports on the same page. The wife of Thembinkosi Majozi had brought an application asking that her husband's detention order be declared invalid since he was "an 'a-political man' and a devoted Roman Catholic, strongly opposed to violence." "Completely reversing their usual procedure," police have given full details of their claims against Majozi, charging that he was running safe houses for ANC members and that he himself belonged to the ANC. The family has withdrawn their application for Majozi's release. Lawyers say the case is significant because it is the first time police have given full reasons for a detention.

School Unrest Reviewed

Also on page 3, Sefako Nyaka says that despite the call by the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) for a return to school, thousands of students are still boycotting classes in Vosloorus on the East Rand, in Ratanda, Heidelberg, in Potchefstroom, and in Claremont, among other places. Students have returned to school in Soweto, but "there is no serious teaching going on, according to Reverend Molefe Tsele" of the NECC, while schools in Natal's Lamontville township have been suspended. School attendance in the eastern and western Cape is reported to be very low, with schools in Duncan Village virtually empty.

Deal Between Traders, Boycott Organizers

"A wave of retrenchments was expected as the black consumer boycott of white stores was resumed on Monday," Mike Loewe reports from Port Elizabeth on page 4. However, "under a deal struck between traders in the townships and organisations supporting the boycott, employees retrenched by white shopowners will be hired by township traders." The traders have also pledged to keep markups below 15 percent and compliance with the agreement will be monitored by a committee which includes members of the East Cape African Chambers of Commerce and the United Democratic Front."

Ciskei Stayaway

"Community organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front in Alice, in the Ciskei, have called a one-day stayaway in protest against the continued detention of senior UDF official, the reverend M.A. Stofile," the paper reports on page 5. "This comes after the Ciskei Supreme Court in Bisho this week heard an urgent application for an interdict restraining police from assaulting Stofile."

De Jonge Interview

On pages 6 and 7, *THE WEEKLY MAIL* carries an "exclusive interview" with Klaas De Jonge, who has taken refugee in the old Netherlands Emabssy in Pretoria and who will stand trial under the Internal Security Act, by Pat Sidley which "took place at the end of last year." De Jonge said that "he did not believe he would get a fair trial in South Africa — although there would be a pretence of one," because the South African legal system defended " 'the racist regime and the priviliges of the group in power.' " He also said " 'it is the South African Government which is the terrorist. Not I.' " De Jonge's "path to detention in a South African prison and refuge in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria began in Mozambique where he had witnessed the aftermath of the SADF raid on Matola." De Jonge said he came to feel that he had to do something because " 'I hate racism.' " He also said that he "decided to escape from the security police and take refuge in the Dutch Embassy because of 'the arrogance of the South African Police.' "

Economic Situation

"Disinvestment, sanctions pressure and continuing unrest have knocked confidence, which is essential for a real recovery," Reg Rumney writes on page 13. However, "casting light on the gloom this week was a comeback in the rand/dollar rate, the fact that gold is holding up in spite of the oil price fall, and that a drop in the petrol seems almost certain." The Reserve Bank's recent move to allow banks to lend more is "part of its attempt to rekindle economic activity." Nevertheless, any recovery tht takes place this year "is likely to be very modest and off a low base. And while a lower oil price does have good spinoffs for South Africa, and gold may not be about to fall through the floor, there is also no sign of it soaring just yet. Political factors may once more put pressure on the rand, the continuance of whose recent rise has been met with some scepticism."

SACP's influence

Pages 13 and 14 carry a feature on the South African Communist Party [SACP] and its influence in the country. In one article, Patrick Laurence says that to some the hoisting of SACP and Soviet flags at unrest funerals is "prima facie evidence of some support for communism in the black population. But whether that support is pervasive is another question. Nor is it per se proof that the SACP is the dominant party in the tripartite alliance between it, the ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Unions." Tom Lodge, a university of the Witwatersrand academic who is studying the SACP believes that the flags are raised spontaneously and not at the "behest of the underground." "The SACP is a small vanguard party which is not committed to mass recruitment in South Africa, he said in an interview." The flags also serve as a reminder "that the SACP — and with it the Soviet Union — is part of the alliance seeking the overthrow of the existing order in South Africa," Laurence adds. However, since the SACP is a "secret organization," whose leadership, and even rank-and-file members are largely unknown, "it is difficult and even hazardous to appraise its role except in the most general terms." Craig Williamson, "the Former Security Police officer who penetrated the ANC while purporting to be a radical, spoke with respect of the political skills of the SACP. He labelled its strategic thinking 'most sophisticated' and 'years ahead' of that of the established parties." According to Williason, "its 'game plan' was not to assert itself against the non-communists but to support the ANC in its struggle for a nonracial South Africa based on the Freedom Charter while building up a talented elite of dedicated communists ready to press on to the second stage of the revolution — the creation of a socialist society." Laurence notes that "the popular political culture of the townships abounds with strong socialist sentiments," but adds that "the antipathy to capitalism in the townships is not so much the result of SACP propaganda as the product of South Africa's policy of 'racial capitalism', in which nearly all the benefits of capitalism accrue to white capitalists and in which, recently, aspirant black capitalists were largely hamstrung (except in the 'homelands')." Nevertheless, "the growing socialist constituencey provides a potentially fertile area for SACP recruitment, should the SACP abandon its elite vanguard role and seek to become a mass-based party."

SACP's Increasing Visibility

In another article on the same pages, Howard Barrell discusses the SACP's growing visibility, noting "there are convincing indications that the recent increase in the SACP's profile is partly the result of a conscious decision taken at its last congress, held in London in late 1984. Indications are that the SACP concluded the best way for it to strengthen the African National Congress alliance was to concentrate more of its forces on building its own strength as the SACP. This would relate to its view that the organisation of workers must be strengthened in order to ensure the leading role of the working class in the 'national liberation struggle.' " As a sign of its high profile, the party has started producing "a long quarterly agitational pamphlet, called *Umsebenzi (The Worker)*, which includes instruction on both political issues and underground work." Barrell says there are two main conditions favoring the party's growth at the present time: "One, because never before has there been so broad a consensus among militants that postapartheid society must include a far-reaching economic restructuring — a view pioneered by the SACP," and "two because the experience of the past two years of revolt has shown the need for highly disciplined organisation. And it is a reasonable observation that there is probably no more experienced and professional practitioner of the politics of conspiracy in South Africa today than the SACP."

Joe Slovo Profiled

On page 15, Barrell profiles SACP Chairman Joe Slovo, whom Barrell calls an "affable and humorous man," popular with the ANC external mission and also among other blacks as a symbol. Slovo is said to have "a horror of 'apparatchiks' and aggressively conformist political behaviour" and to support Gorbachev's efforts at economic reform. "As far as can be ascertained, Slovo is currently the chief of staff of Umkhonto we Size [Spear of the Nation]. This makes him number three in the ANC military hicarchy, below Umkhonto commander Joe Modise and deputy commander/political commissar Chris Hani." Slovo is also the first and only white to be elected to the ANC executive committee.

COSAS to Test Banning

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 13 April reports on page 1 that the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) "is to challenge the validity of its banning order in the Natal Supreme Court." "The outlawed student organisation, which was banned last August, will argue against the ban on the grounds that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange did not follow certain procedures and did not properly apply his mind to the matter," Arlen Getz reports. "A date has not yet been set for the hearing."

Call for Kagiso Witnesses

Jeremy Shepherd Smith reports on page 1 that the lawyers for the Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation have "printed thousands of pamphlets asking for more witnesses to alleged police and SADF misconduct in Munsieville and Kagiso townships to come forward so statements can be taken." The pamphlets list 13 incidents in which the lawyers are seeking witnesses.

Bophuthatswana Policeman Set Alight

Another report on page 1 says "a Bophuthatswana policeman has been admitted to the Ga-Rankuwa hospital after being doused with petrol and set alight by an angry mob in the trouble-torn Winterveld township." It was the "first known petrol attack on a policeman in Bophuthatswana."

Police Control Funeral

Mudini Maivha reports on the same page that police "turned away many mourners from the funeral of our handgrenade victims at Lulekani township in Gazankulu" Saturday. The conditions laid down by the magistrate for the holding of the funeral specified that only "300 close relatives and friends of the victims" could attend. "Before the service police refused to release the bodies before they were sure mourners would abide by the restrictions, said residents."

Policeman Describes Assault

Jeremy Shepherd Smith reports on page 2 that SAP Constable Richard Mohlala says he was beaten by other policemen during vigilante-type raid on Kagiso seven weeks ago. Mohlla said he was attacked "for no reason" by seven white men and a black man while walking in the township. After the attack " 'the men said nothing and merely continued down the road. I knew they were policemen because, being in the force myself, I recognised the police overalls. I think they were from Unit 19, a special anti-riot squad,' " he said. Police would not comment on the accusation because their investigation into the "possibility that policemen were involved in the raid" is still in progress.

HNP Leader Criticized

In the "Just Jon" column on page 11, Jon Qwelane comments on a speech by Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party, HNP) leader Jaap Marais that curfews must be introduced and black persons defying them shot. "Time without number I have heard whites saying that they are scared of the prospect of blacks taking over the country, and there will be a rampage of revenge and the like," Qwelane says. "Those who think black lives are so worthless as to be snuffed out for refusing to comply with curfews should look to themselves for blame should things get out hand after our liberation, which is not debatable but is as sure as the daily sunrise."

Change Needed Now

In an editorial on page 14, *THE SUNDAY STAR* says "many political thinkers — white as well as black now — doubt whether the Botha government has the will or even any intention, to set up conditions for fundamental change." "What must come soon is the end of Group Areas and Population Registration; the release of all black leadership, from Nelson Mandela downwards; the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations." Only though "some credible change on these lines" in this session of Parliament can the government have "valid hopes" for restoring peace.

New Parliamentary Alliance

David Breier reports on page 14 on speculation that a new "centrist grouping is set to enter the South African political arena as early as next year." Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP for Yeoville, was presenting the new group's position, Breier says, when he said in Parliament this week that "the centre of South African politics must advance and become a meaningful united force for all people of all races and language groups to deal with the extremists from the Left and the Right." Schwarz also commented on negotiations with black leaders: "There is no need for agendas, there is no need for preconditions on anyone's part, there is no need to stipulate non-negotiables in advance." Breier says "one of the problems of the proposed centrist party is to find a leader" and says the group's strategy will include holding the balance of power in the white chamber "as well as winning the support of the majorities in the coloured and Indian chambers. This will give a centrist alignment great leverage. It will be in a position to impede legislation by blocking it in the standing committees and in Parliament. The government will be forced into the choice of referring laws to the President's Council, or co-operating with the new alliance."

Tutu, Sanctions Issue

Breier also reports on the same page that if Bishop Desmond Tutu is elected as "Archbishop of Cape Town and effective head of the church in South Africa, this will show strong support for sanctions. His defeat could signify church rejection of his stand on sanctions."

CP, AWB Links Claimed

John MacLennan reports on page 15 on allegations that Dr Connie Mulder, a Conservative Party (CP) representative within the President's Council, has attended secret initiation ceremonies of the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB) where recruits "are required to pledge they will bear arms against the 'liberal government'." Piet Coetzer, NP representative for Springs, said his information on Mulder's participation "came from several sources whom he did not want to identify at this stage because of possible right-wing retribution." Coetzer said he revealed the links between the AWB and the CP, and Mulder's role " 'because the time has arrived for the CP to be unmasked for what it really is.' " Mulder has denied the allegations.

U.S. Offers No Welcome Example

John D'Oliveira writes on page 15 that while it is appalling that 1,416 blacks have died in politically inspired violence over the last 19 months and more than 4,000 murders, mostly of blacks, were reported in 1983, "hardly anybody (other than the blacks involved) seems to give a damn about the much, much higher death rate in American ghettoes," where nearly 7,000 black men between the ages of 20 and 24 were murdered in 1983. "The problems faced by millions of American blacks should prove to South Africans of all races that there is no magic solution to the problems of race discrimination and class disadvantage." "Let us all remember this as we pick our way through the disasters ahead."

Mineral Sales Rise

John Orpen reports on page 1 of the "Finance and Review" section that "South Africa's mineral sales last year rose by a whacking 40 percent in rand terms, just under R15 billion in 1984 to R20.3 billion in 1985." For the most part, however, "this boost in money terms was due to the falling value of the rand against the currencies of our major trading partners, which dramatically boosted the rand earnings of export minerals." He notes: "There were no major shifts in unit production or tonnage terms. Gold production on a physical level actually declined marginally from 680 tons to 669 tons, while coal production moved up from 163 million tons to 173 million tons."

Union Problems in Homelands

The independent states were once seen as places where the labor supply was abundant and docile, comments Bryan Deans on page 2 of the same section, and many employers relocated to escape the "emerging power of the trade unions." But the union movement has followed the industries, and the homelands "face the same sort of labour anarchy as South Africa's metropolitan areas did before the 1979 labour dispensation provided a book of rules for this power game." He warns that the lack of legitimacy for trade unions in the independent states "can only create a political hotbed when residents or citizens of 'independent' states are denied the right of association, while in the 'oppressed' areas of the Republic, these rights actually exist."

'No Master Plan' for NP

David Breier writes on pages 18 and 19 of the same section that NP federal congresses "representing all four provinces are rare and held on special occasions," thus breeding speculation that the congress called for August will result in publication of the NP "master" plan for black political rights." But according to NP sources, "no such master plan exists. No such plan can exist until blacks negotiate with the government." What does exist is a "three-split in the Afrikaner volk, between the hardline racists, the reformists and the ultra-reformists", Breier says. "The government has not only failed to find credible black leaders with which to negotiate, it now finds it cannot even negotiate with militant fellow white Afrikaners." "The federal congress is a desperate effort to bring the volk together," and the government will explain its reform policies, "vague though they may be", in hopes of winning back ground from the growing right wing.

Feelings High in Anglican Race

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 13 April reports on page 1 of its "Extra" section that "strong feelings for or against" Bishop Tutu are dominating the election for the new Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town. Peter Collins, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of Cape Town (UCT) predicts: " 'If Bishop Tutu is elected many whites will think the church has sold out to radicals. If he isn't elected many blacks will think the church is hypocritical in its commitment to non-racialism.' " Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, head of the department of religious studies at UCT, agrees "that if Bishop Tutu was not elected the church would face prolonged conflict between its black and white membership."

Black Participation in Cabinet

Max du Preez reports on page 1 of the main section that "Blacks could be serving in the South African cabinet within a year as a first step towards creating a new political order," and that this dramatic move will "most likely" be presented to the NP federal congress in August. "Senior sources within the NP concede that the ill-fated National Statutory Council — Announced by the President in January and universally condemned by blacks — is heading for the shelf. The KwaNatal indaba, the sources also claim, is likely to be given the green light by the government as the first step towards a proper decentralisation of power. The immediate issue is "a proposed change to the Constitution to allow Mr Botha to appoint cabinet members who are not Parliamentarians." But this is only a "first step to further constitutional change. Mr Chris Heunis's department is well advanced in drawing up a series of new constitutional proposals which could be put to the party congresses later this year." There are strong indications that "thinking is shifting towards some form of cantonal system — hence the importance of the KwaNatal indaba." "There is strong speculation that Mr Botha may have considered announcing the inclusion of blacks into the cabinet during his Rubicon speech in Durban last year. But premature leaks and strong opposition from Mr Heunis against playing too many chips at once caused him to back out." Du Preez adds: "Government's major problem with this new move will obviously be to get candidates for the posts. The plan is apparently to get an urban leader and a leader connected with a non-independent homeland."

AZAPO Cites Harassment

"AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation] has claimed that the Government of Lebowa has mounted a campaign to eliminate its members through assault, arrest and harassment," Cas St Leger reports on page 2. At a press conference in Johannesburg, AZAPO representatives produced a copy of the minutes of a meeting of Lebowa cabinet ministers on 23 August during which the following resolution was alleged to have passed: "That public servants-government officials (teachers and nurses included) who are members of and take active part in subversive organisations such as AZAPO, UDF [United Democratic Front], and related organisations be dismissed from the government service." Muntu Myeza, AZAPO publicity secretary, said this " 'secret document' " confirmed collusion betwen Lebowa and the SA Government.

Indian Teachers' Blacklist

A row between "Cabinet Minister Amichand Rajbansi and white officialdom is looming over a remarkable blacklist of Indian teachers," Praveen Naidoo reports on page 2. A copy of the blacklist "in the possession of the *SUNDAY TIMES* links Rajbansi to an attempt to transfer teachers to remote posts in the

Transvaal Rajbansi, however, says the document is " 'a plot by certain white officials of the education department' " to discredit him and the South African Indian Council.

Paraguayan Option Offered

Bennie van Delft reports on page 9 that a former boland farmer is offering South Africans the chance to buy shares in a large cattle farm in Paraguay, a "country full of 'peace and tranquility', which 'highly respected' South Africans."

UDF, HNP Rally

In a "Special Report" on page 13, Brian Pottinger reports on the UDF and HNP meetings held in Johannesburg last week. Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert gave a "strong, effective and sincere" speech to UDF supporters, but he "essentially spoke for Slabbert." "The UDF remains a loosely-knit affiliation of workers, community, petty bourgeoisie and political groups", "defined not by what it is but by what it is against — most immediately apartheid." It would be dangerous to believe that the "impeccably organised and persuasively delivered rally under the auspices of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee reflects the gamut of UDF sentiment," Pottinger says, and reminds that in some "corners of the country political rivalry has reduced some UDFism to outright gang conflict with other ideological groups." HNP leader Marais and the 500 supporters who attended his speech "do not boast the sombre respectability of the Conservative Party leadership, the CP's farmers, lawyers and petty traders, the same who once were backbone to the National Party. And neither, despite the best will in the world can they muster the menace of Eugene Terre'blanche's AWB, the khaki-clad outriders of further national discord." Marais, "the once ridiculed bogeyman of the far right and his party are now in the middle of the right — victims like so many others of the country's rampant polarisation."

TIMES on Pass Books

An editorial on page 20 comments that the scrapping of the pass books "is symbolically important and only the incorrigibly cynical would dismiss it as cosmetic; it could and should mark a turning point in restoring to black South Africans a dignity long denied." But it warns that "without substantial accompanying political content the uniform identity books will remain in the eyes of blacks a reminder of hollow promises and a provocation to further insurrection," and if "the show-on-demand clause remains unmodified the whole exercise is wasted."

Conflicting SA Ideologies

Brian Pottinger reviews a book entitled *Contending Ideologies in South Africa* on page 20. The authors say blacks view the capitalist system as "ethnonationalism, whereby whites seek to continue holding economic advantage by promoting the ideology of racial divisions and the nurturing of disparate ethnic nationalism. " The writers present two possible views of Afrikaner nationalism: first, that "there is a genuine liberalisation of Afrikaner nationalism," and second, that "the reform" of Afrikaner nationalism is nothing more than the "modernisation of racial domination." "The crux of the present crisis thus lies in the distance between the rhetoric of Afrikaner nationalist reform, whites' perceptions of a just bottom-line survival infrastructure and finally, the blacks' ongoing daily experience of repression." The authors say there is a strong "humanist" element in African socialism, and warn that "easy 'total onslaught' equations of black nationalism with Soviet imperialism, so endemically popular in South Africa," are "both fallacious and dangerous."

No SATS Fare Decrease

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 12 April reports on page 1 and 2 that the South African Transport Services has announced that "there will be no cut in train fares or air fares in the wake of the year's second reduction in petrol and otehr fuel prices." A spokesman for SATS said the R1 million savings predicted on gasoline and the R48 million for diesel fuel would not make up the budget deficit for the year.

'90 Percent' in Favor of Change

Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP from Bryanston, Horace van Rensburg, told Parliament on Friday that "90 percent of South Africans were in favour of peaceful change" and "although the National Party [NP] had moved closer to this position, it was still part of the 'other 10 percent' because it was trying to hodl on to aspects of apartheid."

CITIZEN on Actor Ban

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says "the decision by Equity, the British actors' union, to bar actors and entertainers from performing in South Africa is a disgusting one." "The boycotters are succeeding, by threats and intimidation, in keeping entertainers away from our shores. We will have to live with this until such time as the world understands the sincerety of the reforms here, and until such time as it appreciates the way in which the blackmailers and boycotters have minipulated music and culture for political ends."

NP Unity Urged

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 14 April says in an editorial on page 6 that there has been much speculation, most of it in the "Prog" newspapers, about the emergency of a new party which would include leftist members of the NP, the PFP, the New Republic Party, and powerful business interests. "We have no doubt, however, that the state president is fully in control of the party and the pace of development, and while he is at the helm, no wing of the party is going to challenge his authority." A move to form a centrist party doesn't make sense, because "the NP is today's centrist party." "It would be better if the party were to maintain its unity. Differences of viewpoint over the pace of reform, than become weakened by internal clique-forming, pressures or divisions."

White Municipalities to Meet

The Cape Provincial Municipal Association, which represents all white municipalities in the province, is expected to discuss the Regional Service Councils (RSC), the extension of the municipal vote to other race groups and the government's housing policy at its 4-day meeting this week, says a report on page 11. The cities of Queenstown and Swellendam have suggested "that citizens other than whites be granted direct representation on local authorities in proportion to thier contribution to the town's finances." A number of city councils, including Cape Town, have previously expressed "reservations about the cost and efficiency of the RSCS and the practicality of the boundaries suggested by the province."

Breytenbach Speaks

"The South African state was illegal because it was totally totalitarian and had forfeited its rights to exist," Poet Breyten Breytenbach told an audience at the State Theater in Pretoria on the weekend, says a report on page 14. While accepting a prize for literature, Breytenbach said the "South African state did not conform to the minimum demands for any society, that it should be just, tolerant and that there should be no discrimination on grounds of race, belief or sex." The only characteristic of the present state is " brute force' " he said. " 'A minority regime which can only be maintained through repression, has forfeited its rights to exist.' " He warned the Afrikaners, " 'this whitish and bloody minded tribe of Africans' ", not to turn their backs on the future, and to participate in change before it was too late.

Ackerman on Apartheid

Businessman Raymond Ackerman has said that extraParliamentary forces, such as "the ANC, the United Democratic Front and those without a vote", could play an enormous role in the path to a new political dispensation, says a report on page 15. At a graduation ceremony at Rhodes University on Saturday, he urged the government "to move urgently and immediately to abolish every aspect of apartheid," and also said "political detainees should be released and detention without trial eradicated."

Debt Payment 'Below Expectations'

"The initial down-payment on SA's maturing foreign debt, frozen by the standstill, slipped by without a hitch," Alan Sendzul reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 14 April. "Optimistic projections from banking circles gave the impression that as little as 25 percent of the original $420 million had had to be repaid. More cautious views put the figure at around 60 percent, but still greatly below expectations."

Mineral Sales Good

"Mineral sales in January, as recorded by the Minerals Bureau, were worth nearly R2.6bn — with R2.2bn being realised from exports," Roy Bennetts reports on page 1. "Gold continued to lead the field, contributing 62.4 percent (R1.6bn) to the total from the sale of 52.4 tons, followed by coal with R417.1m, of which R258m (3.4m tons) came from overseas sales."

New Leadership Needed

In an editorial on page 4, *BUSINESS Day* says: "It is difficult to see what reforms might reasonably be expected to stem the anti-apartheid tide before sanctions and external pressures become irreversibly institutionalised and drive us into siege. Tinkering with pass laws will not do it, nor will lifting the bans on funerals; certainly the imposition of regional councils by Chris Heunis is an exercise in irrelevance unmatched since Nero fiddled." What is needed is political leadership of a high order can "bind South Africans of all groups into a common endeavour." Unfortunately, "behind the state president stand lesser men than he. Until better men emerge, there is no option but to pursue ameliorative changes in the hope that they will accumulate sufficiently to bring new political forces into play."

Costly Homelands

"The veld fire of unrest appears to be spreading to the so-called independent homelands, making a farce of boundaries drawn by Verwoerdian ideologues," says a second editorial on the same page. The "apartheid dream of independent tribal enclaves" has been a costly one, with billions of rands from South African taxpayers poured into these states and their huge bureaucracies. "That money, left in the private sector, could have been invested in productive enterprises and the real jobs that they would have created, and would certainly have lessened the huge load of debts that the country now bears."

Sanctions Charade

In a column on page 4, Simon Barber writes that the Reagan administration and its liberal critics, especially those pushing for sanctions against South Africa, "have more in common than they would like to admit. Both, in their own ways, seek to project American power and impose their wills around the globe, but both shrink back from the ultimate implications of what they preach." If Reagan really believes the Nicaraguan regime is such a great threat to the United States and if the antiapartheid sympathizers really feel the RSA Government is equal to the Nazis, why not send in the 82d Airborne? Instead they opt for economic measures. "The fact remains that embargoes have long been the recourse of people who wish to achieve the putative effects of military victory — the imposition of their will upon a recalcitrant opponent — but don't want to dirty their own hands going the full nine years."

'Urgent' NP Discussions

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 13 April says in a front page article that "urgent and open discussion among National Party Parliamentarians is in progress." This follows a statement by the state president the Parliamentarians have interpreted as an open invitation to discuss their views on the country's pressing issues with him. This discussion could give more thrust to reform. Some of the Parliamentarians say that discussion within the NP is more open than ever before, and matters such as power sharing and the scrapping of apartheid are being discussed.

RAPPORT on Buthelezi

In an editorial on page 12 *RAPPORT* says "nothing more can be said about Chief Buthelezi's attack on President Botha this week." It says this is not the way leaders conduct business with each other. Chief Buthelezi's attack has once more focused attention on the National Statutory council. Will Chief Buthelezi participate? Is he still welcome? Will other leaders participate? If so, will the council become a reality? "If there are enough representative leaders willing to participate the council should go ahead and meet. It is time for negotiation to take place."

NP 'Party of Reform'

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 14 April says in an editorial on page 8 that "political observers can wonder at one aspect of President Reagan's praise of the South African Government." Reagan says that President Botha is being torn to shreds by a faction in the government that clings to the past. To say that there is a group in the NP that can be compared to the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) is highly improbable. The NP is a party of reform which says the status quo cannot continue. "We accept that lively debate on the pace of reform is taking place in the NP." It is worrying that certain foreign leaders express this view, but the government and the NP will prove them wrong by word and deed.

Clinic Treats 500 Police Victims

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on page 4 reports that the SACLA [South African Christian Leadership Assembly] community clinic in Crossroads, Cape Town, has treated 500 people "who had been shot by the police during the 10 months of last year," [as published] according to a Western Province Council of Churches newsletter. " 'Of the 500 shot, 90 percent of them carried bird or buckshot wounds.' " The clinic also treated 5 cases of people shot with high velocity bullets and 31 of people injured by rubber bullets. The clinic also treated 16 people for beatings, many of them serious, and tear gas has also been frequently used on people brought ot the clinic. Based on the number of people treated at the clinic, clinic officials estimate that aBout 15,000 people have been injured in South African in 1985.

CAPE TIMES on Colored Teachers

In an editorial on page 8, the paper calls the decision to prosecute more than 50 colored teachers for refusing to administer year-end examinations "a most ill-considered step," which will likely throw local colored schools "into the same upheaval that disrupted classes last year." Carter Ebrahim, the minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, "seems to make a point of being as provocative as possible." While colored students are now back in class as the government wanted, it is questionable how long they will stay there if the prosecutions proceed. "If another scholastic year is not to be wasted, all charges should immediately be dropped. Only that way lies a return to some kind of normality."

'Informer' Burned

"A 22-year-old woman, accused of being a police informer, died after being doused with petrol and set alight by youths in Alexandra at the weekend," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 14 April reports on page 2. Miss Theresa Lucia Maseko was taken from her 19th Avenue home by a group of youths at 3 pm on Saturday. The youths took an axe and said they were going to " 'chop her to death' " with it. She escaped but they caught her, doused her with gasoline and set her on fire. Her sisters cannot attend school because of fear they will receive the same treatment.

SOWETAN on Removals

In its editorial on page 4, the paper says that even at this late date, "somebody has to do something for the people who are being moved by stealth" from Moutse into KwaNdebele. "Although the government says people are not forced to move it is known that many of them refused to move to Immerpan in KwaNdebele. We have in our possession a number of letters from desperate people who are crying out about this terrible fate awaiting them." The media seemed to have forgotten these people, who are having to be part of a farce even though it is known that the homelands policy has failed. "We should all know that a trauma it is to try and start again, particularly in these tough times. And that home, however, humble it is, is almost sancrosanct. We therefore appeal to the government to stop this rashness. We also appeal to saner minds in government to stop the proposed independence of KwaNdebele. Surely they have admitted themselves that the homeland policy has failed."

Claims Against Lebowa Police

A "Focus" article by Themba Molefe on the same page reports that black lawyers in Lebowa have been flooded by victims of police brutality and are preparing civil suits for damages, one totally R2.8 million for 494 people. The Transvaal Attorney General has refused to procecute a police sergeant for killing one man the police saying he was fleeing arrest. Lawyers must sue because police will not take the charges seriously. Police feel the black organizations are out to discredit them. The Azanian People's Organization feels, however, that only by action of the Supreme Court will the police be restrained, and affidavits and photographs are being gathered for the legal action.

Sham Reforms

"Black organisations and trade union movements have called on the Government to bring about meaningful changes in the country and to stop any amount of 'window-dressing reforms' which are not acceptable to blacks," the paper reports on page 5. Among the organizations making the call are Azanian People's Organization, the United Democratic Front, the National Forum and the Council of Unions of South Africa. They were reacting to the government's announcement that all racial restrictions on hotels and restaurants had been ended.

Fingerprinting Discussed

In his "On the line" column on page 5, Aggrey Klaaste says that blacks were insulted over the white reaction against the government's proposal to fingerprint everyone, as virtually every black had been fingerprinted many times. "After all, these feelings of disgust and dismay are striking people only now that they are to be fingerprinted. I suppose it is alright for blacks to be humiliated, turned into criminals for generations. They — the moaners — should be ashamed of themelves." Furthermore, they will have to pay for the thousands of people necessary to do all this.

Mabuza on Funerals

On page 8, the paper reports that Chief Minister of KaNwane Enos J. Mabuza "said he was prepared to be prosecuted for defying the restrictions placed on funerals of unrest victims." He issued a statement on the funeral of victims of the Kabokweni shootings saying that the funeral was a "national funeral" and "nobody should prescribe to us how we should bury our dead." " 'Freedom of speech, whether political or otherwise, is the inviolate right of any citizen in the land of our birth, South Africa."

War on 'Comrades'

"The United Democratic Front and several progressive organisations resolved to stamp out thuggery in the struggle at a meeting held in Regina mundi, Soweto, yesterday," the paper reports on the same page. The meeitng, attended by more than 300 people, mostly youths, heard that people posing as "comrades" were robbing people of vehicles and harassing businessmen. The meeting was also addressed by Mrs Winnie Mandela. A Soweto Civic Association official said that these types of thefts had been stopped in other parts of the country and Soweto was behind in this regard.

Nel Comments on Tutu Election

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 15 April reports on page 3 that Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel said that while the government did not usually react to the election to a church office, because Desmond Tutu is " 'an international figure with a high political profile, I would like to congratulate him on his election to this most respected and highly regarded position in the Anglican Church.' " Nel Said he hoped Bishop Tutu's new position, with its additional responsibilities, " 'would compel Archbishop Tutu to play a truly constructive role in South Africa in bringing about, according to Christian principles, reconciliation between the different communities in this country,' " and that Tutu " 'would assist in finding solutions to South Africa's pressing problems through peaceful negotiations towards positive, meaningful and constructive reform to which the government is fully committed. To this end, the firm rejection of the methods of change of those who are clearly committed to violence would be a positive beginning.' "

Attacks on Motorists

Also on page 3, Rika van Graan reports that a group of 12 blacks surrounded the car driven by a white woman in Kew and hammered on it when their fists and threw stones at it when they could not open the doors. The police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand said the woman "escaped unhurt because she took the advice police gave to motorists some weeks ago." She had locked all the car doors and had taken off as soon as she was able. "Since the beginning of March 104 motorists were attacked by blacks in the suburbs Wynberg, Bramley, Kew, Alexandra and Marlboro and police urged motorists to be cautious and not to travel around unnecessarily."

January Unemployment

"A total of 127,563 people were registered as unemployed with the Department of Manpower in January this year, the minister, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday" in Parliament, the paper reports on page 4. Du Plessis also said that 332,157 people had been covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1985.

CITIZEN on Sport Boycott

In an editorial on page 6 on the upcoming New Zealand rugby tour, the paper says that the sports boycott against the country "has nothing to do with sport but everything to do with politics. And so our sportsmen and women, who play sport for the sake of sport and not for any political reasons, are penalised even through sport is nonracial."

Drought Still 'Critical'

"Despite the widespread rains at the beginning of the year, the drought was still critical in certain parts of the country, particularly in the northern Transvaal, the Minister of Agricultural Economics and of Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said last night," the paper reports on page 10. Addressing the National Meat Congress in Pretoria, Wentzel said the drought had caused many problems for farmers, particularly that of increasing debt.

No Tariff Reductions Criticized

"Major retailers have expressed their disgust at the refusal by state corporations to reduce their tariffs in line with the falling petrol price, saying the government's 'disgraceful example' is being emulated by private manufacturers and suppliers," the paper reports on page 11. ""he Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on transport, Mr John Malcomess, has called it a 'miscarriage of justice.' SATS [South African Transport Services] says it will not reduce tariffs because it has budgeted for a deficit as usual."

Relief for Motor Industry

"Much needed relief, possibly in the form of reductions in customs duty or some other tax concessions, might be on the cards for the beleaguered eastern Cape motor industry," Chris Cairncross reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 15 April. Finance Minister Barend du Plessis told Parliament that the government "was fully aware of the problems being experienced in Port Elizabeth" and ways in which the area could be assisted by means of tax concessions were being considered.

Strike Over May Day Possible

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on the same page that legal experts believe that the National Union of Mineworkers is now legally entitled to strike over its demand for May Day as a paid holiday. "This follows an Industrial Court decision not to grant an application by the Chamber of Mines for a 'status quo order' requiring the union to abandon its demand. In addition, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis failed to appoint a conciliation board to deal with the matter within 30 days of the dispute being settled. In this event workers are entitled to strike." However, the minister appointed a conciliation board on 1 April and the union has agreed not to advocate strike action until the board's negotiations are finished.

Accord Sign of Low Credibility

In another front page article, John Tilston says that the clauses of the South African debt accord under which the country agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of British and U.S. courts "are an indication of how low SA's credibility and credit-worthiness has sunk since the foreign debt moratorium was imposed in September."

Rand's Future

"In the near future the rand looks as if it will remain reasonably stable at a point close to $0.50," Harold Fridjhon writes on page 2. "Superficially, the immediate outlook for the rand is more favourable than it has been for many months past. The current account payments look healthy and the foreign debt negotiations appear to have achieved and equilibrium between what SA can afford to pay without structural damage, and what creditors are prepared to accept as a minimum in the next 12 months." Nevertheless, there is a question of whether the country can sustain a drain of foreign capital and "if there is a major flare-up in a key township, a favourable sentiment could be destroyed with the petrol-bombed house or the first hail of birdshot."

BTR Dunlop-MAWU Talks

"BTR Dunlop entered into talks with the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] yesterday over a total work stoppage by about 2,000 workers at four Dunlop plants which began last Tuesday," Diana Games reports on page 3. A Dunlop spokesman said that the company saw the union's demand for the reinstatement of two workers fired for violent behavior as a sign of the union's continued support for violence.

SAAU To Seek More Government Aid

"The SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) is to appeal to government for further aid for destitute farmers," Gerald Reilly reports on the same page. SAAYU Director Piet Swart said SAAU's aim is "'to give all possible aid to those farmers who have good prospects of recovering from severe financial blows, caused mainly be high interest rates, over the past three or four years."

Report on Population Growth

Gerald Reilly reports on page 5 that according to a Human Sciences Research Council report, "with a population accelerating at a 2.3 percent a year the country would have to maintain a growth rate of 4.5 percent merely to provide jobs for newcomers to the labour market." The report also said that the white population was growing at 1.5 percent, coloured at 1.8 percent, Asians at 1.76, and blacks at 2.8 percent and added that the country could accommodate a maximum population of 80 million.

Business Day on Tire Price Rise

Commenting on a rise in the price of tires in editorial on page 6, the paper says that the price rise, the fourth in 12 months, come at a time when the prices of imported oil-based chemicals are being pushed down by the recovery of the rand and decline in the oil price. However, an explanation for the tire price rise "lies in the strategic requirments of an increasingly beleagured South Africa. Because they are considered strategic commodities, stockpiles of both synthetic rubber and tyres were considerably larger than they would have been on straight economic considerations." However, "by now the South African consumer has become used to the fact that strategic self-sufficiency is precisely that . It is not a formula for lower prices."

Escalating Boycotts

In a column also on page 6 of *BUSINESS DAY*, Cherilyn Ireton writes that the boycott of the Johannesburg centenary celebrations demonstrates the "might of the black consumer. The city's blacks, banished to the ghetto of Soweto for decades and until recently banned from many of Johannesburg's attractions saw no reason to have a party for the white city." Turning to other boycotts around the country, Ireton reports that Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce Director Tony Gilson said that the boycott in the city "'showed that basic frustrations must be removed. It also underlined to whites the socio-economic and political aspirations of the black community.'" The success of boycotts has led business to expect them to escalate this year, but rather than open-ended boycotts, "shorter and better supported boycotts are feared." The general mood among businessmen "is that change must come quickly before more casualties are recorded. Said one businessman: 'Please God, no one ever feels the full might of a national consumer boycott, because we're finished if we do.'"

Family Sues for Support

"The family of a 28-year-old man who died hours after giving himself up to the police is claiming R90,000 for loss of support from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 15 April reports on page 1. Joel Phoshoko, a member of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union and a resident of Mabopane, died in a hospital hours after giving himself up at the Pretoria central police station on charges of housebreaking and theft. A police spokesman confirmed that Phoshoko had been interrogated by police and "circumstances surrounding his death were being investigated."

Journalist Unbanned

The paper reports on page 2 that "journalist Mr Mathata Tsedu, banned for the last five years, had his order lifted yesterday." The lifting of the order followed negotiations between Tsedu's lawyer and the government, "in which a telegram seeking the unbanning of Mr Tsedu was sent to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, on April 10."

Policeman Killed After Service

"A man believed to be an off-duty policeman was killed by a crowd in Mahwelereng township near Potgietersrus on Sunday night, according to residents," another report on the same page says. According to witnesses, the crowd was returning from a memorial service for Lucky Kutumela, a journalist who died in detention in the township. The policeman "allegedly made advances to a girl in the crowd and was immediately pounced upon and assaulted with an assortment of missiles by the crowd."

Mourners Barred From Funeral

On the same page, the paper reports that "thousands of mourners were barred from attending the funeral of two unrest victims in Vosloorus, Boksburg, yesterday." There was a "heavy police and South African Defence Force presence" in the area and only family members were allowed to enter the church where the funeral was being held, while no buses operated in the area. Also, "freedom songs, political speeches and shouts of 'Amandla' were banned at the funeral."

Negotiations on Metalworkers' Wages

In another article on page 2, Len Maseko reports that wage negotiations between metalworkers unions representing some 450,000 workers and the Steel and Engineering Federation of South Africa have resumed in Alberton. The Metal and Allied Workers Union is seeking a 3.50 rand minimum hourly wage.

SOWETAN on MEDUNSA Protest

"The case of the two white students who have enrolled at the black medical university, MEDUNSA [Medical University of South Africa], is a reflection of the sick society we live in," the *SOWETAN* says in an editorial on page 4. "If things were normal in this country," it would be easy to say that the protest by black students over the admission of two whites was reverse discrimination. However, since it is the policy of apartheid itself which has led to separate universities and selective admissions, the students' anger is "understandable." Since the two white students had previously been refused admission to white universities "why should they be allowed into a black university? Is this not saying that MEDUNSA is not as highly professional as the other universities that have refused the two white students?" Black students have been refused admission at Pretoria University and Rand Afrikaans University and "there would be an uncommonly long and loud howl of distress if black students had taken these two universities to court and demanded admission on liberatarian or humanitarian or even educational grounds."

'Total Onslaught' Needed

The "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 6 comments on Helen Suzman's characterization of the present session of Parliament as D-Day, and says one would "expect the government to launch a total onslaught against apartheid to free us from the yoke of this malignant monster. That is what is needed. Nothing short of a total onslaught will be enough to kill and bury apartheid." Turning to the new identity documents, he says: "I do hope that this will not mean I will have to hand in my dompas [pass book]. Suddenly, I value it even more because I would like to keep it — rubber stamp endorsements and all — for my grandchildren to see. By then, they probably won't really understand what apartheid was all about." He also notes the irony of white objections to being fingerprinted, saying blacks "have borne the indignities of apartheid for years. I don't like being fingerprinted myself, but I can't resist saying it looks like the chickens have come home to roost."

Lebowa Deaths 'Political'

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 15 April reports on page 1 that "more than 30 'necklaced' bodies found in shallow graves in southern Lebowa resulted from "vicious clashes between political rivals in the area." Dirk Nel reports that while it "appears that criminals and perpetrators of witchcraft have also taken advantage of the situation," most of the deaths "are alleged to be part of a campaign by radicals to eliminate 'collborators of the system.' " Nel says rumors of the deaths of tribal leaders have been spreading since Driekop Chief Maroga and three of his top indunas (deputies) were hacked to death earlier this year. "Villagers are viewing every stranger with suspicion and are refusing to speak to the media or the police, for fear of being killed. Several businessmen have been attacked and Lebowa Legislative Assembly members have been threatened with death if they do not resign." Two Lebowa MPs, M.A.M. Masha and A.K. Mariri, both businessmen in the Sekhukhune area, "have reportedly resigned but they could not be reached for comment." "A police spokesman said police were finding it difficult to get information due to the fear and intimidation rife in the area."

Clashes in Mankweng

A report on page 1 says "petrol bombs have seriously injured several people and caused extensive damage to property," following clashes between rival organisations in the township of Mankweng and confrontations between Lebowa police and students from the nearby university. "The local Ministers' Fraternal, representative of 12 churches, have condemned the violence in a strongly worded statement."

Car Attacks 'Criminal' not Political

A white motorist who was attacked "by about 12 men wielding rocks" when she stopped at an intersection in Kew, near Alexandra, said, " 'The men all appeared to be in their late 20s or 30s — they definitely were not youths.' " "A police spokesman said 17 attacks on motorists had been reported in the area since the beginning of April." He said "it was suspected that a criminal and not a political element was responsible for the attacks."

Policeman Says Torture 'Possible'

"A security policeman said yesterday that it was possible that electric shocks might have been given to a detainee to extract information from him," Estelle Trengove reports on page 2. The lieutenant said he was present during parts of the interrogation of Jongumuzi Sisulu, and while Sisulu had not been tortured while he was present, "it was possible" that it could have happened while he was out of the room. "He said he had heard talks of things like that happening, although he himself had never seen it."

'Instigators' Blamed in Winterveld

"Bophuthatswana police have blamed political organisations and 'instigators' from outside the homeland for the fatal shooting of at least 11 people in Winterveld on March 26," McKeed Kotlolo reportts on page 2. The district comandant of Odi and Moretele "has denied allegations that police had forcibly taken some members of the bereaved families in Winterveld to a secret meeting" with President Chief Lucas Mangope. He also denied allegations that a number of people were arrested during Saturday night raids in the area and said "there had been no raids except for 'routine patrols' on shebeens and other places."

Inquiry on White River Shootings

A report on page 2 says KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza has appointed a public commission of inquiry into the shootings at Kabokweni near White River which left 1 dead and at least 80 injured. "All parties interested in testifying before the commission have been asked to report to the secretary at the Kabokweni Magistrate's court" next Monday. "The police inquiry, which has been so secret that there was speculation last week that it may already be over, will probably deal with allegations that the youths went on a rampage before the shootings."

Subsidized Education

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis told Parliament on Monday that "it was a 'sick argument' to complain, as the Conservative Party (CP) had, that whites were subsidising black education." *THE STAR* reports on page 4. The CP had not complained that in the early days when the Afrikaner was on his knees and the English taxpayer had subsidised his development." Du Plessis said even today most Afrikanaans families did not pay enough tax to cover the cost of their children's education, and a recent study showed that "English- speaking South Africans still paid 60 percent of direct tax and 75 percent of company tax."

NPP Solidarity Coalition

Another report on the same page says the National People's Party, the majority party in the House of Delegates, and Solidarity, the officical opposition, "are to form a joint committee to discuss issues arising from the Natal-kwaZulu Indaba." "NPP leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi said the move signified the adoption of a common approach between the parties."

NP Division Denied

Supporters of the "extremely loose group" of left-wing National Party MPs, "some of whom hold senior positions in the party," said Monday "there was no substantial division in the party and the possibility of any breakaway was totally excluded." One young MP said "it would be pointless even threatening a breakaway as then any possible influence would be lost." The group, described as "New Nats" in some newspaper reports, "were using every opportunity to express their feelings, particularly in caucus meetings." "Sources in the NP said the group was looking for greater freedom of association in NP policy, more preparedness to talk to radicals, including the ANC, and speeding up of reform."

UDF Official Arrested

The funeral service of two unrest victims was disrupted Monday "when police stormed a church in Vosloorus, near Boksburg, and whisked away a United Democratic Front official delivering a speech. At least 10 policemen escorted Mr Themba Mbandlwa out of St Boniface Anglican church, which was packed with about 500 mourners. It is not known whether Mr Mbandlwa has been detained or arrested."

STAR on Tutu's Election

An editorial on page 8 says Bishop Tutu's two-thirds majority in the vote to elect him head of the Anglican Church suggests that there is a general acquiescence with his highly political stance — if not for some of its expressions. It signals too that the church will continue to play, as it should, an agressively high-profile role against apartheid. The government "will now find it less easy to shrug off the spiritual leader of two million people. Very much a caring man of peace, He [Tutu] remains an invaluable bridge across the racial gulf."

Students Deny Free Speech

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 14 April comments on page 10 on the disruption of a meeting on the University of Cape Town campus by the Student's Action Committee (SAC) because they thought the speaker was a member of Inkatha. "What sort of society is SAC campaigning for, if its members refuse to honour such a fundamental principle of democracy even while they are part of the forum of ideas that constitutes a university. They also overrate their importance. They have no authority to say who will and who will not be allowed to speak on the campus."

Time for Negotiation

A second editorial says "Nationalists like to argue that there must first be law and order before there can be progress with reform. Normally speaking such an argument is not without merit. But these are not normal times. The country is in a state of rebellion." "It is time that the country pulls itself together, abandons its misplaced trust in the use of force, and gets down to negotiating the terms of settlement for a new and happier South Africa."

Botha To Clarify Stance

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 14 April says in an article on page 3 that "clarity on future political reform and the granting of political rights to blacks could be forthcoming this week." The state president's office would not comment yesterday on a *SUNDAY TIMES* report on black cabinet members, but the state president will probably speak about it on Thursday when his budget is discussed.

Afrikaner Openess Urged

An article on page 7 says young Afrikaners should talk increasingly to other races across the color line. They should even speak to radicals such as the United Democratic Front. This is the view of Nelus Niemand, chairman of the Junior Rapportryers. "We should learn to understand other people and they should learn to understand us. Young Afrikaners should realize that pure Afrikaner nationalism does not exist anymore. What is important is a broader South African nationalism, he says. Therefore, cooperation and good neighborliness are absolutely necessary."

'New Language of Reform'

In another article on page 7 political correspondent Frikkie Odendaal says "a new language of reform began last week in Parliament among members of the National Party." There was talk of dialogue with the ANC, black rights, and adaptations to the Group Areas Act. It is clear that the new generation of Nationalists will not allow themselves to be hindered in advancing the pace of reform. The state president's budget will be discussed this week in Parliament. "Attention will be focused on the state president to hear if he supports this new language of reform."

SWAZILAND

Cabinet Restructure Adds to PM's Responsibilities

MB161046 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The queen regent has initiated changes in the cabinet structure adding more responsibilities to the prime minister's ministry. The queen regent has also authorized the creation of the post of deputy prime minister, who will be responsible for carrying out tasks assigned by the prime minister. The following departments have been transferred to the prime minsiter's office: Department of Development, formerly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; the Department of Town Planning and Management, formerly with the Ministry of Interior; the national courts and its president; and the ombudsman's office formerly attached to the king's office.

These changes were announced in the official government gazette publication.

14 Alleged ANC Members Reported Arrested

MB151728 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] There are 14 persons who are reported to be ANC members who were arrested in yesterday's police and army sweep against illegal immigrants. Among those arrested are illicit liquor brewers, drug traffickers, and tax evaders.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns From SFRY, Netherlands Visit

MB161848 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, arrived in Lusaka this evening from a 6-day official visit to Yugoslavia and the Netherlands. Dr Kaunda was met at Lusaka International Airport by party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and senior party and government officials, including diplomats. The president, who was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwananshiku, inspected the guard of honor mounted by the 2d Battalion of the Zambia Regiment amid a 21-gun salute.

ZANU-PF MPs Call for Ian Smith Resignation

MB160707 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Several ZANU-PF members of Parliament have urged the leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe [CAZ], Mr Ian Smith, to resign his Parliamentary seat. The calls were made during debate in the House of Assembly yesterday on a select committee report accusing the CAZ leader of making derogatory remarks about blacks in an interview with the BBC.

The MP's claimed that the remarks were in contempt of Parliament. Comrade Sabina Mugabe asked whether Mr Smith is the mainstay of the house, adding that she takes great exception to the allegation by Mr Smith that blacks are not civilized. Comrade George Rutanhire said Mr Smith wants to divide the people of Zimbabwe.

Smith Criticizes Inquiry

MB160714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0235 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 15, SAPA — Mr Ian Smith, prime minister before Zimbabwe's independence and the subject of a Parliamentary select committee inquiry for contempt of Parliament, today dismissed the committee's report as biased and compiled by people with preconceived ideas, ZIANA News Agency reports.

He told the House of Assembly that although he regretted some of the provocative things he has said "from time to time" he believed the report had shown "some vindictiveness."

Mr Smith, leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), is alleged to have made derogatory statements about the government and Africans in a British television interview while on a visit to the United Kingdom last year.

In his reply to the report of the select committee set up to establish if his comments were derogatory Mr Smith stressed that he was a man of principles who only said what he believed in.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Bill Irvine, said Mr Smith had referred in the interview to the "most unintelligent people in the country" and the majority of committee members felt the remarks referred to black people and were derogatory.

Replying to this finding, Mr Smith said he had been talking about "one man one vote" and he supported the idea of "meritocracy." He said it was "ludicrous" to suggest he meant blacks were less intelligent. He also said it had never entered his mind that black members of Parliament were incompetent. There were a number of white MPs who should not have been MPs, he said.

Mr Smith also said he objected to Mr Irvine being chairman of the committee as he was "biased" and although they were once "buddies" were no longer on talking terms. He said the report should not be accepted and suggested the debate should adjourn to allow the Parliamentary committee on standing rules and orders to carry out the investigations.

He said he was not prepared to stand by idle and condone "unwarranted, unjust and completely unfounded" attacks on the white community. He was not prepared to join in any campaign calculated to make "our white community ashamed of their past history."

He denied he had been evasive when giving evidence to the committee saying: "I would not give them the answers they wanted. I gave them my answers which did not fit in with their preconceived ideas."

Mr Irvine earlier told the House that his task as chairman of the committee had been the most "distressing and distasteful" but he had done his job "impartially and to the best of my ability." He said it was "absolutely essential" the house should deal strongly with witnesses who were "less than truthful."

A government MP called for the enactment of a law making racism a criminal offence. Accusing Mr Smith of having been derogatory to blacks during last October's interview with the BBC, Mr Charles Ndlovu, of the ZANU-PF described Mr Smith as "criminally insane."

With shouts of support from the government benches, Mr Ndlovu called on the minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, to draft a bill making racism a criminal offence.

He and other MPs called on Mr Smith to resign, failing which, he should be expelled from Parliament.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW.

18 APRIL 1986

Killing of British Hostages in Lebanon

An anonymous caller informed Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio of the execution of a fourth Briton, a television journalist who was kidnapped in Beirut 17 April. The "Fedayeen Revolutionary Cells" claimed it executed the man after discovering he was "spying" for U.S. intelligence, the radio disclosed. Meanwhile, 67 foreign nationals working at the American University of Beirut and its hospital have decided to leave West Beirut, according to diplomatic sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon.

Libya

A funeral for the "martyrs" of the U.S. "aggression" was held in Banghazi 17 April, Tripoli television reported, noting that a similar funeral would be held in Tripoli 18 April. The television also broadcast film of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to a Tripoli hospital, where he met with injured victims of the U.S. attack. Tripoli television also broadcast film allegedly depicting parts of unexploded U.S. bombs and claimed later that U.S. warplanes "obstructed" a Bulgarian airliner flying to Tripoli.

In another development, diplomatic sources in Tripoli cited by Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was behind a failed coup attempt against Col al-Qadhdhafi 16 April.

Regarding proposals to convene an emergency Arab summit conference, KUNA noted that while Libya, Algeria, and the PDRY want the summit agenda to be confined to the U.S. attack on Libya, a number of other states are supporting the YAR's proposal that the meeting should discuss "all foreign aggressions on the Arab world." In this regard, a Saudi Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Riyadh radio expressed his country's support for the call to hold an Arab summit to discuss "the repeated aggression on the Arab people, particularly the recent air raid on the Libyan people." More explicitly, the Iraqi RCC and Ba'th Party leadership stated that the first item to be discussed at an Arab summit should be Iran's "aggression" against Iraq, given that this precedes the U.S. "aggression" against Libya and is "far more serious," Voice of the Masses radio reported. While expressing Iraq's opposition to any foreign aggression against any Arab country, the Iraqi leadership said it is "unacceptable" that Libya "blackmails" the Arabs for its own propaganda purposes, adding that if an Arab summit is held to discuss the U.S. "aggression," Iraq will view it as "some kind of blackmail of the Arabs and a ridiculous event."

In a further comment on the crisis, Cairo radio maintained that Syria's declared support for Al-Qadhdhafi is merely "hollow words." A Damascus radio commentary warned that the raid on Libya could be a "very grave experimental preliminary attempt to launch a new large-scale war or aggression in the region."

Sudan

Reaction to U.S. Air Raid — The acting foreign minister met with the U.S. ambassador and expressed Sudan's "condemnation" of the raid, according to SUNA, and he asserted that it would "evoke" the Arab masses' indignation.

Beirut Voice of Lebanon reported that the Black September group was responsible for the shooting of a U.S. embassy employee in Khartoum, noting it was "in response" to the U.S. air raid. Various demonstrations were held in the country, SUNA reported, including one in Khartoum that attracted over 20,000 persons.

Election Results — Sadiq al-Mahdi's Al-Ummah National Party has won 97 out of 207 declared seats in the Constituent Assembly election, SUNA reported, noting that the Democratic Unionist Party is the second largest group. The Al-Ummah National Party secretary general told *AL-SAHAFAH* that his party intends to form a national unity government, SUNA disclosed.

Israel

HADASHOT reported that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was informed two weeks ago by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz of the U.S. plan to attack Libya. Jerusalem radio reported that several students demonstrated against the U.S. opposite the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem.

Syria

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that more than 150 Syrian soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded in recent bombings in Mashta al-Hulw, Tartus, Homs, Masyaf, and Safita. The radio revealed that "several" Syrian intelligence officers, most from the 'Alawite sect, were assassinated prior to the explosions in Tartus. There also has been a "wave" of arrests in Syria, the radio claimed.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported a "mutiny" in some Palestinian groups inside Syria following clashes between Palestinian groups and Syrian security forces.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iranian Air Force bombed Iraqi positions in the Sharhani area, inflicting heavy casualties, according to a military report cited by Tehran radio.

For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that Iraqi troops repulsed two more Iranian counterattacks in the East Maysan sector, inflicting heavy losses.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 075

18 April 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Countries Split on Agenda for Emergency Summit *[KUNA]* .... A 1
'Arafat on 'Good' Egypt Ties, PLO Passport Issue *[MENA]* .... A 1
'Arafat, Delegation Leave for GDR Party Congress *[Baghdad VOP]* .... A 1
Hani al-Hasan Discusses PLO-Jordan Rift *[Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 1
West Bank Leader Queried on Israeli, Jordan Talks *[London AL-MAJALLAH 9-15 Apr]* .... A 2
Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions *[Baghdad VOP]* .... A 3

OPEC AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on OPEC Conference .... B 1
    Ministers Fail To Agree 17 April *[AFP]* .... B 1
    Fail Again on 18 April *[AFP]* .... B 1
    Meeting Adjourned 18 April *[OPECNA]* .... B 1
    AFP Cites Spokesman on 'Progress' .... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bisharah on Gulf Security, Cooperation *[London AL-MAJALLAH 9-15 Apr]* .... C 1
ICO Information Ministers Conference Postponed *[Riyadh]* .... C 2

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Agrees To Attend Arab Summit .... C 2
Daily Calls for Boycotting U.S. Products .... C 2
Prime Minister To Return After Treatment .... C 2

KUWAIT

National Assembly Denounces U.S. 'Aggression' *[AL-ANBA' 16 Apr]* .... C 2
Officer Advocating Regime's Overthrow Jailed .... C 3
Trial Planned for Mutineer Police Cadets *[AL-QABAS 12 Apr]* .... C 3
Labor Minister Clarifies Number of Deportees .... C 3

PDRY

Economic Protocol Signed With USSR 16 Apr .... C 3
    Soviet Delegation Departs .... C 3
'Source' Denies Saudi Ownership of Aden Refinery .... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

UN Envoy Condemns Israel, U.S. Raid on Libya .... C 4
Government Prepared To Attend Arab Summit .... C 4

YAR

President Telephones Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi .... C 4
PFLP Member Arrives With Message for President .... C 4

EGYPT

- Reportage, Commentary on Reaction to U.S. Air Raid ..... D 1
  - Ghali, Soviet Charge Confer ..... D 1
  - People's Assembly Committees Statement ..... D 1
  - Syrian Support 'Hollow' ..... D 2
  - Paper: Attack 'Official Terror' *[AL-AHRAM 17 Apr]* ..... D 2
- Further Reportage on Visit of CSSR Trade Minister ..... D 3
  - Discusses Economy With Lutfi ..... D 3
  - Ends Visit, Departs ..... D 3
- 'Abd Al-Majid Leaves for Nonaligned Conference ..... D 3
- Emigration Minister Returns From Visit to Iraq ..... D 3
- Manpower Minister Returns From PRC, DPRK Visits ..... D 3
- PLO Official Comments on Abu al-Za'im 'Mutiny' ..... D 4
- Economy Minister Rules Out Flotation of Pound ..... D 4
- Government To Supply Planes to Iraq in May *[Kuwait AL-ANABA' 14 Apr]* ..... D 4
- Negotiating With Israel From Weakness 'Futile' *[AL-AHRAM 9 Apr]* ..... D 4
- AL-AHRAM Discusses Relations With Soviet Union *[28 Mar]* ..... D 5

IRAQ

- Government Opposes Call for Emergency Arab Summit ..... E 1
- Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. 'Aggression' ..... E 1
- Reportage on Visit to Moscow by Taha Yasin Ramadan ..... E 2
- Commander Interviewed on Air Force Anniversary ..... E 2
- Armed Forces Communique No 2,192 on War Operations ..... E 2

LEBANON

- Third Body Identified as U.S. Librarian *[AFP]* ..... G 1
- Group Urges Execution of U.S., UK Hostages 'Now' *[AFP]* ..... G 1
- Fate of British Journalist Remains Uncertain ..... G 1
  - Body Reportedly Near Spinneys *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Further Details *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Corpse 'Taken' to Hospital *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Security Forces Go to Site *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - McCarthy Said 'Spying' for U.S. *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Hospital Denies Receiving Body *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
  - Body Found in Spinneys Area *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
  - Security Denies Report ..... G 2
- Al-Jumayyil Condemns Killings of UK Hostages ..... G 2
- Junblatt Denounces Execution of Hostages *[AFP]* ..... G 2
- 'Foreigners' Reportedly Leaving West Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
  - University Staff To Depart *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
- Strike in W. Beirut Condemns U.S. 'Aggression' ..... G 2
- Fad'allah Discusses U.S., French Hostages *[Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 3 Apr]* ..... G 3
- Syrian Tanks 'Withdrawing' From Upper Al-Matn *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
- Dead Syrian Found; Palestinian Camp 'Mutiny' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
- Strike Force Deploys in Palestinian Camps Area ..... G 4
- Official on Soviet, Norwegian UNIFIL Support *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4

SYRIA

- Al-Ahmar Asks Unified Stand in National Day Speech ..... H 1
  - 'Aggression' Expected at 'Anytime' ..... H 1
- Al-Asad Receives Soviet Congratulations on Holiday ..... H 2
- Britain's 'Direct Role' in U.S. Attack Criticized ..... H 2
- ASL, National Guard Positions Attacked With Rockets *[Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope]* ..... H 2
- Explosions, Assassinations Reported in Northern Syria *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... H 2

ISRAEL

- Rabin Interviewed on Terrorism, Peace With Jordan *[BAMAHANE 16 Apr]* .... I 1
- Peres Reportedly Told of U.S. Attack Plan in Advance *[HADASHOT 18 Apr]* .... I 2
- Further Commentary, Reaction to U.S. Strike on Libya .... I 2
  - Students Demonstrate in Jerusalem .... I 2
  - HA'ARETZ: U.S. Credibility Restored *[17 Apr]* .... I 2
  - MA'ARIV: European Criticism 'Duplicity' *[17 Apr]* .... I 2
- Shamir on Possibility of Moda'i Return to Finance .... I 3
- Shamir Criticizes Peres Remarks on Palestinians *[THE JERUSALEM POST 17 Apr]* .... I 3
- Minister Corfu Praises British Security at Heathrow .... I 3
- Ministry Responds to Torture Allegations Against IDF *['AL HAMISHMAR 17 Apr]* .... I 3
- Golan Heights Druze Launch Protest Strike .... I 4
- Military Court Rules on 4 Administrative Detentions *[THE JERUSALEM POST 17 Apr]* .... I 4
- Black Hebrews Arrested For Apparent Deportation .... I 4
- Disturbances Mark Palestinian Prisoners Day .... I 4
- Bus Stoned in Territories; Youth Wounded by Guards .... I 5
- Youth Killed, Another Injured in W. Bank Incident .... I 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- President Speaks With Chedli Klibi, Al-Qadhdhafi .... Q 1
- UN Representative Condemns U.S. 'Attack' .... Q 1
- Dailies Cite Demonstrations, Reaction To U.S. Act .... Q 1

LIBYA

- Correction to U.S. Congressmen in Solidarity With Libya .... Q 1
- Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Wounded in Tripoli Hospital .... Q 2
  - Visit Televised .... Q 2
- Funerals Held for 'Martyrs' of U.S. Aggression .... Q 2
  - Al-Humaydi Addresses Tripoli Funeral .... Q 2
- March Held in Banghazi Against 'Savage Aggression' .... Q 3
- Palestinian Group Urges End to Relations With U.S. .... Q 3
- Shultz Cited on Al-Qadhdhafi as 'Obstacle' to Peace .... Q 3
- 'Majority' of Countries Condemn U.S. at UN .... Q 3
- Beirut Radio Reports Jallud Behind 'Coup Attempt' *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... Q 4
- Further Reportage on Expressions of Support .... Q 4
  - YAR President Contacts Al-Qadhdhafi .... Q 4
  - Leaders Telephone Al-Qadhdhafi .... Q 4
- Tripoli TV Displays Shrapnel, Unexploded Bombs .... Q 4
- AFP Views Aftermath of U.S. Bombing in Tripoli .... Q 5
- Airline Passengers Say Situation 'Very Difficult' *[ANSA]* .... Q 5
- U.S. Reportedly Admits 'Another' F-111 Downed .... Q 5
- Bulgarian Airliner Said 'Obstructed' by U.S. Planes .... Q 5
- UK Villagers Attack U.S. Air Base Commander .... Q 6
- UAE Paper Reports Arrival of Arab Volunteers *[AL-ITTIHAD 15 Apr]* .... Q 6
- Further Calls Issued for Response to U.S. Raid .... Q 6
  - Work Should 'Now' Take Place .... Q 6
  - 'Raise Banners of Defiance' .... Q 6
- Commentary Praises Arab Masses' Resistance .... Q 7
- JANA Details Worldwide Condemnation of U.S. Attack .... Q 8

MOROCCO

- Ministers Report to King on Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting .... Q 8
- Parliament To Send Envoys to Libya in Solidarity .... Q 8
- MAP Reviews Press on 'Raid' on Libya .... Q 8

SUDAN

Acting Foreign Minister Receives U.S., USSR Envoys .... Q 9
Further on Reaction to U.S. Strike Against Libya .... Q 9
Demonstrations Continue .... Q 9
AL-SAHAFAH Commentary .... Q 9
Al-Ummah Party Official on Future Government .... Q 10
Radio SPLA on Commentary on 'Partial' Elections .... Q 10
'Black September' Claims Attack on Embassy Employee [AFP] .... Q 11
Garang Forces Suffer Losses in Rumbek-Yirol Area .... Q 11
Radio SPLA: Moon Battalion Kills 15 in 28 March Raid .... Q 11
Radio SPLA Reports Commentary on TMC's 'Tricks' .... Q 11

TUNISIA

USSR's Tolkunov, Delegation Arrive for Visit .... Q 13
Bourguiba Meets With Defense, Security Ministers .... Q 13
Contacts With France Focus on Mediterranean .... Q 13
Tripoli Reports Party Leaders Arrested After Meeting .... Q 13
JANA: Further on Arrests .... Q 14
U.S. Marines Guarding Tunis Consulate Attacked [JANA] .... Q 14

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Nation Produces Record Maize Crop, Retains Reserve [AFP] .... R 1

SOMALIA

Spokesman: U.S. Attack Breaches International Law .... R 1

TANZANIA

Assemblymen Say U.S. Policy 'Threat to Peace' .... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

U.S. Ambassador Summoned; Attack on Libya Protested [PANA] .... S 1

CHAD

GUNT Representative in Paris Condemns U.S. Raid [AFP] .... S 1

CONGO

Amity Group Supports Libya, Condemns U.S. Raid [PANA] .... S 1

ZAIRE

Government Cancels Belgian Foreign Minister's Visit [AFP] .... S 1
Togo Foreign Minister Arrives Bearing Message .... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Students, Workers Protest U.S. Raid on Libya .... T 1

- Demonstration at U.S. Embassy *[PANA]* T 1
- 19 April Protest Planned T 1

GHANA

- 18 April Rally Planned in Solidarity With Libya T 1
  - Billboard Denounces U.S. T 1
  - Week of Mourning Declared T 1
  - Women's Movement Condemns U.S. T 2
  - Commentary on Anti-Americanism T 2
- GUNT Delegation Delivers Message to Government *[AFP]* T 3
- PNDC Member Leaves for GDR SED Party Congress T 3

GUINEA

- Conte Receives Message From Guinea-Bissau Counterpart T 3

LIBERIA

- AFP: Court Formalizes Arrest of UPP Members T 3
- ELWA Reports Nation's Election as IPU Vice President T 4

NIGERIA

- Students Ready To Help Libya Fight U.S. 'Aggression' T 4
  - Papers Condemn U.S. Raid T 4
- Foreign Minister Calls for Effective Disarmament T 4
- Government To Restrict Pilgrimage Participation T 4

SIERRA LEONE

- Minister of State, Algerian Group Discuss Cooperation T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

- Dos Santos Receives Zairian, Soviet Officials U 1

LESOTHO

- Seven ANC Members Leave for Resettlement in Zambia U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

- Armed Forces Report Successful Nampula Operations U 1
- MNR Spokesman Says Zimbabwe Troops Attacking *[BBC]* U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

- P.W. Botha Says ANC Does Not Want Talks U 2
  - Appeals for Regional Investment U 3
  - Comments on National Council U 3
- Opposition Reacts Negatively To Botha Statements U 4
  - Eglin: 'Great Disappointment' U 4
  - Concerns Over Violence, Black Rule U 4
  - 'Onus' on Black Leaders U 5
  - Party Leaders React U 5
- Security Forces Continue Lamontville Operation U 5
- Alexandra Residents Offered 'Refuge' in New Town U 6
- Parliament, Minister Examine Progress in Education U 6

    Equal Education Opportunities .... U 6
    Most Black Teachers Underqualified *[Umtata]* .... U 7
    Minister Viljoen on Black Education .... U 7
Brandt Meets Press, Urges Mandela Release .... U 10
Classes at Eight Black Schools Suspended .... U 11
Church Conference Opens, Ponders National 'Crisis' .... U 11
Du Plessis Defends Economic Policy to Assembly .... U 12
    Contends Job Losses Necessary .... U 12
    Expects Drastic Inflation Drop .... U 12
    Considers 2 Percent Spending Cut .... U 12
Proposed Debt Repayment Program Published .... U 13
Prominent Businessman: Economic Challenge Awaits .... U 13
Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports .... U 14
    7 PM 17 April .... U 14
    8 AM 18 April .... U 14
WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer' *[Johannesburg, 11-17 Apr]* .... U 14
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems .... U 15

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Warns of 'Fundamental Constitutional Change' *[SAPA]* .... U 19

Countries Split on Agenda for Emergency Summit

LD171231 Kuwait KUNA in English 1134 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, April 17 (KUNA) — Two different attitudes toward the issues to be discussed at the proposed emergency Arab summit conference have emerged yesterday, high-level diplomatic sources told KUNA here. The sources said Libya and Algeria, supported by South Yemen are demanding that the summit should only discuss the U.S.'s latest aggression on Libya. The sources added that the memorandum presented by North Yemen to the Arab League calls for discussing all foreign aggressions on the Arab world by the summit. The source said both Kuwait and the PLO had officially conveyed to the Arab League their consent to the North Yemeni memorandum.

'Arafat on 'Good' Egypt Ties, PLO Passport Issue

NC171255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Apr (MENA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has described the PLO's relationship with Egypt as good on both the popular and official levels. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee added: Within the context of relations with Egypt, we must not forget that Egypt represents one third of the Arabs, and that it has a national and military influence and history. Therefore, we have to determine our relations on this basis. He added that the Palestinian issue is one that concerns Egypt first and foremost.

In an interview published today in the magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, which is published in Arabic in Paris, Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] was asked whether relations between the Soviet Union and the Palestinians have reached a dead end. He said: Our relations with the Soviet Union were not severed. We recently held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze despite the fact that Soviet officials were preoccupied with the 27th CPSU Congress. A unified Palestinian delegation, led by Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], attended the Congress. 'Arafat added: Other meetings took place. Abu Jihad [Khalilal-Wazir], for example, visited the Soviet Union, and I also met with senior Soviet officials in Baghdad.

In his remarks, 'Arafat warned the Arab world against the goals of the Iranian aggression. He said that the Iranians aim to occupy the Al-Faw peninsula, then Qasr al-Mina', Safwan, Al-Zubayr, the Kuwaiti islands of Al-Warbah and Bubiyan, and then part of northern Kuwait called (Al-Rawdatayn), which contains oil deposits. The Iranian goal is to call these areas the Iraqi Islamic Republic.

'Arafat rejected the idea of a Palestinian passport, saying: I fear that the idea of this proposed passport may be a way for Arab countries to avoid giving Palestinian refugees a travelling document on their land and then deny them a residence permit. He added that Arab interior and foreign ministers approved this idea, which must be studied at a summit conference. Commenting on current mediation to resolve Palestinian-Jordanian differences, Abu 'Ammar concluded his remarks by saying: These are Egyptian and Iraqi efforts at mediation. Neither direct nor indirect results have emerged. He added: We are trying, at present, to settle the situation. This was clear in our response to King Husayn's speech, and in the recent Palestinian and Jordanian statements to resolve the situation.

'Arafat, Delegation Leave for GDR Party Congress

JN161812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Leading a delegation representing the Palestinian revolution, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] left Baghdad for Berlin this afternoon to attend the general conference of the SED on the invitation he received last week from the SED Central Committee. The Palestinian delegation is made up of representatives of the Fatah Movement, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestine Liberation Front, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Communist Party, and the chairman of the Palestinian-GDR Friendship Society. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, the GDR ambassador in Baghdad, and PLO representative in Iraq Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad.

Hani al-Hasan Discusses PLO-Jordan Rift

JN171256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] A new development concerning the current moves by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] in Jordan has taken place today. Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, has delivered a message to the Jordanian Government. Hani al-Hasan speaks about the contents of this message:

[Begin recording] [Hani al-Hasan] I have been charged by the brother commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and by the [Palestinian] military command with the task of communicating to the Jordanian Government a specific stand on the issue of Brigadier General 'Atallah 'Atallah. The Jordanian Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Defense have been informed that Brig Gen 'Atallah 'Atallah assumes no responsibilities in the Jordanian arena, and that they must act from this premise because, despite the fact that political coordination between the PLO and the Jordanian Government has been suspended, diplomatic relations between the PLO and Jordan continue to exist.

[Fu'ad Na'im] Hani al-Hasan, did you contact Abu al-Za'im in Amman and have you reached a new stand with him on this matter?

[Al-Hasan] I was charged by the brother commander in chief and the PLO command to contact brother Abu al-Za'im in Amman to explain to him the consequences of his lack of discipline toward the central command. [end recording]

West Bank Leader Queried on Israeli, Jordan Talks

PM150957 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 9-15 Apr 86 pp 26,27

[Interview with West Bank Leader Hanna Sanyurah by Muhammad Sadiq in Washington — date not given]

[Text] Hanna Sanyurah is one of the two Palestinian personalities from the occupied territories approved by the United States and Israel to participate in the membership of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that was supposed to hold dialogue with the U.S. officials as a first step on the path of opening official talks between the PLO and the United States and of recognition of the PLO in the case of success of the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination, which King Husayn suspended with the PLO leadership last month.

Sanyurah visited the United States in the second half of last month and spent there two weeks, one in Washington, the capital, where he met with a number of officials of the U.S. Department of State, concluding those meetings with a meeting with U.S. Middle East envoy Richard Murphy (on Saturday, 22 March 1986) in which they reviewed the latest developments in the area's peace process.

[Sadiq] You are accused of squandering the Palestinian people's rights by continuing to chase the mirage of the U.S. solutions and by the subsequent making of concession after concession. What is your response to those who say this?
[Sanyurah] The struggle in the Palestinian issue revolves around several axes, some Arab, some inter-Palestinian, some political and some military. In the current phase, we seek to exploit politically the rise of the Palestinian issue atop the world events. This is a national duty. Informing the world public opinion that the Palestinian people and their leadership seek a political solution to the Palestinian issue is in implementation of the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council's 16th and 17th sessions. It is our duty to follow this difficult path and to ensure all criticism, especially the criticism of the "bureaucratic revolutionaries," because this action is the most important role currently available in the international, Arab and Palestinian arena.

[Sadiq] While acknowledging the importance of the world public opinion, in case this opinion is won over to support the justice of the cause, this opinion remains ultimately secondary vis-a-vis the bitter reality under which the Palestinian issue lives and does not currently merit the importance you give it.
[Sanurah] During my visits to the United States, I found after 40 years of struggle that instead of winning over the world public opinion's support, we do not currently have any support in broad sectors of the world, especially among the U.S. public opinion. Lack of support means that the U.S. Administration and Congress are not seriously concerned with the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestinian issue which is at the tail end of their priorities. Regardless of how just is the Palestinian people's cause, the Palestinian people's task of achieving their objectives, embodied in establishing an independent Palestinian state on their national soil, will be much more difficult without winning over this support of the world public opinion.

[Sadiq] In your answer, you confirm what I said in my question, even making it clearer by saying that after 40 years you still need to win over the public opinion's support. Will you struggle 40 more years to achieve the result you have mentioned?
[Sanyurah] Political action is the instrument with which to change this reality. We can turn this opinion into an instrument which assists us in our struggle to demand our rights. This is also required at the Arab level.

[Sadiq] Your words mean that the Palestinian struggle has not alternative to political action at present?
[Sanyurah] I did not mean this. Struggle has its numerous aspects.

[Sadiq] Let us leave winning over the U.S. public opinion aside and let us ask you about the U.S. Administration's position. It is well known that the United States has, through its officials, made fully clear what it wants of the PLO, namely recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognition of Israel's right to existence in return for talking to the PLO and inviting it to attend direct negotiations at a later phase. What is your position in this regard and have the U.S. officials you met told you something new? Do you expect anything from the talks you will hold with Murphy after his interview?
[Sanyurah] During my meetings and talks with numerous prominent officials of the U.S. Department of State, I felt that despite its intransigence and its demand that the PLO recognize the two aforementioned resolutions without prior conditions, the U.S. administration can adopt what the parties to the Middle East conflict agree on, even what the Jordanian-Palestinian movement agrees on and what the PLO and the Jordanian Government adopt. Jordan is capable of persuading the U.S. Administration to support this unified position.

[Sadiq] What unified position are you talking about when King Husayn has said with utter frankness: we have reached a dead end in our dialogue with the PLO and what the PLO says it not creditable?
[Sanyurah] The PLO's response has been calm and decisive. What is more important is that the Palestinian people, wherever they exist and particularly in the occupied territories, have given a clear response, namely that Resolutions 242 and 338 without the right to self-determination are unacceptable and that there is no alternative to the PLO's leadership. But cooperation and coordination with Jordan on an equal footing are the most important accomplishment achieved by the two sides. Both sides must exert efforts to persuade the U.S. Administration to change its position because the Palestinian people's will is clear and nobody can force the Palestinian people to adopt what they reject.

[Sadiq] I still ask: What unified Jordanian-Palestinian position do you mean and who is to persuade whom?
[Sanyurah]...

[Sadiq] Do you believe that there is hope of revival of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue so that the two sides may reach a unified position?
[Sanyurah] The PLO has been wise and vigilant in its response to the king's speech. It has not torpedoed the bridges because Arab cooperation is the most important essential of the Palestinian action. This cooperation is open to all the Arab countries,

especially to the sisterly Syria. But as the PLO has said that it is up to each Arab state to make this decision. The PLO has not boycotted any of these states. But as the PLO does not wish to intervene in the domestic affairs of any Arab country, it does not accept any Arab side's intervention in its internal affairs or undermining of its independent political decisionmaking.

[Sadiq] It is said that you and some personalities in the occupied territories form the expected alternative to the PLO leadership, which is what the United States seeks?
[Sanyurah] This is absolutely untrue. I have said that the Palestinian people support their leadership, embodied in Yasir 'Arafat.

[Sadiq] You talk of the right to self-determination and of the Palestinian state that is equal to Jordan in the confederal union. But what the United States is offering is a state with a flag, an anthem and an authority concerned with cleaning streets and managing rural and municipal affairs. What is your response?
[Sanyurah] The right to self-determination means that the Palestinian people, like the other peoples of the world, are entitled to manage all their political, economic and fateful affairs. This is why we insist on demanding this right which embodies the people's presence on their homeland's soil and their right to determine their future and express their aspirations with utter freedom. Any solution failing to meet these fundamental conditions is worthless. What the Palestinian people have been demanding and continue to demand is their right to self-determination. This is the crux of the current conflict between what the U.S. Administration is offering and what the PLO is demanding. This is the reason for the disagreement and for the failure of the talks held in Amman last December and February.

[Sadiq] But do you accept the state, as I have characterized it, offered by the United States?
[Sanyurah] We will never accept what the United States is offering.

[Sadiq] Has anything else been offered you, whether in Amman or here in Washington?
[Sanyurah] What has been offered? Nothing definite. What took place in Amman was a discussion on the conditions for the PLO's participation in the international conference, which are the well-known U.S. conditions. To put it frankly and clearly, they rejected the right to self-determination which the PLO demands and to which it clings.

[Sadiq] As long as you have personally said this, isn't it futile to continue to chase the imaginary U.S. solutions?
[Sanyurah] We must not stop the political action. We must continue to clarify our position internationally and must explain from where the obstacles come. To the public opinion, the PLO is the main obstacle whereas the main obstacle is embodied in the U.S. unacceptance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is our main demand. If we do not clarify this internationally, then the other forces will put the blame on the PLO, thus defacing the facts. We thus lose the support for our just cause and get branded as the main obstacle.

[Sadiq] I find you a captive of winning over the world public opinion's support and a hostage of the political action. Can it be said that the PLO has abandoned the armed struggle?
[Sanyurah] Who of us stands in the face of the military solutions? Military action or armed struggle is one of the facets of the struggle. But the absence of Arab solidarity, especially the inability of the Arab countries to agree even on political action and their inability to convene an Arab summit, nullifies the available military resources. We possess that which exceeds the military solution but we lack the Arab solidarity which must be restored. This can be achieved by an Arab summit for whose convocation there has been a prolonged wait, and I mean the Riyadh summit.

[Sadiq] The U.S. officials say that one of the reasons for the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination is the lack of the necessary Arab cover for the Amman agreement between Jordan and the PLO in february 1985. How true is this statement?
[Sanyurah] In the Arab summit in Casablanca, the Arab states neither agreed nor refused to adopt the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This has made the Palestinian-Jordanian task difficult. The lack of a clear Arab vision and the rejectionist states' assault on the agreement have made the task very difficult. A clear Arab vision supports the Palestinian cause at the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. Very regrettably, the Arab world does not have a united position toward its fateful issues.

[Sadiq] Could you emerge from your meetings with Murphy and the other U.S. officials with a prescription for a solution, considering that you are a pharmacist who has abandoned pharmacology and turned to politics? Moreover, where would you have this "prescription" filled, in case it is obtained?
[Sanyurah] I ask: Where is the military action and is Israel collapsing under the impact of military blows? We do not demand termination of the military action. But in the absence of such military action, we have no alternative but to move politically. What is important is to obtain the "prescription" needed for the cure. As to where it will be filled, this is what we will discuss in the future.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

JN171845 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Palestinian-National Lebanese joint forces used Katyusha rockets to shell a joint position belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and agent militias in 'Inata in the central sector of the occupied border strip yesterday. The position sustained a direct hit, huge fires broke out in it, a number of military vehicles were destroyed, and a large number of Zionist soldiers and agent elements were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also fired Katyusha rockets at a military position belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Al-'Ayishiyah inside the occupied border strip. The position was completely destroyed and all the agent elements in it were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also launched an attack yesterday against a position belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the border strip. A statement by the joint forces said that the joint forces showered the position with rockets and mortar fire. The position sustained several hits. The joint forces also directed artillery fire at another agent position near Bint Jubayl inside the occupied border strip.

Further Reportage on OPEC Conference

Ministers Fail To Agree 17 April

AU171304 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 17 (AFP) — Ministers from the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) failed to agree here Thursday on a common strategy to prop up falling oil prices, OPEC sources said.

OPEC spokesman James Audu said the conference had adjourned until Friday.

"The scenarios are: price war or no price war," Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi asserted, adding that some countries were still advocating a strategy based on a price war.

OPEC experts were Thursday to consider "production figures which would ensure the fulfillment of OPEC's decision taken three weeks ago to bring the price (of oil) back to 28 dollars a baril," Mr Audu said.

"Any decision will depend on the report of the experts," which "will determine what progress can be made," he added.

Gabonese Minister Etienne Tschioba said the conference could find common ground around its 16 million barrel a day official ceiling, which could be seasonally adjusted.

Although Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani missed part of Thursday's meeting, his deputy recalled a statement made by King Fahd Monday night that pressed OPEC members to respect that ceiling and the allocated quotas, according to M. Tschioba.

Fail Again on 18 April

AU181308 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 18 (AFP) — Oil ministers from the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) failed again Friday to reach agreement on production limits as Belkacem Nabi of Algeria warned it was "very possible" that the conference could end in failure.

"We have achieved nothing," Mr Nabi said after ministers adjourned their talks until Saturday morning. A panel of OPEC experts was scheduled to continue the informal talks begun Thursday afternoon.

Gabonese Minister Etienna Tchioba said that in two hours of talks Friday, no consensus had been reached on an OPEC production ceiling, which is currently 16 million barrels a day but has been largely abused since the start of the year.

Some estimates have put OPEC production over the first quarter at 17.3 million barrels per day.

Mr Tchioba said no minister Friday said he opposed production limits to prop up spot market prices that have fallen 50 per cent since the end of November.

But he added that delegates had not agreed on an OPEC production ceiling for the rest of the year.

He said Gabon favored an overall ceiling of 14.5 million barrels a day.

Mr Tchioba warned that he could not stay in Geneva another week and would return to Gabon Saturday.

Mr Nabi likewise expressed impatience with the pace of the talks here, adding that he wanted to stay in Geneva "as little as possible."

Meeting Adjourned 18 April

LD181220 Vienna OPECNA in English 1200 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 18 Apr (OPECNA) — OPEC oil ministers, who have been meeting here since Tuesday, adjourned their session today to give a panel of experts more time to look into 'certain aspects' of the current oil market situation.

The experts had an initial meeting Thursday to assess demand for OPEC oil in the second, third and fourth quarters of this year.

The ministers will meet again as soon as the panel, chaired by OPEC deputy secretary general Dr Fadhil al-Chalabi, completes its work.

Today's ministerial discussions were centred on the distribution of oil output quotas among the 13 OPEC member-countries.

AFP Cites Spokesman on 'Progress'

AU181201 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Geneva, April 18 (AFP) — "Progress has been made", a spokesman said, without expanding on the remark.

Experts were meeting later Friday, they had "come up with some figures (but) have not finished their work."

The experts were asked Thursday to estimate what would be the call for OPEC oil for the rest of the year, quarter by quarter, and to look into policies OPEC members could then adopt.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bisharah on Gulf Security, Cooperation

PM140940 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 9-15 Apr 86

[Interview with GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah by Talhah Jibril in Rabat; date not given]

[Text][Jibril] During your tour of Morocco and Algeria you said that the purpose of the visit was to hold consultations and explain developments in the Arab Gulf region. We would like to know exactly what is the purpose of the consultations and what has this to do with the situation in the Gulf region?

[Bisharah] The purpose of the visit was to acquaint officials in Morocco and Algeria with the developments in the situation in our area and the implications and dangers of these developments, particularly with regard to security, and their effect on the Arab world and Arab solidarity. The other purpose of the visit was to acquaint officials of both countries with the GCC experiment and explain its features and dimensions. This is because we would like, at every possible opportunity, to explain this experiment on both the official and popular levels. In fact we have drawn great inspiration from the Arab Maghreb, particularly regarding the idea of regional cooperation and its legitimacy and usefulness.

[Jibril] But the Arab Maghreb's experiment is still theoretical and has not yet materialized.

[Bisharah] We have benefited from the Arab Maghreb experiment even in its theoretical framework. I believe that it would be useful for the Arab world to know about our experiment, just as it is useful for Arab officials to know about the GCC experiment.

[Jibril] In the quest for a formula for joint Arab action there are those who believe that regional groupings hinder and frustrate joint Arab endeavors. What is your comment on this belief?

[Bisharah] Wisdom is not a monopoly. I believe that our experiement is stronger than any other experiment; it is now 5 years old. It is very important that the Arab world know about this experiment and that we subject ourselves to researchers and analysts in order to identify the shortcomings and therefore be able to overcome them and attain a unified Arab stand. We do not take lightly views that differ from ours; rather we believe that discussion of this experiment is healthy and useful. We will benefit from discussion and dialogue because we will listen with an open mind. We are aware of our Arab responsibility and are working to achieve harmony with our Arab principles.

[Jibril] During your contacts with officials in Algeria and Morocco did you discuss the idea of regional dealings between the GCC and the Arab Maghreb countries?

[Bisharah] We are operating within the Arab framework; we do not wish to appear to be a group separate from the Arabs. We are operating within the framework of the Arab League and as a part of it.

[Jibril] But there is coordination among the GCC states on fundamental Arab issues.

[Bisharah] Naturally there is coordination but we do not accept acting like a bloc within the Arab framework.

[Jibril] But this is what the others feel in this regard.

[Bisharah] I believe that we do not act as a bloc. I also believe that our role and responsibilities in the Arab world have increased and widened because in the GCC we have set as our target bringing the Arabs together and eliminating tension between the Arab countries. Since the GCC was established its member states have never hesitated to work for the achievement of a unified Arab framework for Arab relations. This is emphasized in the statements issued by our meetings and is one of our main principles. I believe that we have achieved positive and useful results in this regard.

[Jibril] The question of the Iraq-Iran war was discussed during your contacts with officials in Morocco and Algeria. In your opinion, what must the two countries do to stop the war?

[Bisharah] We have sought and are still seeking to acquaint the Arab countries in a fraternal and amicable manner with the dangers threatening the area. These dangers have escalated following the Iranian occupation of parts of Iraqi territory. Because of this occupation there have been serious developments in the area that could lead to the expansion of war. The Arab world must be made aware of the dangers threatening Arab security and peace. We therefore believe in the need for Arab solidarity, in order to repel the dangers threatening any Arab area. We in the GCC are not asking for anything beyond what is possible within the Arab capabilities. We do not think that any Arab country should turn its back on the Arab security requirements when such security is clearly threatened. We are seeking in a fraternal manner to explain these dangers. As far as our area is concerned we are aware of our responsibilities and realize that we should act with prudence and moderation and should not involve the area in risks that could bring us endless problems.

[Jibril] When discussing the question of Gulf security did you propose military aid to the Gulf states from the Arab Maghreb countries?

[Bisharah] We did not discuss this subject at all.

[Jibril] I mean during your current tour.

[Bisharah] We did not discuss this subject at all. All that we explained to Moroccan and Algerian officials was the nature of the dangers the area is experiencing.

[Jibril] Therefore no military matters were discussed.

[Bisharah] Absolutely not.

[Jibril] on several occasions the Gulf states have mediated between Algeria and Morocco regarding the Sahara problem. It was always said in Morocco that so far no "comprehensive mediation" had been proposed. Did you try during your visit to Algeria and Morocco to explore the possibility of the GCC mediating as a group in order to resolve the dispute?

[Bisharah] All the discussions held during this tour focused on developments in the Gulf region and the effect of these developments on the Arab situation. We did not discuss other subjects. As I have already said, we in the Gulf have a goodwill message and seek to achieve a minimum Arab solidarity. Within this context several contacts have been held with the Arab capitals aimed at resolving problems. We in the Gulf have access to every Arab capital. Therefore we have the responsibility of making efforts with every Arab country to find Arab common ground. There is nothing further I can say in this regard.

[Jibril] During your tour of Morocco and Algeria you met with some officials in the economic sectors. Do we gather from this that you intend to establish economic relations between the GCC and the Arab Maghreb countries as a group, beyond the framework of bilateral cooperation?

[Bisharah] We did not discuss this subject. We discussed the economic situation in general. We did not discuss the establishment of joint economic projects or other specific things. We spoke about generalities and the general framework of economic cooperation between the Arab countries and the need to continue with the existing joint projects without these being affected by political differences.

ICO Information Ministers Conference Postponed

GF132016 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The first conference of information ministers of the Muslim countries was scheduled to convene in Jeddah on 17 Sha'ban [26 April] in Jeddah. Because the replies of many of the countries who are to participate in the conference were not at the ministerial level, and out of the ICO's desire for the success of the first conference of information ministers of Muslim countries, ICO Secretary General Shariffudin Pirzada has stated that, in coordination with the Saudi information minister, the ICO has been decided to postpone this conference until a later date to be fixed by the ICO.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Agrees To Attend Arab Summit

GF180908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0859 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 18 Apr (WAKH) — Bahrain has welcomed the proposal to convene an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the U.S. aggression against Libya and fateful Arab issues. WAKH has learned that Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah sent a message today to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in response to the call for an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the U.S. aggression against Libya and other Arab issues of destiny. In his message the foreign minister said that Bahrain welcomes the convening of the summit at the agreed time and place.

Daily Calls for Boycotting U.S. Products

GF180756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Manama, 18 Apr (WAKH) — In Manama, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* affirms that the recent U.S. aggression on Libya is considered a blatant defiance of the entire Arab nation. The newspaper says: When items produced in the United States kill the elderly, women, and children in two Arab cities, then Arabs should boycott commodities, equipment, and even films made in the United States. Our purchase of these products finances their killing of our Arab brothers in every Arab country. *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* calls on the Arab nation to avenge its dignity in a field far larger than that of fighting a superpower like the United States. Banning U.S. commodities and an all-out boycott of these products will make the United States and the entire world feel that there are Arab people who accept the challenge, unite against danger, and do not accept humiliation from anyone on earth, however important he is.

Prime Minister To Return After Treatment

GF171834 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 17 Apr (WAKH) — Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al-Khalifah will return here next week after receiving medical treatment in America. Shaykh Khalifah is now reported fully recovered and in good health and is currently having a period of recuperation in the United Kingdom.

KUWAIT

National Assembly Denounces U.S. 'Aggression'

GF171951 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 8

["Text" of statement issued by the National Assembly on aggression on Libya — date not given]

[Text] The National Assembly has discussed the terrorist U.S. aggression on Libya. While denouncing this flagrant aggression, the assembly appeals to the Arab countries and their parliaments to stop their secondary contradications in order to defend their dignity and sovereignty. The Assembly calls on the Arab nation to unite its ranks to protect itself and dignity and to defend the usurped rights all over our Arab homeland. The Assembly also appeals to the Islamic countries, nonaligned countries, and friendly countries and their parliaments to denounce the terrorist U.S. aggression and to act in order to stop it. It also appeals to the UN Security Council and the international organizations to adhere to their international responsibility. The Assembly pays respect to the martyrs.

Officer Advocating Regime's Overthrow Jailed

GF131841 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 13 (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti State Security Court Sunday sentenced an officer in the Kuwaiti Army for 10 years in prison for publicly advocating the overthrow of the current rule in the country.

KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY (KUNA) said the court acquitted a man and two women from charges levelled against them in this connection.

The State Security Court has charged Major 'Abd al-Rahim Muhammad 'Ali Fakhro 38, a Kuwaiti national, of publicly advocating overthrow of the system in Kuwait by preparing leaflets including openly enciting people to change the present system by force and by illegal means.

The defendents Samya Ahmad Mohammad Jawhar 31, an Egyptian house wife and Ghada Yusuf Mir'i, 32, a Lebanese national were accused of complicity with the first defendent by agreeing to commit the two previous crimes and by typing the said leaflets.

Trial Planned for Mutineer Police Cadets

GF131458 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by 'Abdallah al-Jinfawi]

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that disciplinary council has been established at the Police College to try the cadets who stated a sit-in at the college in March.

The disciplinary council consists of Colonel 'Ali Ya'qub 'Abdallah, director of general administration at the Police College and Council president; Major Yusuf 'Abdallah al-Sa'udi, director of the NCO's Institute, member; and Dr Ibrahim al-Ghammaz, member. The prosecution is represented by Captain 'Abdallah Yusuf al-Muhanna. The cadets face charges of mutiny, insubordination, and indiscipline. They had staged a sit-in and then proceeded to the crown prince's house where they were met by the [Interior] Ministry's under secretary for police affairs near the Al-Shuwaykh Police Station. He talked to them and persuaded them to return to the college and accompanied some of them to the ministry.

The cadets who encouraged their colleagues to embark on such behavior face similar charges. The prosecution has also prepared other charges against the cadets who threatened to attack some officers at the Police College.

Labor Minister Clarifies Number of Deportees

GF141708 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0825 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 14 Apr (WAKH) — Khalid al-Jumay'an, Kuwaiti labor and social affairs minister, has asserted that the number of those expelled from Kuwait under suspicion following last year's events in Kuwait does not exceed 18,000. Their presence in Kuwait is undesirable. He noted that the deportation process was carried out by coordinating with the authorities at the Ministries of Interior and Labor and Social Affairs. In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Khalid al-Jumay'an said that deportation of undesired persons was carried out at the rate of 300 persons per month during recent months, after careful study and in accordance with scrutinized monitored information.

He said that the number of deportees was exaggerated due to confusion between the deportees and those who left the country voluntarily due to the economic circumstances in the region as a whole or because they completed their job contracts.

Khalid al-Jamay'an noted that Kuwait had numerous projects which required bringing in a foreign labor force. When these projects neared completion, it was necessary to dispense with the workforce that had come to Kuwait under specific job contracts for limited periods of time.

The Kuwaiti minister denied the existence of veiled or apparent unemployment among the Kuwaitis. He stated that unemployment began to appear in one form or another among the expatriates. This situation is currently being handled by transfering the expatriates from jobs where they are needed and can be assimilated.

PDRY

Economic Protocol Signed With USSR 16 Apr

GF171956 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 230 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Excerpt] The relations of the strong strategic friendship between the PDRY and the USSR witness a great and important development day after day. These relations serve first the common goals and interests of the two friendly peoples in the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty they signed. These relations are developing in various fields. Part of this development is the unlimited and honest aid the friendly USSR is extending to our country. In this framework, an economic protocol was signed yesterday between the PDRY and the USSR at the Planning Ministry. The protocol was signed for the PDRY by 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade, and supplies. It was signed for the USSR by Comrade Viktor Negrusta, member of the USSR State Planning Committee. The protocol provided for the estimation of damage incurred during the 13 January events and adopts the measures to eliminate them, remedy our national economy, and develop and consolidate economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Soviet Delegation Departs

GF171541 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The USSR economic delegation, led by Comrade Viktor Negrusta, member of the USSR State Planning Committee, left Aden this morning after a visit to the PDRY. During the visit, the delegation acquainted itself with the main sectors of the country's national economy and held talks with party and state officials on the means to expand relations in economic coooperation between the two friendly countries.

'Source' Denies Saudi Ownership of Aden Refinery

GF161716 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An official source at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals commented on the news carried by Holland Radio earlier this month in which it stated that Saudi Arabia owns 50 percent of the Aden refinery company and that it is jointly operated by the petroleum company and the Saudi Petromin Company. The source affirmed that the Aden refinery, which was nationalized in 1977, is entirely owned by the Aden refinery company and that the PDRY owns 100 percent of its shares. It is completely operated by the PDRY Government.

SAUDI ARABIA

UN Envoy Condemns Israel, U.S. Raid on Libya

GF171843 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Ambassador Samir al-Shihabi, the Kingdom's permanent representative to the United States, yesterday gave a speech at the Security Council which is debating the developments of the situation in the Libyan-U.S. relations following the U.S. bombing of Libyan cities. In his speech he said: We in the Kingdom, while condemning aggression and supporting every Arab people subjected to attack and aggression, call on the Security Council to adopt a commensurate stand as a principle, measure, and responsibility against the serious U.S. attack on Libya and against what any country would do against any other country in the future — a stand that would deal with the reasons and motives of terrorism and return to the world some of its moral and international values. He added: Terrorism breaks society ties, denies the value of life, and gravely denies all rights. He noted that there is no one who does not support measures to curb terrorism, provided that these measures will strengthen society ties, protect life values, guarantee justice, and remove wrong from individuals and groups.

In his speech, Al-Shahabi said: I hope that the international community will face the reasons which since 1948 have been making every Arab Palestinian sacrifice his life by attacking an enemy who has usurped his right and destroyed the ties of society in which he lived. He added: The Israeli enemy is the largest terrorist institution in history; he commits the ugliest form of terrorism against the Palestinian people inside and outside Palestine, when there is no punishment against him but rather a veto here which protects him from being brought to account.

Al-Shihabi continued: The aggression against Libya is a violation of charters and is condemned by the UN Charter. He noted that this aggression, with its rejected justifications, is a license for Israeli terrorism to attack any time and everywhere. Israel is the real threat to every Arab country.

Government Prepared To Attend Arab Summit

GF171820 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official spokesman has stated that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supports the call to hold an Arab summit to discuss the repeated aggression on the Arab people, particularly the recent air raid on the Libyan people. The Kingdom also affirms its intention to attend this summit at venue and the date yet to be decided.

YAR

President Telephones Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

GF171852 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General Ppople's Congress, today held a telephone conversation with his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. They discussed expediting the convening of an urgent Arab summit to discuss the aggressions against the Arab nation.

PFLP Member Arrives With Message for President

GF141941 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Rahim Malluh, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, arrived in Sanaa today leading a PFLP delegation on a visit to our country to last several days.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother Malluh said that he carries a message from Brother George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. He stated that he would hold consultations with a number of officials concerning developments in the Palestinian issue and difficulties confronting it, and issues of concern to the Yemeni and Palestinian peoples in a manner that would serve the mutual pan-Arab struggle.

In conclusion, he praised the Yemeni-Palestinian relations. He affirmed that such relations are firm and christened with blood.

Reportage, Commentary on Reaction to U.S. Air Raid

Ghali, Soviet Charge Confer

NC172059 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this evening with Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif, the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo. They discussed recent events in the region and topics of mutual interest.

Dr Ghali also received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Cairo, who briefed him on developments in relations between Washington and Moscow in light of the incidents in Libya and the American aggression against that country. Dr Ghali highlighted the importance of convening an international conference on combating terrorism and reducing tension.

People's Assembly Committees Statement

NC171721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — The Arab Affairs, Foreign Relations, and Defense and National Security Committees of the People's Assembly have strongly denounced the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan people. In a statement issued at the end of their meeting today, the three committees said that this aggression represents a blatant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, and a deviation from international legitimacy, which excludes the use of force as a means of settling conflicts between nations.

The statement notes that terrorism is a grave international phenomenon, which we, together with the entire civilized world, strongly reject and condemn. The statement goes on to say that military force is not the way to confront this phenomenon; rather, the matter should be handled through responsible collective action. The method of achieving this was fully spelled out in President Husni Mubarak's proposal of an international conference to discuss methods of combating terrorism. The statement emphasizes that the Egyptian people believe that if international tension is to be eliminated and terrorism wiped out, international legality must be observed and oppressed people be enabled to exercise their legitimate rights, particularly that to self-determination. This means that the Palestinian problem must be solved, so that the Palestinian people may attain their right to self-determination and to establish a state on their own soil.

The statement continues by affirming that, in light of the recent events, which pose a threat to the Arab nation, the Egyptian people deem it essential for the Arab nation to swiftly resolve its differences and solidify its ranks in a genuine solidarity that would preserve its economic potential, safeguard its strategic interests and legitimate rights, and promote its national security.

The three committees met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, chairman of the Arab Affairs Committee, to discuss the aftermath of the devastating raids on Libyan territory by U.S. aircraft.

Addressing the meeting, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, reiterated that Egypt believes in the principles of international law. It takes the view that international disputes should be solved by peaceful means and that intervention in the domestic affairs of any state should be rejected. Dr Ghali went on to say that Egypt has called for an international conference, to combat terrorism, adding that President Mubarak had made this point when he addressed the European Parliament in January. President Mubarak, Dr Ghali said, called for international action to confront terrorism, and proposed that an international conference should be held under UN auspices to combat this phenomenon. Dr Ghali said that Egypt continues to hold this view.

Continuing his address, Dr Ghali said that he has met with the ambassadors of Western countries and suggested the convening of an international conference, comprising Arab and European groups, to study ways of combating terrorism. He pointed out that this proposal could constitute the first step towards holding such a conference, under UN auspices, in order to confront terrorism in the future. Dr Ghali added: We must lay the foundations for the fight against terrorism, and prevent the recurrence of events such as those that have taken place in Libya and other parts of the world. These events could be confronted and averted through combined action under UN auspices.

Dr Butrus Ghali pointed out that Egypt is in contact with certain countries in connection with its offer to provide medical assistance for Libya or transportation facilities for those wishing to leave. He added: We are also in contact with the African group, the nonaligned group, and the EC, and we are making every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of all crises and avoid any future confrontation.

Continuing his address, Dr Ghali affirmed that there had been no communication between the U.S. and Egyptian Governments before the aggression on Libya. He pointed out that the Gulf of Sidra is not part of Libyan territorial waters and that there is no state in the world, except Burkina Faso, that has recognized it as such.

The minister of state for foreign affairs emphasized that Egypt enjoys a prominent position among Third World countries, within the 77-member group, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and AAPSO.

Dr Ghali reiterated Egypt's commitment to the peace treaty. He declared that Egypt believes that the Palestinian problem can only be solved through negotiations. He said that Egyptian diplomacy is working to close the gap between the PLO and Jordan, and stated that the recent contacts between Egypt and Israel had been held for the sake of the Palestinian people.

In their discussions, the committee members stressed the need for popular diplomacy to play its role alongside political diplomacy in removing the effects of the U.S. aggression against Libya. They indicated that this aggression should provide a meeting point for Arabs and should bring the views of Arab rulers closer together, so that Arab solidarity and the unity of the Arab nation might be restored.

In this connection, Counsellor Mumtaz Nassar, leader of the People's Assembly Wafdist opposition, called for Egypt to intervene and advise the United States in view of the amicable relations between the two countries. He said that it is necessary to take a decisive stand in order to combat international terrorism, and appealed to the government to take serious steps to encourage a return of Arab solidarity and to call for a conference on combating international terrorism.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, described the U.S. aggression against Libya as an attack on the principles of international law and a blatant interference in the affairs of another country. He called upon Egypt to take a stand to prevent the recurrence of U.S. aggression against any Arab country.

NDP member Kamal Saqr stated that Egypt had declared its official stand and condemned the U.S. aggression, denouncing what had happened to the Libyan people. Al-Wafd Party Deputy Yasin Siraj al-Din said that a distinction should be made between the conduct of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and that of the Libyan people. He declared that the U.S. aggression constituted a terrorist act against the Libyan people, and proposed that a delegation should be formed from the People's Assembly to visit Libya and demonstrate the Egyptian people's support for the people of that country.

Dr Milad Hanna stressed that it was vital not to miss the opportunity once again offered for a return of Arab unity and the achievement of Arab solidarity. He supported the formation of a delegation, consisting of members of the various Egyptian political parties, to visit Libya and indicate popular support for the Libyan people.

Syrian Support 'Hollow'

NC171648 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary:"Enough Fragmentation of the Arab Nation"]

[Text] In the difficult hours of people's lives, reason becomes the only means of action and of avoiding pitfalls. Only a great people can properly evaluate results based on the prelude of an action, so that they can amend their course and avoid continuing along the path of error. The circumstances that the fraternal Libyan people have experienced are undoubtedly difficult. They must accept these circumstances with manly courage and emerge with lessons and morals. The Libyan people must first reread the famous adage: Your friend is he who is sincere, not he who believes in your sincerity.

The Syrian regime is now screaming that it places all its resources at the disposal of Libya. It is criticizing the powers that committed the aggression and coordinating with the Iranian regime to confront the U.S. challenge. Undoubtedly, all these enthusiastic statements are creating reverberations, but they are empty of content, and can only harm, not benefit, the Libyan people. The Syrian regime knew that the United States was serious in its warnings to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi after the fierce confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra. However, we did not see that Damascus stood by Libya with anything more than hollow slogans.

The main problem of the Arab world is that some of the Arab regimes, including Syria and Libya, have wanted to impose their ideas and plans on all the Arab countries around them. Every political action of benefit to Arab issues not to the liking of Damascus or Tripoli, is branded as subordination, treachery, and defeatism. As a result of this disgraceful abuse of the Arab nation's destiny, the hand of destruction has touched everything, including the most sacred of the Arab issues, namely, the Palestinian issue. While the Syrian regime gets the Arabs worked up with its calls and slogans to confront colonialism and imperialism, we must ask, for the matter is serious: What has Syria done to regain the Golan Heights? Is it for the revolutionary cause of uniting the Arab nation in order to defend its dignity and honor that Syria is fragmenting and dismembering the Lebanese people, setting them up as easy prey to sectarianism? Is it for a revolutionary cause that Syria is standing by Iran in its war against Iraq? The hollow slogans of the Syrian regime have paved the way for Libya to utilize terrorism as a means of opposing all those who stand in its way. The Syrian regime imposes the rule of iron and fire on the Syrian people, making them fodder to fuel power and petty ambition, and it has not hesitated to involve Al-Qadhdhafi and to use the Libyan people's material resources to spread anxiety and tension so that the Syrian Ba'th leaders can succeed in crippling the Arab nation.

The Syrian regime is attempting to convince Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that it is supporting him and that the Iranian Islamic revolution is standing by him. We say that all these statements are only hollow words. Syria's domestic situation cannot be worse. The number of soldiers who have been killed in booby-trapped cars exceeds 100. These difficult hours for the Arab nation are worse than should ever be experienced; the Arab world has paid too heavy a price in terms of land and blood, and, we are sorry to say, in terms of dignity.

Paper: Attack 'Official Terror'

PM171524 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 7

[Ihsan 'Abd al-Quddus article: "U.S. Terrorist Policy"]

[Excerpts] The United States, represented by Reagan and his mentality, is alone responsible for the decision to attack Libya. Even NATO countries are not considered to share the responsibility with the United States. All the alliance countries have rejected this U.S. attack, despite the fact that they support the U.S. policy, the so-called policy of "combating terror." However, some of the countries were forced to give lukewarm support, which is not exactly what the U.S. media described as "moderate support." This is with the exception of Britain, which during prolonged negotiations hesitated before allowing the United States to use British airfields. Eventually Britain gave in, which goes to show that it has completely lost its international independent image and that under the Conservatives it has become completely under U.S. domination, something which all the British opposition parties point out.

There is no doubt that Libya, represented by Chairman Al-Qadhdhafi, is alone responsible for creating the motives that have prompted U.S. policy to commit the crime of aggression. None of the Arab countries participated with Libya in approving, planning, and executing its actions, actions for which none of the Arab countries can be blamed, not even the countries that have strong ties with Libya.

Despite the fact that the responsibility is confined to the United States and Libya, most probably it will not remain so but will expand to become a comprehensive responsibility involving all the Arab countries as well as the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the U.S. front [as published]. In other words it will become a confrontation between Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO alliance because the attack on Libya is not a declaration of war on which each country can define its stand and responsibility, but rather it is tantamount to a new political method in the plans of the two superpowers. It is the method of armed policy or what can be described as the terrorist policy which is based on confronting terror by clandestine terrorist groups with official terror, which the state carries out with its own armed forces. In other words, the United States has decided to declare itself a terrorist state.

For many years U.S. policy was based on not interfering militarily in a direct manner in any problem that may face it in any part of the world. This policy was the result of the complex of the U.S. military defeat in Vietnam. This policy, for example, led to depending entirely on Israel to achieve its objectives in the Arab world so as not to intervene directly with its forces. A few months ago Israeli planes bombed Tunis in order to strike at the PLO in retaliation for an operation carried out by Palestinian fedayeen. The Arab world expected Israeli planes to carry out a similar raid on Libya in response to the operations it is carrying out. The leadership in Libya prepared itself for an Israeli raid and not an American one. But the world was surprised to see the United States taking on itself the responsibility and sending its forces rather than the Israeli forces to attack Libya. It is as if the U.S. policy has finally gotten rid of the Vietnam complex that influenced all its policies.

This development in U.S. policy and its becoming an armed terrorist policy could dominate all U.S. attitudes toward the Arab states. The problems of achieving U.S. objectives are not confined to Libya but include most of the Arab countries, including those considered friends and allies. Following this development in U.S. policy and after the United States has gotten rid of the Vietnam complex, all the Arab countries are compelled to take into consideration the possibilities of a U.S. attack just as they take into consideration the possibilities of an Israeli attack. Perhaps this could be the motive for putting the Arab problem in a perspective that is closer to reality. The reality is that the problem is not between us and Israel; rather it is a problem, with all that it entails, between us and the United States. This is what prompts giving the United States a new name. It has become known as grand Israel.

Further Reportage on Visit of CSSR Trade Minister

Discusses Economy With Lutfi

NC152224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi tonight received Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, who is currently visiting here. During the meeting, the two officials examined ways of promoting Egyptian exports to Czechoslovakia to improve the trade balance between the two countries. Cooperation in the cement and brick industries, as well as agricultural development, were also discussed.

Ends Visit, Departs

NC160903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0605 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and his delegation left Cairo this morning at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Egypt.

'Abd Al-Majid Leaves for Nonaligned Conference

NC140609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening left for New Delhi on a 5-day visit to lead the Egyptian delegation to meetings of the Ministerial Council of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau, which begin on Tuesday. In a predeparture statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that these meetings are preparation for a summit of nonaligned states in Harare, Zimbabwe, in August. He said that Egypt will try to make the conference a success and to bolster the Nonaligned Movement in cooperation with India and Yugoslavia. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that issues on the conference agenda include the Middle East, the Palestinians, the Iraq-Iran war, South Africa, Namibia, and Afghanistan.

Emigration Minister Returns From Visit to Iraq

NC160900 Cairo MENA in English 0745 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text]Cairo, April 16 (MENA) — State Minister for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs William Najib Sayfayn returned home early this morning from Baghdad following a three-day visit during which he had talks with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi 1st deputy premier and member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council.

Sayfayn said upon his return that he had delivered to Yasin Ramadan a message from Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

He added that he had also met with a number of Iraqi senior officials and that he had held many meetings with Egyptians working in Iraq.

Manpower Minister Returns From PRC, DPRK Visits

NC170942 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training, and a delegation from Egypt's General Federation of Labor Unions, returned to Cairo early today ending a visit to the PRC and DPRK at the invitation of those countries' labor unions.

Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad said that the trip included meetings with labor union leaders and officials in both countries. Views were exchanged on important issues and the talks involved cooperation with the PRC and DPRK labor unions in trade union activities, the exchange of expertise and information, and coordination of positions at international and labor conferences.

The minister added that the delegation had been received by both PRC President Li Xiannian and DPRK President Kim Il-song, who both expressed full appreciation for the Arab Republic of Egypt and for President Husni Mubarak's international efforts to establish peace in the Middle East region.

PLO Official Comments on Abu al-Za'im 'Mutiny'

NC141559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr (MENA) — Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, the PLO representative in Cairo, has stated that the Palestinian leadership is eager to convene the fifth Fatah conference as soon as possible. A preparatory committee chaired by Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl, a Fatah Central Committee member, has accomplished a great deal in arranging for this conference, he added. Members of the committee, he said, have been studying the appropriate conditions for holding such a conference, as well as the place where it can best be convened.

The PLO representative noted that the present course of events in the region has had an effect on Palestinian action. It has been difficult to arrange for a place to hold this meeting. This is why the conference was not convened as scheduled late last year, he added.

'Abd al-Rahim also said that the fact that many Fatah members were active in Palestinian resistance operations in Lebanon, as well as other frontline guerrilla activities, has made the convocation of a conference even more difficult.

Despite these problems, the Palestinian official stated that the Fatah Revolutionary Council, which assumes primary responsibility for the movement between Fatah conferences, has remained in charge of the conference's political, organizational, financial, and informational duties. The Revolutionary Council, 'Abd al-Rahim added, assumes the powers ordinarily given to the conference should the latter fail to convene.

It is worth mentioning that it was the Fatah Revolutionary Council which dealt with the dissension led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] following the departure of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon in 1982.

Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim noted that the Fatah Revolutionary Council will meet soon to discuss the political status of the Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] group, as well as the disciplinary measures to be taken in light of the group's mutiny against the Palestinian leadership in Amman. Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyyad], a Fatah Central Committee member, has recommended that they be dismissed from the movement. The Higher Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution is also scheduled to discuss the status of the military members of the Abu al-Za'im group.

By all accounts, Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim affirmed, the mutiny of Abu al-Za'im is only an insignificant attempt to smear the image of Palestinian consensus and the popular support given to Palestinian leaders in the aftermath of the recent Jordanian statement.

Economy Minister Rules Out Flotation of Pound

NC141939 Cairo MENA in English 1842 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 14 (MENA) — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr. Sultan Abu 'Ali rule out today the flotation of the Egyptian pound. Any news to this effect is quite groundless, he said.

Such measure necessitates self sufficiency, whereas Egypt is importing more than 50 cent [as received] of its requirments of foodstuffs, he pointed out.

He affirmed that the Egyptian economy is in good condition and what is needed is more work, more output, more exports and a rationalised consumption.

The economic situation Egypt is undergoing is a crisis suffered by the whole world, he noted.

The recent economic decisions constituted a step to redress the deficit in the balance of payments and the general budget, as well as mark down the foreign currencies, he added.

Dr. Abu 'Ali's statements were made at a meeting held today by the National Democratic Party's Trade and Industry Secretariat.

Government To Supply Planes to Iraq in May

GF151727 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 14 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo — *AL-ANBA'* has learned that Egypt will supply Iraq with 20 Brazilian Embraer and French Alpha jet fighter planes at the beginning of May.

The paper has also learned that Egypt has decided to stop its recent shipments of arms to Sudan and to send those shipments to Iraq instead, so that Iraq can bolster its military stance on the battlefront, considering the fact that Iraq receives the political support of the Gulf countries.

Negotiating With Israel From Weakness 'Futile'

PM151037 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 9 Apr p 13

[Wahid 'Abd al-Majid article: "The Arab and Israel: Tabah Experience Answers the Moroccan Proposal"]

[Text] At the end of the seventh session of Tabah talks last Wednesday, Egypt decided to suspend the negotiations despite Israel's demand for convening yet another session. This Egyptian stand came only 8 days after King Hassan of Morocco proposed that the Arab leaders choose one among them to meet with an

Israeli officials at a summit level. This leader should carry with him only the Fes resolutions, with the aim of obtaining Israeli views on them. This stand also came at a time of increasing Jordanian pressure on the PLO to recognize Resolution 242 in return for nothing — pressure that went as far as closing the Palestinian liaison offices in Jordan.

It is as if the decision to suspend the Tabah talks has come as a timely new reminder to those who are anxious to knock at the Israeli-U.S. door with a weak fist lacking any kind of strength. The moral this time is highly significant. After Israel refused to recognize Egypt's right to Tabah, which is confirmed by historical and geographical documents, it continued to procrastinate over referring the matter to arbitration, despite the existence of an agreement which it had signed binding it to do so, in the event that negotiations failed. When Israel agreed on arbiration on 13 January this year, this agreement was part of a 14 point agenda to the negotiations dealing with all aspects of the normalization which has been frozen since President Mubarak assumed office.

When the negotiations began on this basis despite Egypt's reservations, the Israelis shifted from procratination to maneuvering in an attempt to obtain the maximum from normalization, while prolonging the discussion of arbitration procedures as much as possible. This led to a disagreement over the issue raised by the Israelis regarding the question to be put to the arbitrators. Instead of the role of arbitration being to determine where the border lines were between Egypt and Palestine historically and geographically, the Israelis demanded that the arbitrators discuss where the border lines should be, which means creating a controversy over the Egyptian border instead of discussing the location of the border lines subject to disagreement.

The Egyptian experience of dealing with the Israelis, which is not the first of its kind, raises a big question mark over the significance of the Moroccan proposal and the Jordanian pressures on the PLO. What can any Arab leader obtain that is new from an Israeli Government whose prime minister last week went to Washington in order to discuss participating in "star wars" and obtaining more arms? He then returned home in order to preside over the Labor Party congress, which opened the day before yesterday, the agenda of which includes discussion of a unilateral agreement with Jordan under which King Husayn obtains limited parts of the West Bank in return for finally excluding the PLO. There is nothing new in this development to be added to the well-known Israeli attitude. Contrary to what King Hassan II says in justifying his proposal — that the Israeli view was not conveyed to the Arabs directly but instead through Reagan, Mitterrand, the Kreisky — the most dangerous thing about this proposal is that it turns the negotiations from a means to regain the Arab right into an end in themselves, which will cause the Arabs to lose the few cards that are left in their hands. All past experiences, the latest of which is Tabah, indicate that it is futile to negotiate from a position lacking in a balance of power.

Negotiations are not merely verbal dialogue at a square or round table; they are also, at the same time, a dialogue with guns on the battlefield. For this reason strengthening Arab military power remains an essential condition for any serious negotiations aimed at peaceful settlement.

AL-AHRAM Discusses Relations With Soviet Union

PM071348 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 28 Mar pp 1,3

[Part Three of Chief Editor Ibrahum Nafi' article: "The World and Us: Egypt and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] We now come to discuss Egypt's relation with the other giant in our contemporary world — the Soviet Union. Talk about the Soviet Union always arouses unwarranted sensitivities and is often surrounded with ambiguity. This is despite the fact that we are one of the first countries in the area to have known the Soviet Union, with the exception of the initial contact that took place between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Moscow in the twenties. We realize its role as a superpower. At various stages of our history we have dealt with it either by coming closer to it, clashing with it, or jointly cooperating with it for the causes of war and peace and development.

Talk about our relations with the Soviets does not begin from a vacuum. It is only fair to admit the Soviet Union's influential role in supporting our efforts for development. There are landmarks in our country that will remain as evidence of cooperation between the two countries. These are the High Dam, the steel and iron complex, and the scores, rather hundreds, of smokestacks of the factories that the Soviets helped to build on our land during the first 5-year plan implemtnted in Egypt.

There was also the Soviet Union's role in breaking the arms monopoly when the well-known arms deal, known as the Czech arms deal, was concluded in 1955. Under that deal the Soviet Union supplied us with 103 million pounds' worth of arms after Egypt's efforts to obtain arms from the West had failed. There were also arms shipments before the 1967 war and the rebuilding of Egypt's military capability, which enabled Egypt to achieve its historic military feat in the October war.

Some people may wonder about the reason for the present talk about our relations with the Soviets, why this exchange of high-level delegations between the capitals of the two countries, and whether this means an ideological change in the state's attitude. They wonder whether this is some kind of a tactic aimed at the other giant with whom we have the closest ties.

In my view the question has another dimension that is quite different from these imaginations and speculation. This begins with Egypt's conscious awareness of a new reality in international relations worldwide, foremost of which are the attempts at rapprochement between the two superpowers and gradual attempts by all the advanced countries to establish sound relations between them and the two superpowers that would allow cooperation, understanding, and the exchange of interests, without such relations in any way affecting the special relations with on another.

This is as a matter of principle. On the other hand we frankly say that both the Soviet Union and Egypt have a direct interest in rebuilding bridges, maintaining ties, and exchanging benefits on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another. Each side is historically aware of the importance of the other side. There is not better evidence of this than the lessons of the past years of estrangement. I will explain this after a while despite its peculiarity.

During those years of estrangement the Soviet Union tried to establish alternative relations to those with Egypt because the USSR wants to talk to the Arab world or whoever speaks on behalf of the Arab world in the West or in the international forums.

Despite everything else, Egypt means peace when it wants peace and it means war when it resolves to make war. As long as the whole world is seeking peace in the area, though maybe only ostensibly, this, as the Arab themselves admit, cannot be achieved without dealing with Egypt.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union has succeeded in establishing military arsenals packed with sophisticated weapons in Libya, Ethiopia, and the PDRY — all of which surround Egypt — Egypt did not depart from its principled policy under which it rejected giving military bases to the Soviet Union on its territory and rejected and still rejects giving military bases to the other giant with whom we have distinguished ties.

Furthermore the Soviets have realized the danger of their absence from the battle of development which Egypt is waging as a major developing state that has fought the battles of both war and peace, while still concentrating on the objective of peace and stability. This development will bring benefits for its people and will be beneficial for the experiments of the other developing countries, especially in Africa, which Egypt is supplying with experience and with whom it is cooperating closely.

Therefore, there is no change in Egypt's ideological thinking. Nor is there an idea to change the special relations that link Egypt to the United States. Rather, there are only relations of common interests that are above all philosophical considerations.

It is certainly in Egypt's interest to have open bridges to all the world countries without exception, particularly the two superpowers.

It is also in Egypt's interest to knock at the door of cooperation with any world country in order to solve its people's great problems and to obtain benefits in the interest of development and stability while, of course, taking into consideration all the balances that govern the well-known equation of international relations. Speaking more clearly, the United States should not interpret any cooperation with the Soviet Union in the economic or cultural spheres or the exchange of delegations as a change in positions, trends, or commitments. The best example of this is the United States' own cooperation at the highest levels with the Soviet Union in innumerable fields.

Therefore, it is our right to look toward sound relations with the Soviet Union alongside our excellent relations with the United States. But reaching such sound relations requires from both sides more than just desire and more than just exchange of official vists and opening bridges of contact between the two countries.

It requires, for example, that the Soviet Union explain to us the reasons for some of its stands over which a big question mark hangs. It can be said that the Soviet Union has probably changed its previously firm stand on the question of reaching a just and lasting solution for the Palestinian problem, the crux of the Middle East problem. The most recent change was its refusal to support the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, despite its close relations with the PLO, simply to please the Syrian regime. This has put the Soviet Union in a strange contradictory stand between supporting the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and failing to support it in an effort on which there is a consensus and which is aimed at regaining the Palestinian people's rights. The only explanation for this contradictory stand is that the Soviet Union is anxious not to anger Syria, which is opposed to the agreement. The same contradictory stand is found in the attitude toward Resolution 242, which the Soviet Union supports but at the same time is not encouraging the PLO to accept without it being linked to the right of self-determination for the Palestinians. The same attitude is also adopted toward the proposed international conference. We accept the need for the Soviet Union to play an effective role in this conference. But the Soviet Union has another responsibility here, which is to take positive steps to urge the countries concerned to participate in the conference in order to find a real solution for the problem.

Another point. We might understand the Soviet Union having close ties with Libya, but we do not understand the Soviet Union's silence over — which means implicit satisfaction with — Colonel al-Qadhdafi's adventurous policy involving military adventures against Egypt on our western borders or adventures in Chad and Sudan with the aim of causing trouble to African states for no justifiable reasons. These reckless actions by Libya against foreign countries raise many questions among the African states, particularly Egypt. What is the purpose of such actions, especially since the Soviet Union is fully aware of the scope and extent of the Libyan adventures all over the world? Perhaps the most recent of these actions was Libya's involvement with Iran to foment disturbances inside Pakistan by supporting the so-called Hammer organization, Libyan involvement in financing the 25 April terrorist organization which is seeking the secession of Mario [as published] island from Portugal, and Al-Qadhdhafi's recent hosting of the Portuguese organization's leader (Ilya Marques) with 30 of the organization's "cadres" who paid a 15-day visit to Tripoli — all of which is for the purpose of supporting world terrorist organizations.

The Soviet Union is also called upon to explain to its supporters in the area at least the outlines of its plan to give impetus to the peace process in the Middle East. We are well aware of the Soviet Union's stands toward Israel and Arab rights, but we do not fully understand the nature of Soviet relations with Israel at this stage. Despite the strategic hostility between the two countries, the relations between them are continuing and are warm. Contacts are taking place between Soviet personalities and influential American Jewish personalities. There is also talk about the resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and Israel and the resumption of full relations among Poland and Hungary and Israel. It is a known fact that no such move would take place without coordination with the Soviet Union. This neither concerns us nor disturbs us. But what we are concerned with is the absence of sound relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries. What we are certainly concerned with is the lack of total Soviet support for the policy of establishing just and lasting peace in the area and of not aggravating and deepening inter-Arab conflicts.

On the level of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, striving for the establishment of such sound relations requires initiating and supporting all kinds of economic, commercial, and tourist dealings and cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union. In this regard there are wide horizons for strengthening ties and restoring trade between the two countries to their record levels of the sixties.

There is, for example, a great possibility for increasing Egyptian exports that are suitable for Soviet markets as this would help us to increase production and boost Egyptian manufactured goods which have been highly popular in Soviet markets. Indeed, it is possible to expand in this field by cooperating with the Soviets to establish major projects in certain free zones in order to export to Soviet and Eastern markets Egyptian products that are in demand and suitable for those markets.

There are also vast tourist areas in Egypt in which the Soviets can build tourist villages that are suitable for the Soviet tourist and particularly for the nature of young Soviet tourists. The Soviet Union can organize the transportation of these tourists at reasonable costs as our country has a 2,000 km coast on the Mediterranean and a 1,000 km coast on the Red Sea. Scores of tourist villages and camps can be established there for whoever wishes. This is a successful experiment as previously tried by Japan, Korea, and China.

The Soviet Union can, if it wishes, exploit its special relations with Ethiopia in order to establish a joint project to benefit from the Nile waters so that the benefits of such project would include Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, and Egypt. Such a project would not be only an Egyptian project but a continental one from which an important group of African countries would benefit.

All these projects and proposals are only examples of points of discussion and research. There are wide horizons for beneficial economic cooperation between the two countries. We have the potential and a great need for projects. Aid from one country is not enough to deal with the problems of this part of the world. Rather it is imperative that the world community should cooperate to solve these problems.

In fact, such constructive cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union could contribute to rapprochement between the two superpowers. This is a fundamental objective of nonalignment, as well as of Egyptian diplomacy at this historical stage.

Finally, we cannot say that we have now begun taking actual steps toward strengthening cooperation between the two countries, but we can objectively say that there is a mutual desire to look toward the wide horizons of such cooperation and that there are encouraging signs on this path that cannot be ignored. Last July an Egyptian People's Assembly delegation made the first visit to the Soviet Union after an estrangement lasting 10 years. A few days ago a delegation of the Supreme Soviet was in Cairo returning the visit. Observers have noted that the Supreme Soviet made sure that the delegation sent to Egypt was of a high level and headed by a deputy chairman. It also made sure that the visit to Egypt was the first visit by a Supreme Soviet delegation abroad outside the Eastern countries following the 27th CPSU Congress held last February.

As far as I know, the delegation, despite being at a high level, did not discuss any details regarding the development of relations between the two countries. Rather, it came to express the new Soviet leadership's desire to strengthen and develop ties with Egypt. Members of the delegation stated during their stay that they had come to Egypt in order to concentrate on the positive aspects of the old cooperation relations between the two countries and not to raise questions of any differences of views on certain matters because differences of views between all parties are a natural thing.

All these are important steps on the road, but what matters is that they should continue and persist; they should follow the right direction that would achieve the strengthening of cooperation in the interest of both sides, of development in Egypt and of peace in the Middle East.

Government Opposes Call for Emergency Arab Summit

JN172015 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1900 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has chaired a joint meeting of the RCC and the Ba'th Party Regional Command. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the situation on the battlefronts, the strong position on these battlefronts enabling the confrontation of Iranian aggression, and the victories scored by our heroic fighters in the I, II, and IV Army Corps sectors. The discussion during the meeting also focused on the Arab state of affairs and the U.S. aggression against Libya. The conferees also discussed the suspect terrorist policies that are prepared by Zionism and implemented by the United States and the enemies of the Arab nations who are exploited by the United States. The Arab nation's enemies act in a manner implying that what they are doing is in self-defense but which in reality is a form of behavior which conflicts with the declared objectives of these policies. These policies have harmed the Arab nation's reputation and its pan-Arab struggle. Iraq had previously warned against these policies and stressed the importance of Arab solidarity with respect to our fateful causes. The Libyan and Syrian regimes have opposed Arab solidarity to the extent that they refused to sign a letter of protest against the United States for supporting Zionism through its raids on the PLO Headquarters in Tunis.

Al-Qadhdhafi's suspect policy over the past 6 years of our battle against Iranian aggression and the provision of Iran with weapons has created an anomalous and distorted state of affairs in the Arab arena that has had negative and serious effects on the pan-Arab struggle.

Regardless of any considerations, Iraq is against any aggression that targets any Arab country and considers this stand a firm and principled pillar of its policy.

The conferees discussed Libya's call for an Arab summit and emphasized the following:

1. Our principled and firm stand is that we are against any foreign aggression that targets any Arab country. However, in this particular case, we find it unacceptable that the Libyan regime is blackmailing the Arabs and exploiting their stands for its own propaganda purposes, because the Libyan regime's stand concerning the Iranian aggression against Iraq is very well known. We have tried over the past 6 years to give this regime the opportunity to correct its stand. However, it has internationally pursued its course of treason. We do not at all encourage the convocation of an Arab summit or any Arab meeting at other levels to discuss the U.S. aggression and, if it takes place, we will view it as some kind of blackmail of the Arabs and a ridiculous event.

2. Those who want to convene an Arab summit or any meeting at other levels must address a specific question to the Libyan regime on whether it has changed its stand on foreign aggression against the Arabs, particularly its stand on the Iranian aggression against Iraq. They also must ask the Libyan regime whether it is ready to join the Arabs in denouncing and condemning the aggression and cooperate with the Arabs in a positive manner in this direction. If the Arabs sense this readiness from the Libyan regime, the meeting that would be held must first discuss the question of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, given that the Iranian aggression against Iraq precedes the U.S. aggression against Libya, and is far more serious than the U.S. aggression in terms of its short- and long-term results, including the Iraqis' sacrifices.

If the Libyan regime adopts a positive stand on the question of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, the Arabs would then discuss the question of the U.S. aggression against Libya at the conference they would hold at whatever level.

Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

JN171629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Speech by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau in New Delhi on 17 April — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, it gives me pleasure to meet once again under the banner of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi, the capital of friendly India. On behalf of my country, I would like to congratulate you on the efforts that you have exerted during your chairmanship of our movement since the previous summit.

Within the framework of our firm course calling for settling the problems from which the nonaligned countries suffer, we strongly call for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Cypriot problem.

We also call for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the problem in Afghanistan in a manner that would safeguard this country's independence and sovereignty. Iraq also denounces the external threats to the Central American countries and reaffirms the people's right to choose their political and social systems without any outside interference.

The armed aggression which the United States recently carried out against Libyan territory constitutes an explicit violation of the UN Charter and international law. It also sets a serious precedent threatening future interstate relations.

Iraq strongly condemns this aggression and expresses its solidarity with the Arab people in Libya. On this occasion, Iraq underlines the need to heed international law and world organizations, particularly the United Nations, to settle disputes among countries.

Iraq can in no way accept the stands and behavior of some countries which seek to impose their views, convictions, and judgments by means of force and violence. Just as this kind of behavior is completely rejected when it is practiced by strong and big powers, we must also strongly reject it when it is practiced by other countries, even if they are members of the movement.

Reportage on Visit to Moscow by Taha Yasin Ramadan

For Soviet coverage on the visit to Moscow by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 18 April Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Commander Interviewed on Air Force Anniversary

JN171816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Apr (INA) — The commander of the Air Force and air defenses has stated that the Iraqi war industries have provided sophisticated weapons that fulfill the requirements of fighting the Iranian forces. At a press conference here today on the 55th anniversary of the Iraqi Air Force on 22 April, the Iraqi Air Force commander said that the Iraqi Air Force war industry has supplied Iraqi fighter planes with the necessary advanced combat components and that this has enabled Iraq not to depend completely on foreign sources.

The commander said that the Iraqi Air Force has accurate information about the hideouts of the clique ruling Iran and military and economic targets deep inside Iran.

The Iraqi commander warned the owners of vessels not to send them near the Iranian coast in the Arab Gulf. He stressed that these vessels will be exposed to complete destruction, whether they are in Iranian ports or en route to them.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defenses said that Iraqi fighter planes had carried out 33,586 combat missions last year and 14,687 missions in the past 3 months alone. The commander also discussed Iraqi Air Force strikes against vital targets inside Iran, such as the Ganaveh oil terminal, the Esfahan refinery, the Ramin power station, and other oil facilities and bridges. He stressed that the Iraqi Air Force will deal fiercer blows in the future.

Armed Forces Communique No 2,192 on War Operations

JN171706 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,192 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With confidence, faith, and honor, our valiant Armed Forces stand as an impregnable fence that protects our territory and the homeland's security, achievements, and aspirations. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With field planning and supervision, a brave force of our heroic units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps carried out a resolute, daring raid against enemy positions opposite its positions. In a lightning battle, our brave fighters destroyed five rafts, killing or wounding their occupants; captured several enemy soldiers; and captured one medium machinegun, two Kalashnikov rifles, one wireless set, and large quantities of military hardware. The force safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God.

2. With daring and fierce raids, the brave eagles continued to inflict heavy losses on the enemy in terms of troop concentrations, equipment, weapons, and military hardware in 104 combat missions, after which they safely returned with their planes to base, protected by God.

3. The enemy made two attempts to approach our forward positions in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps. Our brave men confronted the enemy, inflicting heavy losses in life on it and forcing the rest to flee under the fire of our able artillery. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces captured the following weapons in the operational sector of one of our formations: 153 GC rifles, 24 medium machineguns, 9 wireless sets, 4 heavy machineguns, 1 B-10 gun, 1 sniping rifle, 1 12-line telephone exchange and 3 field telephones, and large quantities of military hardware. One tubular launcher was also destroyed in another area of the same sector.

4. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land opposite our positions in the VII Army Corps operational sector, a brave patrol captured three Kalashnikov rifles and one light machinegun. The patrol safely returned to its positions. In other areas of the same sector, the following was achieved: An enemy group, estimated to be an infantry section, was killed and the enemy was seen evacuating its dead; nine enemy infantry positions were destroyed; one excavator, one machinegun, one ammunition dump, one heavy machinegun position, and one medium machinegun position were destroyed; and many enemy positions were set on fire.

5. An enemy group tried to approach our positions in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the II Army Corps. Our brave men confronted it, killing or wounding 10 while the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, the following was achieved: Four enemy soldiers were killed, and one infantry position, one observation post, and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

6. The following weapons were captured in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps: Seven GC rifles, two RPG-7 launchers, one wireless set, one Kalashnikov rifle, and some other material.

7. The criminal Khomeyniite forces shelled the Khanaqin environs and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command
[Dated] 17 April 1986

Third Body Identified as U.S. Librarian

AU181557 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 18 (AFP) — A third hostage found slain here Thursday in apparent retaliation for the U.S. air raid on Libya was American, in addition to two Britons, hospital sources said.

Doctors identified him as librarian Peter Kilburn, 61, who was reported missing on December 3, 1984.

The other dead were Leigh Douglas, 34, and Philip Padfield, 40, who were abducted in West Beirut on March 29.

A group calling itself the Arab Fedayeen Cells left a message besides the bodies, claiming the slayings in response to the air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi.

Group Urges Execution of U.S., UK Hostages 'Now'

NC172012 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 17 (AFP) — A group called the Organisation of Revolutionary Socialist Moslems (ORSM) claimed here today that it had "executed" by hanging British hostage Alec Collett, a U.N.-employed journalist who was kidnapped here on March 25, 1985.

The claim, in a typed letter sent to a news agency here, threw further confusion on the fate of some 19 foreign hostages held by extremist groups in Lebanon.

The Irish Embassy councellor here, John Rowan, had earlier identified Mr. Collett, 61, as one of three Britons found shot in the head near an abandoned villa east of Beirut.

The ORSM claim, dated Thursday, said: "We announce that the death sentence against the British spy Alec Collett was carried out at a crowded popular ceremony to punish the criminal Thatcher and her foreign minister Howe and their reactionary and backward government that has turned their country into a U.S. protectorate."

The references were to Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who have drawn widespread criticism for allowing U.S. bombers based in Britain to conduct Tuesday's U.S. air raids on Libya.

The ORSM called on all groups holding U.S. and British hostages "to execute them because now it has become legitimate to shed the blood of Americans and Britons wherever they might be after the criminal actions of the criminals Reagan and Thatcher who make their peoples support the weight of their villany."

The organization said it would give the "respectable" Arabic-language Lebanese daily *AL-NAHAR* a photograph of the hanging.

It also thanked "European countries that refused to participate in the crime of Reagan and Thatcher," adding that Europe, excluding Britain, would be left out of "the battle it is waging in the name of the Islamic and Arab nation."

Fate of British Journalist Remains Uncertain

Body Reportedly Near Spinneys

NC180641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0618 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] An anonymous caller telephoned the Voice of Lebanon this morning and announced that John McCarthy, the kidnapped British reporter, has been executed and his body was dropped in the Spinneys area at 0750 today. The caller told the security services to look for the body. The Voice of Lebanon has passed this information to the internal security forces, who in turn have dispatched patrols to the designated area to search for the body.

Further Details

NC180656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0625 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] We have received additional information on our report about the British reporter. A person claiming to belong to the Fedayeen Revolutionary Cells [Al-Khalaya al-Thawriyah al-Fida'iyah] has telephoned the Voice of Lebanon and said that the body can be found on the second floor of the Al-Qulaylat building on Spinneys Street. The body is wrapped in a blanket, the anonymous caller added, and there is a statement with it. This statement will be circulated later, he announced.

Corpse 'Taken' to Hospital

NC180704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0637 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Additional information has been received about the British journalist who was killed this morning. A spokesman for the Fedayyen revolutionary Cells has stated that the corpse of the journalist has been taken to the American University Hospital. Pictures of military positions found in his possession will be published in the newspapers of West Beirut, the spokesman announced.

Security Forces Go to Site

NC180709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The fate of the British press cameraman John McCarthy has not yet been ascertained. An internal security forces patrol proceeded to the Al-Qulaylat building in the Spinneys area where the body of the cameraman was said to have been left. A few moments ago, the patrol was asked to return to its base and not to the Al-Qulaylat building.

McCarthy Said 'Spying' for U.S.

NC180730 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0644 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] In a new contact [with the Voice of Lebanon], the Fedayeen Revolutionary Cells claimed that they executed the British correspondent [as heard] after discovering that he was spying for

American intelligence. A spokesman for the group added: We found photos of military centers in Beirut and Al-Biqa' in his possession. We also learned from him that the United States intends to shell these military centers in the suburb and in Al-Biqa'. We, the Revolutionary Cells, warn that our arm can reach the whole world.

Hospital Denies Receiving Body

NC180853 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The American University Hospital administration denied receiving the corpse of kidnapped Briton John McCarthy this morning. An anonymous caller claiming to speak on behalf of the Fedayeen Revolutionary Cells organization had telephoned the Voice of Lebanon earlier to announce that McCarthy had been executed and his body taken to the American University Hospital from the Spinneys area.

Body Found in Spinneys Area

NC180805 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0745 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Internal security forces have found the corpse of a man in an apartment in the Spinneys area [West Beirut]. The identity of the body has not yet been determined.

Security Denies Report

NC180839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Sources within the internal security forces have denied receiving any information on the discovery of a corpse near the Spinneys center.

Al-Jumayyil Condemns Killings of UK Hostages

NC172039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil called John Gray, the British ambassador to Lebanon, this evening. The president conveyed Lebanon's strong condemnation of the killing of three British hostages and the kidnapping of a British reporter on the airport road. President al-Jumayyil stressed Lebanon's denunciation of such acts, saying that the necessary measures would be taken to deal with these crimes and prevent their recurrence.

Junblatt Denounces Execution of Hostages

HK180054 Hong Kong AFP in English
0049 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 18 (AFP) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt condemned in strong terms on Thursday night the "executions" of four Western hostages announced here in reprisal for Tuesday's U.S. raid on Libya.

Mr Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, said the killers were "mercenaries" whose actions were "crimes in the eyes of all honest Lebanese and Arab nationalists."

In a press statement, the Druze leader said that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had "seen to the safety of expatriates, who have not come to any harm in spite of the American raids."

He said those who had murdered the hostages "are distorting our national Arab struggle." Mr Junblatt said he could not stay silent "faced with these crimes, which are contrary to our traditional Islamic and Arab values."

Mr Junblatt said Moslem West Beirut was becoming "a desert stalked by ravenous wolves." He called for the "safeguard of its teaching and hospital facilities, in particular the American University Hospital [AUH] and the American University."

According to informed sources, 67 doctors and employees of the AUH and the university are planning to leave West Beirut.

'Foreigners' Reportedly Leaving West Beirut

NC172135 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Foreigners began leaving West Beirut for East Beirut this evening. A Lebanese Army helicopter transported five foreigners from West to East Beirut, at their own request.

University Staff To Depart

NC180932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] According to diplomatic sources, the evacuation of foreign nationals from West Beirut will be followed by a plan for their final evacuation from Lebanon. It has been learned that 67 teachers, doctors, and employees from the American University and its hospital have decided to leave the western area for good.

A Lebanese military helicopter earlier had transported a number of foreign nationals from West Beirut to the eastern areas.

Strike in W. Beirut Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

NC180919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] A peaceful strike was observed in West Beirut today. Banking and commercial firms, private and public organizations, schools, institutions, and universities participated. The strike is in condemnation of the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Fad'allah Discusses U.S., French Hostages

GF041754 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Apr 86 p 13

[Interview with Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, by correspondent Muwaffaq Madani, in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Muwaffaq Madani] Numerous contacts have been made with you concerning the issue of the fate of the U.S. and French hostages. What do you know about this issue?

[Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah] I believe that I have spoken more than once on this issue, considering that my name has been placed in the forefront by international and regional media, as a person who is connected with the issue. However, I consider myself outside of this sphere, and I challenge all media organs to prove that I have a connection with it. I have said more than once that the matter began according to the Lebanese practice of kidnapping an individual or several individuals to exchange them for other persons. This is how matters started. I believe that the issue did not have any political dimension, although some people attempted to impart a political dimension to it. If this matter had been dealt with in a practical way, as similar matters were dealt with in more than one European and American country, it would have ended and its file would have been closed without further suffering.

However, I imagine that the United States or the U.S. Administration has found in this matter an opportunity to begin a security and political program which declares war on the parties which are opposed to U.S. policy in the region and which are firmly opposed to Zionist policy, namely the Islamic movement in the Islamic world.

On this basis, the United States has attempted to place the matter in the sphere of international terrorism, according to the view that this operation is one of the features of international and Islamic terrorism, after it had brought up the issue within the framework of the blowing up of the Marine headquarters, the headquarters of the French paratroopers, and the Israeli intelligence headquarters in southern Lebanon.

For this reason I believe that it would have been possible for the United States to embark on a very simple plan to reach an understanding on the issue with all of the concerned parties in the arena. However, the U.S. attempted to exert pressure on the party holding the detainees, who were supposed to be exchanged for the U.S. hostages to activate its plan for confronting international terrorism, so that the issue of tragedy would remain alive among the American people, and so that the political media plan in Europe and elsewhere would be activated so that the United States might profit from it. This is what happened. We saw how the issue became more complicated until it reached a deadlock and has now turned into a political issue in the U.S. plan, within what is described as war against terrorism, and a political issue for the kidnappers and the party which contacts them politically, whether this party is local, regional, or international, to exert pressure on the United States and to create a mobile political situation which would confront U.S. policy and attempt to humiliate U.S. might in one way or another. This is how the issue became complicated.

[Madani] Who is responsible?

[Fadlallah] I believe that the party responsible for this complication is the United States, which used to posses numerous cards that could have enabled it to save face and allow other parties to save face.

[Madani] What basic conditions do you think are suitable for releasing the French hostages, then the U.S. hostages?

[Fadlallah] I believe that the issue of the French hostages is more complex than the issue of the U.S. hostages because the issue of the U.S. hostages still takes place according to the Lebanese method in the process of exchange. This issue has not undergone unusual complications. It could have moved within a political situation, but this situation is not as profound as the political situation of the French kidnapped.

We are not actually talking about the political conditions the kidnappers announce, but about what takes place behind the scenes between France and the sides concerned in this issue whom France knows. I am not now in a position to make definitions or to talk about this issue by dotting all the "i's" from the political aspect, because I do not have the right to talk about it.

[Madani] There are Western reports which refer to military interference to take the shape of moving the French fleets to release the kidnapped French by force. White House spokesman Larry Speakes also announced that the United States is working toward releasing the U.S. hostages and that it may resort to any methods to release them, which constitutes a threat of resorting to the military option. Do you expect such an option?

[Fadlallah] I believe that the talk about fleets in the confrontation of the kidnappers is similar to a media joke, because had the fleets been able to succeed, they would have attained them concerning the issue of the Marines, which was more dangerous than the issue of the kidnapped. Moreover, the issue of the kidnapped does not require all of this. The French, as well as the Americans, have intelligence services. The Lebanese state, as well as the Lebanese parties that sympathize with France, also have intelligence services. The intelligence services can discover the whereabouts of these people, and can, through a small operation, carry out what the fleets want to execute. I believe that the movement of the fleets is a political and security scare designed to exaggerate the Lebanese political reality. It is not a "de facto" situation and those who propagate such a scare do not respect themselves. We understand that the United States and France are concerned with preserving the lives of the kidnapped. It is natural to believe that this approach would not preserve their lives. On the other hand, we know that the attack of these fleets on a country like Lebanon faces regional and international complications which are uncalled for in this arena.

This matter cannot be talked about in a self-respecting political manner. The Lebanese have become addicted to such exaggerations. We still remember what took place during the hijacking of the U.S. plane, when the United States moved its fleets toward the Lebanese waters and tried to create a media uproar. Everybody knows that the superpower does not possess the capabilities to move into "alleyways" and through narrow areas. The fleets do not move through the alleyways of Beirut, but through the world's open spaces.

Syrian Tanks 'Withdrawing' From Upper Al-Matn

NC180847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Since the day before yesterday, Syrian forces have been withdrawing a number of their tanks at night from the area of upper Al-Matn, returning them to Syria. The tanks are first subjected to searches in the areas of Al-Masna' and (Judaydat Yabus), where electric power has been cut. Military vehicles moving on the military road between Al-Masna' and (Judaydat Yabus) in the direction of Syria are being subjected to thorough searches.

Dead Syrian Found; Palestinian Camp 'Mutiny'

NC180829 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0630 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The body of a Syrian milirary person was found in the Corniche al-Nahr area of Al-Tabbanah [in Tripoli] at 0100. The area has been cordoned off and we have learned that the body has been taken to the Al-Haykaliyah Hospital in Tripoli amid tight security.

An anonymous person speaking on behalf of the Organization of the Opressed on Earth has told us that this group is responsible for the security incidents which have taken place inside the Palestinian camps in Syria. He called on the Syrian authorities to withdraw their forces from the Al-Biqa' and not to interfere in Islamic affairs.

The Voice of Lebanon has also learned about a mutiny in some of the Palestinian camps in Syria following clashes between Palestinian groups and Syrian security organizations in and around the camps. Efforts are underway to set up an independent internal authority within these camps and signs of this authority have begun to appear.

Strike Force Deploys in Palestinian Camps Area

NC161806 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Statement issued in Beirut on 16 April by 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas, member of the regional command of the Ba'th Party Organization — read by announcer]

[Text] Following the completion of contacts and consultations, and in implementation of the Damascus agreement and the decisions of the National Action Command, and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], the commanders of the party strike force, accompanied by the Syrian observers and two officials — one from Amal and one from the PNSF — conducted an inspection this afternoon of the positions to be taken up by the strike force. It will deploy under the full supervision of the National Action Command and the PNSF.

At 1645, strike force personnel began to deploy in the following positions: The Dalal al-Mughrabi area, in Sabra; the Palestinian Liberation Army post near the Al-Sharq Movie Theater; Ariha; the Al-Amal Club; Al-Dukhi; and the studio area. The deployment proceeded smoothly in all the positions, amid rejoicing and expressions of welcome by all citizens in and around the camp.

We stress once again that this force belongs to everyone, as it is biased not toward any party, but only toward the national solution and Arab blood in order to confront Israel and its agents. It will work to achieve peace and security for all citizens without exception. We emphasize that our common goal is the unity of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the unity of a shared fate.

Official on Soviet, Norwegian UNIFIL Support

NC161908 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1645 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, discussed the question of extending UNIFIL's mandate for another 6 months with Prime Minister Karami at Government House today. After the meeting, Ambassador al-Baba announced that the Soviet ambassador had presented a memorandum to Karami yesterday indicating that the Soviet union agreed to a 6-month extension of UNIFIL's mandate and was ready to finance it. Ambassador al-Baba added that he has received a cable from Lebanon's ambassador to Sweden, who reported the declaration by the Norwegian minister of state for foreign affairs that the Norwegian Consultative Council had recommented that the government agree to have its country's contingent remain in place for an additional 6 months.

Al-Ahmar Asks Unified Stand in National Day Speech

JN171829 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Speech by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, at a speech rally held at Damascus University auditorium to mark the 40th anniversary of evacuation day — live]

[Excerpt] The recent U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya came as a blatant example of haughtiness and a clear embodiment of the scheme of barbaric aggression that does not recognize human norms or legal and political considerations. It has no respect for peoples' sovereignty, world peace, or safety. For a long time, the U.S. Administration has embarked on a continuous campaign of pressure and threats against Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and all states and forces opposing its policy. It moved its fleets in the Mediterranean in preparation for the aggression and under the cover of military pressures and freedom of navigation in international waters. It then justified it on the pretext of combating terrorism and self-defense and other misleading, groundless, and endless pretexts.

The United States launched its barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's cities and territories with successive and intensive raids. The planes took off from U.S. fleet ships and bases in Britain. This aggression falls within the framework of the U.S. policy to dominate the region, subjugate the Arab nation, and enable Israel to entrench its aggression against the Arabs. The aggression is also a new attempt to intimidate and terrorize the Third World countries. It also disregards the peoples' will, freedom, dignity, and national security. This aggression is not only aimed at the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah, but at the entire Arab nation because the U.S. Administration's aggressive schemes of hegemony are not only aimed at subjugating the Jamahiriyah but at subjugating Syria and all Arabs.

Syria, which vehemently condemned the aggression and firmly announced its stand alongside Libya, placed all its resources at Libya's disposal and called on all Arabs to assume their responsibilities in supporting the Jamahiriyah and confronting this blatant aggression, now asserts the importance of confronting the aggressors and putting an end to their belligerence before they expose peace and security in the region and the entire world to the gravest dangers. Syria also calls for a unified stand with all available resources to support the Jamahiriyah's people, who are valiantly confronting the impudent U.S. aggression. The recent events are not imperialism's last. They are a link in the chain of aggression that is being escalated day after day. Confronting this aggression and foiling the imperialist-Zionist schemes require from all Arab states and forces both officially and publicly closing ranks and unifying their forces in one trench alongside the Jamahiriyah and against the aggression of the United States and the Zionist entity, which is directed against all popular Arab forces and organizations. All governments and forces throughout the entire Arab homeland are required and urged to adopt all measures that can put an end to the policy of aggression and foil the results of the imperialist colonialist policy in the region whose results go beyond the region's borders and whose threats endanger world peoples, security, and stability.

The escalation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, striking at Lebanon, shackling the Egyptian people's freedom with Camp David's fetters, threatening Syria, and the U.S. aggression against Libya are evidence of the enemy's fear of the Arab nation's rise. They also prove that Arab struggle is continuously progressing and developing. The policy of intimidation will not affect the Arabs. U.S. imperialists and Zionists will certainly be cauterized by the fire they are kindling and suffer the consequences of their policy, which is hostile to Arabs and all strugglers in the world.

'Aggression' Expected at 'Anytime'

JN171334 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1138 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, the 40th anniversary of the colonialists' evacuation from Syrian territory comes at a time when the Arab world is witnessing feverish colonialist attempts to regain the positions and interests which colonialism has lost in our region. This great anniversary is also being celebrated at a time when the Arab world is witnessing a mammoth revolution against the colonialists, their Zionist allies and agent tools. They tried to penetrate a pan-Arab defensive line in the Arab Maghreb by striking at Tripoli and Banghazi, but the tons of bombs and explosives dropped on the two Arab cities have turned into a torch glowing with wrath and revolt in the Arab east and west against the neo-Zionism embodied today by the U.S. President and his blind administration, which has lost track of all international norms, laws, and ethics.

What happened on Tuesday morning is a very serious incident in the chain of continuous U.S.-Zionist hostile escalation against the Arab nation. What happened went beyond the policy of threatening to use force and muscle-flexing to actually using force. The United States acted on behalf of Israel and launched a large-scale attack on an independent Arab country and bombed its capital on the new pretext of combating international terrorism. Thus, the United States has declared war on the Arab nation and has placed itself both militarily and ideologically in the Israeli camp, which is hostile to the Arab nation and its national and progressive forces. This means that a U.S.-Israeli aggression is expected anytime and that the United States and Israel may launch an aggression on the same pretext used for the aggression against Libya or any other pretext.

We consider what happened at dawn on Tuesday, what happened earlier, and what may happen to be a very serious development as well as a very grave experimental preliminary attempt to launch a new large-scale war or aggression in the region — an aggression whose planners are seeking to anticipate events and prevent the Arab nation, headed by Syria, from attaining a position that would enable it to dictate its conditions, realities, and pan-Arab laws on the enemies of the Arabs and allow it to prevent the imposition of U.S. and Zionist conditions and realities on the Arabs. It is a race with time between an aggressive force seeking to impose hegemony, expension, and influence on our region on the one hand, and a liberation force that is continuing the battle of evacuation, freedom, and liberation on the other.

Now that we have succeeded in surmounting many ordeals and plots, we are getting ready for our next battles, quite confident in our masses' ability to score the Arab victory, to which we are aspiring together with our Arab nation, from the Gulf to the ocean.

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Congratulations on Holiday

JN161925 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of congratulations on Syria's national independence day from the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet saying:

The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet congratulate you heartily, comrade president, and congratulate the friendly Syrian people on the 40th anniversary of the foreign forces' evacuation.

We can confidently say that 4 decades of indepedent development of Syria, which was liberated from the yoke of colonization and terminated the foreign military presence, have changed the face of the country and raised it to an international position and allowed the Syrian people to make great contributions to the anti-imperialist Arab struggle.

The Soviet Union praised the Syrian leadership's policy aiming at achieving social and economic transformation and at achieving cohesion among national and progressive forces in the country. Syria's firm anti-imperialist stand and efforts to bolster Arab solidarity in the struggle for the sake of reaching a just settlement in the Middle East and of confronting U.S. and Israeli attempts to impose separate capitulationist deals on the Arabs have gained respect and support.

The Soviet Union will continue to stand alongside Syria and other Arab countries that are confronting Israeli aggression and imperialist interference and that are struggling for the sake of entrenching national independence. We are certain that the continuous development of Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation on the basis of the 1980 treaty will serve the interests of our peoples, the cause of strengthening international security, and the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

We wish you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, good health, and the friendly Syrian people further progress and prosperity.

Britain's 'Direct Role' in U.S. Attack Criticized

JN180709 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 18 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the British stand and the need to confront it, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says: The British stand in support of the savage U.S. aggression against Libya did not surprise anyone, because Britain still insists on playing its traditional colonial role, thinking that the policy of force and terrorism could return to it its old zones of influence and its domination over peoples and national liberation movements. But the strange thing about the British stand is its deviation from the unanimous European stand, which clearly condemned the U.S. aggression and went so far as to close certain European airspace to the U.S. planes on their way to Libyan territory.

Margaret Thatcher's government not only backed the U.S. aggression but also played a direct role in its implementation. Proof of this is that U.S. bombers took off from bases in Britain to bomb residential areas in Tripoli and Banghazi. Naturally, this participation could not but generate strong Arab reaction.

AL-THAWRAH adds: British support for the U.S. aggression against Libya stems from a rancorous British policy against Arabs — a policy demonstrated earlier by British participation in the tripartite aggression against Egypt and before that by the issuance of the Balforu declaration which enabled world Zionism to establish Israel on Arab territory in Palestine. This is Britain and these are its stands — a long record of hatred, plotting, and aggression against the Arab nation.

ASL, National Guard Positions Attacked With Rockets

JN180712 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] (Qal'at al-Suwayda') center was shelled by two B-7 rockets last night. This was accompanied by machinegun fire from the western side of the center. The ASL elements returned fire using appropriate weapons. No casualties were reported.

In the Bint Jubayl district, the National Guard center in the township of 'Ayn Ibil was shelled by RPG's at dawn today. The RPG's source was defined by the center's garrison to be (Tallat al-Jamus). Fire was returned and the shelling was silenced.

Explosions, Assassinations Reported in Northern Syria

NC171958 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, more than 150 people were either killed or wounded in a string of explosions in Syria the day before yesterday [15 April] [as heard]. The casualties include both soldiers and civilians.

The same reports indicate that buses carrying military cadets were booby-trapped with TNT. The explosive charges were set to go off when the buses reached downtown areas. However, most of the charges exploded when the vehicles were at traffic circles outside city centers. Eight blasts were reported: Two in Mashta al-Hulw, two in Tartus, two in Homs, one in Masyaf, and one in Safita.

The explosions in Tartus killed 27 Syrian soldiers and wounded 74 others.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the first blast in Tartus took place near a Syrian naval base. The second was at an intelligence center and produced the largest number of casualties. The initial explosion was caused by a bomb planted inside a pyramid-like monument at the naval base.

All the blasts were in northern Syria. In the past, the majority took place in the capital.

Several assassinations were carried out in northern Syrian towns before the two explosions in Tartus. The victims were Syrian intelligence officers, most of whom were from the 'Alawite sect.

Checkpoints manned by Syrian intelligence agents have been set up on the approaches to Latakia and Tartus. An atmosphere of panic now prevails in military bases and camps in light of the fact that the two blasts in Tartus were on a naval base and at an intelligence center, and the devices involved were not detected.

There has also been a wave of arrests in Syria, and this has been the subject of an official news blackout.

Rabin Interviewed on Terrorism, Peace With Jordan

TA171246 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 16 Apr 86 pp 10, 11, 64

["Exclusive" interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Ehud Praver and Yosi Argeman; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [*BAMAHANE*] Does Israel today have any new initiatives in its war against terrorism?

[Rabin] Let us begin with the basics. Those who seek a magical formula to solve the terrorism problem, those who believe that by employing the method of "one blow and that's that" they can eliminate terrorism, do not know what they are talking about. Even in the way you pose the question there is a certain natural, understandable tendency to search for a solution, to put an end to the matter. Under Israeli conditions — and it is not pleasant to have to say this, but it is the truth — people must once and for all stop deluding themselves by saying: Let us go to war against one country, as perhaps some people thought about Lebanon, and eliminate terrorism.

The war against terrorism is long, continual, and comprehensive. Israel sees the problem of terrorism in its entirety. In this war we have a network of defensive and offensive measures. Let us take the activity of the Navy during the past 5 years as an example. One should remember that up until the end of the seventies, terrorist infiltrations by sea caused us the largest number of casualties. Now, however, the Navy, by implementing defensive means, has kept the coast clear of infiltrations for 5 years. This is active defensive action, meaning that we could also reach the *Atavarius* and sink it 170 miles from our shores in international waters. The fact that El Al planes are not the victims of hijackings can also be attributed first and foremost to active defensive measures.

Then, of course, there is the offensive system, such as was evidenced in the attack on the PLO Headquarters in Tunisia, the raids in Lebanon, the operations against terrorists, and the quiet intelligence action in which we recently found the murderers of several Israelis. As far as I am concerned, this is a display of additional success in uncovering terrorist elements from the territories. Nevertheless, I do not want to create any illusions about the possibility of eliminating terrorism completely.

[*BAMAHANE*] Has the cut in the defense budget not harmed our ability to invest more resources in the war against terrorism?

[Rabin] No. The cut did not significantly harm the war against terrorism.

[*BAMAHANE*] What is currently preventing Husayn from entering the peace process?

[Rabin] I think that what has prevented him in the past and what is preventing him today is first of all the fact that he does not know what he would get from us in terms of territory. His uncertainty is so great as to make him say to himself: Even just entering negotiations might endanger my regime, unless I promise my supporters PLO or Syrian partnership and agreement. Jordan's monarch, King Husayn, is certainly saying to himself: If they would give me what they gave Al-Sadat, I would come on my own. Naturally he means all the territories, though this is unacceptable to us; there is a broad national consensus against such a move. I, too, would not even consider giving him back East Jerusalem and certain other areas in return for peace, although I am prepared to give up the territories. This would not be easy, and it would be painful, but I am prepared. Both I and the Labor Party are prepared to do this. However, Husayn is not prepared to adhere to such conditions. He is claiming: If you are not prepared to give me everything, since I do not know what the results of the negotiations will be, I cannot come. Therefore, the question for the future is how can his security and regime be strengthened so that he can enter negotiations without knowing for certain what he will and will not get in return. As long as he remains unsure, I doubt he will enter the negotiations.

[*BAMAHANE*] Is Under Secretary of State Murphy, who is shuttling in the region, more optimistic?

[Rabin] In my opinion Murphy is trying to reach the stage of a preparatory dialogue. I do not think that the United States has greater hopes today than it did about a year ago. This, however, is my impression alone. The question that confronts us first of all is whether we want to wait for a telephone call or whether we want to make a telephone call. I believe we must pick up the phone and dial. In other words, in order to enter negotiations and attain peace we must be the initiators. We should not only wait for others to initiate action.

[*BAMAHANE*] How is this done?

[Rabin] First we have to say, this is what we want, and then we have to raise ideas that could bring the sides closer. The third thing is to create a situation in the territories — within the framework of the Military Government and the Civilian Administration — in which the Arabs have the opportunity to govern themselves and manage their daily matters. I do not think that Israelis should manage their lives for them. I emphasize that this would be done within the framework of the Military Government and the Civilian Administration, as they are. There is absolutely no reason for an Israeli officer to be mayor if a moderate Arab candidate can be found for the job. The same applies in many other spheres. I do not want to manage their daily lives. I am only doing this while there is no political arrangement and while the problem of terrorism exists.

[*BAMAHANE*] You are speaking as though this is a temporary arrangement. In fact, however, it looks more and more like a permanent arrangement that has already existed for 19 years.

[Rabin] Even though I am prepared to give up territory, I do not have a guilty conscience about our presence there. I believe that the territorial results of the 6-Day War gave us room and cards to play with the Egyptians in order to achieve peace. The same applies to Jordan. As long as there is no willingness on the part of Jordan to enter negotiations, I, as one who does not enjoy ruling another people, still think we should hold onto the last centimeter. I want Husayn to enter negotiations aimed at reaching a solution. I am not prepared to enter negotiations after everything has already been decided. That is not negotiations.

Peres Reportedly Told of U.S. Attack Plan in Advance

TA180714 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher were apparently the only two foreign leaders who knew about Reagan's intention to strike Libya.

The U.S. media did not believe that Reagan would make good on his threat to attack Al-Qadhdhafi in light of the negative response to his call for international action by the free world against Al-Qadhdhafi and international terrorism. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz informed Peres about the President's intention to attack 2 weeks ago: "We crossed Al-Qadhdhafi's line of death nine times. This is not the last time. Next time, quite soon, it will hurt much more. We must hit this madman to put an end to terrorism."

Reagan revealed the great U.S. secret in a telephone conversation with Margaret Thatcher, and asked her to allow the F-111's to take off from British airfields.

CIA Director William Casey disclosed a week ago that Israel and the United States are cooperating in the war against international and Libyan terrorism. He may have also hinted at cooperation in the last raid.

Further Commentary, Reaction to U.S. Strike on Libya

Students Demonstrate in Jerusalem

TA171829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon several students demonstrated against the United States opposite the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that three students were detained and the others were dispersed by the police.

HA'ARETZ: U.S. Credibility Restored

TA171219 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Apr 86 p 9

[Commentary by 'Oded Zaray: "The Goal: To Overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. operation in Libya, even though it was late in coming and underwent severe birth pangs, may achieve its goal. There is no doubt that the destruction of 17 military aircraft and the hits at missile bases and intelligence sites in Libya are significant results of a U.S. act of retaliation, punishment, and deterrence. However, from the Arab viewpoint, the nature and importance of the U.S. operation actually lie in the bombing of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's strongly fortified military camp, the Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah camp in the Tripoli suburbs.

This camp symbolizes the immunity of the man who has personified the Libyan revolutionary regime since 1 September 1969. About a dozen coup and assassination attempts against Al-Qadhdhafi have failed at the foot of the camp's walls. It is from inside this vast camp, the very heart of the regime, that Al-Qadhdhafi commands the Army, with its security apparatus and terrorist arms, and threatens the entire world. The bombing of Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah, therefore, represents the elimination of the Libyan regime's immunity, and proof — for the first time in many years — that Al-Qadhdhafi, who threatens to attack one Arab leader or another almost every week, is no less liable to attack and perhaps even more so than any other Arab leader.

Furthermore, the bombing of Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah is regarded by the Arab world not as an operation of retaliation and punishment but as a U.S. decision to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. Even if it turns out that the man was saved or emerged with slight wounds from the bombing, this does not wipe out the belief, which is prevalent in at least some of the Arab countries, that the U.S. action symbolizes the beginning of the end for the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. After all, it is inconceivable that the man will completely change his ways and eliminate the unique nature of his regime. Arab personalities who know Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will reject the possibility that he will abandon the "revolutionary dreams" he believes in with all his soul and stop using terrorism, which he sees as an effective tool to realize these dreams. Therefore these people expect the Libyan attacks to go on, with even greater vigor, forcing the United States to deal with Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah again.

All this is on the assumption that the cracks caused by the U.S. operation 2 days ago in the foundations of the Libyan regime were not sufficient to create an internal attempt to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi. According to sources in the Libyan opposition which is active in Europe, Al-Qadhdhafi's regime no longer enjoys mass support, particularly due to the worsening economic situation.

The Arab world has done the minimum required of it in statements condemning the United States and expressing forced verbal support for the Libyan nation. This teaches us that the majority of the Arab regimes that have often been victims of Libyan acts of subversion and terrorism would breathe easier if Al-Qadhdhafi's regime were overthrown.

Even as the situation stands now, the lower the current Libyan regime falls, the stronger the pro-Western Arab countries will become. The events of the last few years in the area in which the United States has been involved, particularly the Lebanese events of 1983, severely harmed U.S. credibility, with all that this means for its allies in the Arab world. The Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah attack has considerably repaired U.S. credibility, and this is also having a broad influence on the political efforts in the area which are being conducted at the initiative of the United States.

MA'ARIV: European Criticism 'Duplicity'

TA170952 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Apr 86 p 19

[Editorial: "The United States and Its Friends"]

[Text] Many people in Europe and elsewhere in the world disagree with the way the Reagan administration chose to react to Libyan terrorism. This is a legitimate reaction and friends are also permitted to express regret over the victims of the U.S.

bombing, who also came from the civilian population of Libya, but this is on the condition that the allies of the United States also have more suitable answers to international terrorism and that they are prepared to defend their security, even without the kind help of the United States.

However, considering the hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers who have been stationed in Europe for the past 40 years only because the Europeans themselves do not want to carry out this mission, and considering the fact that the European countries have foiled the U.S. attempt to bring about a change in Al-Qadhdhafi's policies by using an economic boycott, the conduct of France, Germany, and other countries should be regarded as duplicity and insolence.

Anyone who thinks that President Reagan is wrong must tell the Americans: We want nothing from you, neither the good nor the bad! But anybody who is ready to accept U.S. backing in all fields must stand at its side when it comes to the test and only afterward, in a debate among NATO members, try to persuade the Americans that the path they followed was not the right one and it would be better to fight terrorism in other ways, provided such ways do exist.

This also applies to the behavior of the "moderate" Arab countries that have now joined the chorus of people slandering the United States. Saudi Arabia and Egypt, who fear Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and want his overthrow, cannot be "pro-American" and "anti-American" at the same time. What is especially grave is the reaction of Syria, which has expressed willingness to help operate the Libyan missiles and has thus actually admitted to having joined the international terrorist camp.

Shamir on Possibility of Moda'i Return to Finance

TA170622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A few hours after the reshuffle in the Finance Ministry yesterday, Mr Shamir declared that it is not inconceivable that, when the time comes, he will give Yitzhaq Moda'i back his post.

[Begin Shamir recording] I would very much like to return him to his post because, after all, we emerged at a loss from the latest crisis. We had an amazingly successful finance minister and suddenly he is no longer there. I hope that the means will be found to bring him back, although I also hope that his replacement, Moshe Nisim, will succeed in his post. But should it prove necessary, we will do everything to return him to his post and allow him to serve the country as best he can. [end recording]

Shamir Criticizes Peres Remarks on Palestinians

TA170911 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Joel Rebibo]

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir said last night that Prime Minister Peres had spoken as the leader of his Labour Party and not as leader of the country when he last week called for recognition of the Palestinian nation.

"As prime minister he had no authority to say that he recognizes the Palestinian people as a nation," Shamir told students at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Shamir said that one of the disadvantages for the Likud in serving in a unity government was that it was unable to push for settlements. But, "at the right time we will continue our settlement activities."

The Likud had decided to stay in the government despite the latest crisis, to "protect the wholeness of Eretz Yisra'el."

Minister Corfu Praises British Security at Heathrow

TA171312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Following the detention of the woman who tried to take a suspected bomb aboard an El Al jet at London's Heathrow Airport, the Israeli Embassy in Britain praised the alertness of British police. Transportation Minister Hayim Corfu sent a letter of congratulations to the El Al office in London and to his British counterpart, in which he praised and expressed gratitude to Heathrow security officials.

Ministry Responds to Torture Allegations Against IDF

TA172017 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 17 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] As a result of the U.S. protest to Israel over the detention of a U.S. citizen, A'az Dabajal, for approximately 5 weeks in southern Lebanon during which he was allegedly tortured by IDF officers, the Defense Ministry launched an investigation. These are the findings:

A'az Dabajal is Lebanese but holds U.S. citizenship and lives in Detroit. He has relatives living in the village of Bint Jubayl in the security zone. Dabajal was arrested on 12 February 1986 by security personnel of the Army of Southern lebanon [ASL] after it became clear that he had participated in planning the assassination of four ASL security men in charge of foiling attacks in the security strip. A'az Dabajal was released from prison on 18 March 1986.

During the interrogation of Dabajal and people associated with him, it became clear that in the several months prior to his arrest he traveled between Lebanon and the United States at least twice. During those trips he visited his family in Bint Jubayl. Dabajal also has relatives in Tyre and Beirut, including some who are active in Amal's security establishment, as well as other relatives in the villages of Khirbat Silm and (Dayr al-Sansal), which are known to be Hizballah centers.

During one of his visits to Bint Jubayl, Dabajal contacted a Christian resident of 'Ayn Tbil who had a friend being held by

Amal in Al-Nabatiyah. Dabajal suggested that he would work for the release of his friend if in return the Christian would assassinate four senior ASL security personnel. The Christian agreed to cooperate. In meetings with hostile elements connected with Amal's security establishment outside the security zone and in Beirut, the Christian took it upon himself to plan and carry out the assassination of the four. In order to implement the task, he obtained a kalashnikov with a silencer, and ammunition. To ensure the success of the mission, Dabajal sent him photographs of the security men to be killed, and proposed sending photographs of military installations also. At this point, Dabajal was arrested by the same ASL security men who were targeted for assassination, and as in customary in Lebanon, they vented their anger on him. When Dabajal admitted to the security men that he was indeed a party to the plan to assassinate them, he was naturally subjected to harsher treatment in the ASL prison. Dabajal's allegations that he was mistreated by an Israeli officer have proved groundless. The investigation showed that these allegations were aimed at besmirching the IDF officer's reputation, and it is obvious that the maltreatment he referred to was carried out by the Lebanese soldiers alone. As is known, the prison where A'az Dabajal was held is under the complete direction of the ASL. In this case, when it became clear to the IDF that the man was a U.S. citizen, Israeli intervention was immediately decided upon in order to conclude the investigation as quickly as possible and prevent maltreatment by the Lebanese interrogators. This is what was done. There is no doubt that the man, A'az Dabajal used his U.S. citizenship to create an impression of immunity and to try to avoid punishment, and even to prevent the exposure of his guilt. During the interrogation, when Dabajal learned that his case was being handled by the U.S. Embassy, he retracted his confession of participating in the plan to assassinate the ASL security men. The Israeli investigation was held up due to the kidnapping of the two IDF soldiers on 17 February 1986 and subsequent events.

Golan Heights Druze Launch Protest Strike

TA170619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Today the Druze villages on the Golan Heights are on strike. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Syria's supporters decided on the strike to protest the fact that large forces of policemen and Border Policemen have been put on alert in the Golan Heights to prevent demonstrations and gatherings to mark Syrian Independence Day. Last night there were already several gatherings in Druze villages and tension was felt.

Military Court Rules on 4 Administrative Detentions

TA170915 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
17 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The six-month administrative detention order against Khalil Ashur, head of the Al-Najah University student council, was confirmed by a military court in Nabulus on Tuesday. Ashur was detained on March 26 on suspicion of activity on behalf of the Fatah.

Administrative detention is imprisonment without trial — usually for six-month periods — of persons considered a grave danger to security.

At the same hearing, at the Central Prison for Judaea and Samaria, the six-month administrative detention periods of three other detainees were reduced by two months. They are Jamal Idris, head of the Bi'r Zayt University student council; his predecessor, Nayif Suwaytat; and Jamal Habash of Qabatiyah. Bi'r Zayt student Ahmad al-Dik had his six-month term shortened by one month.

The judge gave no reason for the reductions decided on at the mandatory review which follows three months of detention.

Black Hebrews Arrested For Apparent Deportation

TA170635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] During the night 46 Black Hebrews who are suspected of being in Israel illegally were arrested in Rehovot. Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro reports that the arrests were made by several dozen policemen and Ministry of the Interior staff. After identification procedures are completed, the detainees will apparently be deported from Israel.

Disturbances Mark Palestinian Prisoners Day

TA171222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] There was sporadic violence across the West Bank today as Palestinians marked their annual Prisoners Day. Jerry Cheslow reports:

Ther are roughly 2,000 Palestinians in Israeli jails: one-fourth of them are awaiting trial and others have been convicted of various offenses. Today the territories are marking the annual Day of the Prisoner; the day was set by the PLO in 1977 to commemorate a 45-day hunger strike held in Ashqelon prison.

In Ramallah four schools were closed by their faculties, others reported low attendance, and students at a girls' school burned tires on the street and stoned border policemen. They were dispersed by security forces. One school remained closed in Al-Birah and another in Hebron. There were also reports of demonstrations in the Al-Dahayshah and Balatah refugee camps and in Nabulus, but these could not be confirmed by military sources. And at the Al-Jalazun refugee camp an Israeli vehicle was stoned, its windshield was shattered, but there were no injuries.

Palestinian sources report that prisoners in Israeli jails are holding a 1-day hunger strike, and in East Jerusalem a hunger strike and a prisoners' art show are now taking place. This morning several hundreds Palestinians attended a lecture in East Jerusalem on how to deal with arrest, detention, and interrogation.

Bus Stoned in Territories; Youth Wounded by Guards

TA161822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A bus was stoned near the town of Al-Birah, north of Jerusalem, this afternoon. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that guards on the bus fired toward the assailants, and according to an initial report a local youth was wounded by the shots.

Youth Killed, Another Injured in W. Bank Incident

TA170532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A Ramallah youth was killed and another man injured in an incident in the neighboring town of Al-Birah last night. It started when a bus driving through Al-Birah was struck by an unidentified object. The bus stopped, and the driver and a soldier on board chased after two suspects and called on them to halt. The driver and soldier reportedly fired in the air, and then shot at the suspects. The two suspects were wounded and taken to a Ramallah hospital where one died. Security forces have begun an investigation.

ALGERIA

President Speaks With Chedli Klibi, Al-Qadhdhafi

LD172025 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There was no new raid today in Libya but the possibility of one has not been ruled out. Algeria, which strongly condemned the aggression, yesterday called for an extraordinary Arab summit to be held to take joint measures. Today President Chadli Bendjedid was in touch with Arab League secretary general Chedli Klibi and had a fourth telephone conversation with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

UN Representative Condemns U.S. 'Attack'

LD171544 Algiers APS in English 1048 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 17/04/86 (APS) — Algeria appeals to the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures in order to avoid the renewal of military actions against Libya.

Speaking before the Security Council to denounce the U.S. ag-gression against Libya, Algeria's permanent representative to the UN, condemned the injustifiable attack against Libya's sovereignty. The extent of the means and the scale of the military plan of action mobilized for this purpose show the premeditation of this action.

Therefore, this action does not intervene as an act in self defence as recognized by the UN Charter but rather as a prohibited and inadmissible resort to force.

Moreover, the Article 51 of the Charter prescribes the suspension of such a right once the situation is referred to the Security Council, consequently, the United States, under this article, and particulary given their position as a permanent member of this organ have the first duty not to do anything which could hamper or shatter the efforts of the council which was still debating on the situation in the Central Mediterranean.

The Algerian representative, expressed indignation before the aftermaths of this aggression which concerns all the Maghreb while efforts are made for the edification of a harmonious region marked by the consecration of the completeness of the peoples' rights.

It is at the same time a matter of concern to see that the American military actions against Libya were prepared with the consent of certain of their allies and with the participation of another permanent member of the Security Council. This sudden activism is quite amazing when it occurs in contrast with a heavy passivity over the calls for the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The conflict has reached such an impredictable and uncontrollable extensions that have affected even Europe Hocine Djoudi added.

The violence phenomenon spread through, reprehensible terrorist acts, resulted in the loss of innocent lives, that nobody could accept. There was also a certain passion which tried to assimilate terrorism with the people's fight for the liberation of their own territories. Thus, the Zionist aggression against Tunisia, spreading to the Maghrebin land, the terror imposed in the Middle East, constituted a perilous development without being identified as terrorist by those who affirmed to place the eradication of terrorism as their action's chief objective.

Similarly, Hocine Djoudi concluded, it is not possible to pretend to fight international terrorism and to get involved in military interventions particularly have prejudicial to the international law and order, interventions which already put into question the credibility of the UN system and that of the Security Council. [sentence as received]

Dailies Cite Demonstrations, Reaction To U.S. Act

LD171546 Algiers APS in English 1152 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Algiers, 17/04/86 (APS) — The U.S. aggression against Libya continued to hit the headlines in the national press today. The dailies also carried Algeria's call for an emergency Arab summit.

The daily *EL MOUDJAHID* carried news on the new U.S. shelling yesterday of Tripoli and two other localities and publish the first communique issued by Libya since the beginning of the U.S. attacks and the statement of the spokesman the Soviet Foreign Ministry. *El MOUDJAHID* also published photos on the demonstrations which torn many capitals of the world notably Khartoum, Pakistan, Madrid, West Germany, Great Britain, Nicosia, Vienna, Athens, New Delhi, Chile and Cape Town (South Africa). It also ran an article on the meeting of solidarity with the Libyans. For its part, the daily *AL SHA'B* prominently featured the general outcry raised by the U.S. aggression against Libya, the paper investigates in a leading article into the reasons of the crisis lived through by the Arab nation. "It is the feuds among Arab countries and division within their ranks which led to this show of strength by the United States," the daily wrote. "Arabs can no longer content themselves with denouncing the U.S. murderous acts, they should take strong actions, it added.

LIBYA

Correction to U.S. Congressmen Express Solidarity

The item headlined "U.S. Congressmen Cited on 'Solidarity' With Libya" and published in the 16 April Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* on page Q 5 has been checked from a backstop recording. This recording is heard with better reception and allows the following clarification. The item is being rerun in its entirety:

[Text] Two U.S. Congressmen contacted the Arab People's Congress Bureau in Paris. They are (John Cariston), Democrat from

Detroit, and (Nick Wright), Democrat from Virginia, and expressed their wish to visit the Jamahiriyah to express their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and to see the brutal work committed by the Reagan administration.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Wounded in Tripoli Hospital

NC172046 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has paid a visit to Tripoli's Central Hospital in order to reassure himself of the condition of those wounded in the barbaric, bestial, and (?treacherous) U.S. aggression.

Visit Televised

LD172153 [Editorial report] Tripoli television service in Arabic at 1935 GMT on 17 April 1986 carries a 5-minute announcer-read report over video of of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to a Tripoli hospital on 17 April. The video report is prefaced by the following announcer-read introduction:

"The brother leader of the revolution today visited Tripoli Central Hospital to inquire about the health of the victims of the failed barbaric U.S. aggression. The injured victims of the aggression stressed to the brother leader of the revolution that we will not be terrorized by cowardly raids by the barbaric U.S. forces. They also affirmed their steadfastness and their constant readiness to defend to the death the great revolutionary achievements and the authority of the people

"As soon as the brother leader of the revolution arrived at the hospital entrance revolutionary slogans were heard from the doctors and nurses of the hospital saluting the 1 September Revolution and its great leadership. The revolutionary slogans included: O Reagan, murderer of children, Mu'ammar has made the night into day; Palestine is an Arab country; unity, Arab unity."

Al-Qadhdhafi is seen wearing traditional Libyan clothes at the bedside of an injured man. The patient raises his hand and says: "We will sacrifice our lives for you. Let them strike at us. Let them destroy us. We are (?your) men. May God make you glorious. May God light your way. Do not be afraid. God will make you glorious."

Al-Qadhdhafi smiles and says something to the patient and moves away. Next he is shown surrounded by doctors standing at the bedside of another patient, after which he visits several patients in turn, patting some on the arm. Some staff members present flowers to Al-Qadhdhafi.

As he descends a flight of stairs at the hospital, accompanied by several other people, the slogan "Reagan, murderer of children, Mu'ammar has made night into day" is chanted by some of those present.

Finally, Al-Qadhdhafi is shown visiting other patients, shaking some by the hand, and inspecting x-rays. The slogan "The defiance of the revolution led by the colonel increases with every day" is chanted by those present.

Funerals Held for 'Martyrs' of U.S. Aggression

LD172110 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2025 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A funeral for the martyrs of the U.S. barbaric and abortive aggression took place today amid popular rejoicing. Masses of the basic people's congresses in the town of Al-Bayan al-Awwal took part in the rejoicing. The masses chanted slogans denouncing the U.S. aggression and called for Arab unity to confront the terroristic and cowardly aggressors. [chanting: Al-Jihad, Al-Jihad; martyrdom, martyrdom; God is great; revenge, revenge; Libyans are determined to die, Arabs are determined to die]

Tomorrow at 1600, a funeral will be held amid popular rejoicing for the martyrs of the U.S. barbaric and abortive aggression against Tripoli in the Al-Hani Martyrs Cemetery. The masses of the basic people's congresses will take part in the funeral of the martyrs.

Al-Humaydi Addresses Tripoli Funeral

LD181521 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1237 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Speech by Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi at Shahadi' al-Hani cemetery in Tripoli at the funeral for Libyans killed during the U.S. bombing raid on Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, and compassionate. God's prayers and peace be upon the soul of the most honorable of messengers. Great Libyan Arab people, great brave and heroic Arab people. Here, as we stand at the Martyrs Cemetery today to bid farewell to the caravans of the nations and the Libyan Arab people's martyrs, we recite the following verses from the Holy Koran: O believers, be patient and pray, for God is with the patient ones. [Al-Humaydi interrupted by chants of Jihad] God has said in his Holy Book: O believers, be patient and pray, for God is with the patient. Do not say that those killed in the cause of God are dead. They are alive, but you are not aware of them. Truly, they are with us today. We bid them farewell but they are alive with God.

We are bidding farewell to the martyrs of the Arab people today. We bid them farewell in struggling Banghazi yesterday, Banghazi the steadfast, the city of defiance and pride. We are bidding them farewell in struggling Tripoli today, the Tripoli of defiance, the Tripoli that has defeated the Americans and [words rendered indistinct, by chanting crowds]

Masses of the Arab nation from the gulf to the ocean. We have sworn, we have taken the oath of the nation and pride and defiance, that for the sake of our safety and our freedom, we will not be frightened by raids and hostile U.S. planes, whatever aircraft they bring. [Humaydi unable to speak due to chanting crowds]

This great revolution and these great people ... [Al-Humaydi changes thought] This revolution, which fights for freedom and dignity and which was sparked off by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 1 September 1969, has sworn to protect the Libyan people's freedom and dignity. We affirm that our dignity and freedom will be stronger than the U.S. aircraft carriers, God willing. The Libyan people's dignity and freedom will be higher than the U.S. enemy's planes. [chanting calling for initiation of struggle]

Brothers. By this U.S. and British barbaric, treacherous aggression against the Libyan Arab people fraught with all treachery and betrayal, the world became fully aware of the U.S. Administration's terroristic spirit which kills babies, children, and women, the aged and young. This terroristic onslaught is led by the terrorist Reagan with British support. Britain, the aged, senile Britain, has become a dog following this aggression and its participation therein. Britain has become like a rabid dog running in fright here and there.

Brothers. We affirm that the giant 1 September Revolution has [words indistinct] the Libyan people and taught lessons to the Americans through them. The people must intercept and fight the United States.

I say to you: The time for Jihad has come. The time for fighting has come. The time has come for heroism...[words rendered indistinct by chanting crowds]

Libyan people. Great Arab nation. Let the drums of war beat. Let the banners of war be raised. [Words indistinct due to chanting]in our occupied territory.

With determination and with faith in God and the homeland, with faith in God and in the nation, our banners will remain high, reaching into the skies. We will not be frightened by the fleets, nor will our determination weaken because of the U.S. aircraft carriers. Truly, we do not possess aircraft carriers, but what we possess is far stronger than the U.S. aircraft carriers, namely, the determination and willpower and the decision of death for the sake of the homeland. [chanting]

We are prepared to offer more martyrs. We are prepared to offer more and more martyrs for the sake of freedom and dignity. This is the heroic revolutionary decision. This is the Libyan revolution as adopted at the Libyan Arab popular congresses. [chanting]

Libyan Arab people. Arab nation. The time has come for us to raise the banners of Jihad. [chanting] The time has come for this. The world through its correspondents and pressmen must witness the abominable U.S. crime and U.S. terrorism represented by the murder of babies and women and innocent civilians. Let the world witness and condemn the official U.S. terrorism led by Reagan, the archterrorist. We swear by God that we will fight and fight and fight for the sake of our dignity and our freedom. God is great and glory is for God. [chanting]

We will not bid our martyrs farewell and will celebrate later with bullets and songs. This is our decision and this is our opinion. God is the granter of success.

March Held in Banghazi Against 'Savage Aggression'

LD172033 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Al Bayan Al Awal, Shaban 7, Apr 17, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Masses of the basic people's congresses of Banghazi Municipality took to the streets and squares of Al Bayan Al Awal City-Banghazi in a raging popular march.

The masses declared in their slogans their courageous confrontation of U.S. savage aggression on the Libyan Arab people. Those barbarous brutal raids will never scare the Jamahiri people which in its hands it holds [as received] authority, wealth and arms.

Participants in the march confirmed their eternal adherence to the principles and goals of the Great Al Fateh Revolution and their readiness to defend the giant civilised gains achieved for the Libyan Arab people in various fields.

Palestinian Group Urges End to Relations With U.S.

LD172032 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front in the Jamahiriyah issued a statement reaffirming its support for the people of the Jamahiriyah in their brave confrontation of the Zionist-crusading American-British aggression.

The Front called on all Arab forces and regimes to sever diplomatic relations with the imperialist American enemy, and to withdraw Arab assets from its banks and to stop pumping Arab oil to it.

Shultz Cited on Al-Qadhdhafi as 'Obstacle' to Peace

LD172226 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1935 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz announced in a press conference in Washington that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the main obstacle to capitulatory solutions in the Middle East.

He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's stances will not allow us to secure peace for the Zionist enemy. He added that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is the only one who incites opposition to the solutions which we present in the Middle East. He stressed that Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya opposes holding the negotiations for what he called peace in the Middle East.

'Majority' of Countries Condemn U.S. at UN

LD171945 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The United States was virtually isolated in the UN Security Council when the majority of the world's countries condemned the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Severe criticism was addressed to the United States by the delegates of the Soviet Union, Syria, Cuba, Bulgaria, South Yemen, Oman, the UAE, the PRC and India.

Soviet representative, Yuriy Dubinin read a statement in which he condemned the aggression and described it as U.S. barbarism against Libya, and in which he described Washington as the main culprit in escalating international tension.

Beirut Radio Reports Jallud Behind 'Coup Attempt'

NC171758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] According to diplomatic sources in Tripoli, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the number two man in Libya, was behind the failed coup attempt against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi yesterday.

It is to be recalled that 'Abd al-Salam Jallud disappeared from the scene of events in Libya after the recent changes, in which the foreign minister and other officials were ousted from positions of power.

In the aftermath of the changes in Libya, which took place about 1 month ago, Cairo radio reported that Jallud had been ousted. However, no other sources confirmed the report at that time.

Further Reportage on Expressions of Support

YAR President Contacts Al-Qadhdhafi

LD172130 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Apr (JANA) — Within the framework of the continuing contacts between the heads of state of the fraternal and friendly countries with the brother leader of the revolution to affirm their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their challenge to the crusading U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah, a contact took place today between the brother leader and Colonel 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR.

The Yemeni president reiterated the stand of the Arab people in Yemen with their brothers in the Jamahiriyah in their courageous challenge to the fascist and vicious barbaric aggression.

Leaders Telephone Al-Qadhdhafi

LD171228 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Voice of Revolutionary Committees]

[Text] Telephone calls from Arab presidents and kings with the brother leader have continued throughout today. Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and King Fahd of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, have renewed contact with the brother leader of the revolution and their support for the Libyan Arab people by placing all resources and potentials with them to confront the American vicious and barbaric aggression.

Tripoli TV Displays Shrapnel, Unexploded Bombs

LD172336 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Television Service in Arabic at 2120 GMT on 17 April 1986 interrupts a concert to carry an unscheduled 5-minute announcer-read report over a video of shrapnel and unexploded bombs attributed to the U.S. attack on Tripoli.

The opening scene shows parts of metal objects lying on a floor as the announcer says: "As you see, we are at one of the places subjected to the barbaric U.S. attack against the Libyan Arab people. These are the means of destruction. These are some samples collected from residential areas, densely populated areas, schools and streets populated by Libyans and foreigners. The part being photographed at present is the tail of a 500-lb U.S. bomb."

At this point the camera focusses on what appears to be two tail-pieces.

The announcer goes on: "The front of the bomb is somewhere else but it can be seen by any of the information media."

Next, as the camera shows a piece of white cloth, the announcer continues: "The tail-piece has a parachute attached to it which drops with the bomb from the aircraft. The total weight of this bomb is 500 lbs and it has 192 lbs of explosives. That is equivalent to 85 kg of high explosive. All this is destruction for the Libyan people, their friends and foreigners inside the Jamahiriyah."

Next, the camera shows assorted pieces of shrapnel. The announcer says: "We find that this bomb has an effective range of 500 square meters in all directions [as heard]. The casing is about 2 centimeters thick. The bomb is more than 2 meters in length, with the tail. The tail alone is about three-fourths of a meter in length."

The camera then shows a piece of metal with the following inscription: wing; bsu 59/b, 30003/o as482; mfr 9621 (g); s/n mko 50722); and another with the following inscription: wing; bsu 59/b; 30003-704 as4827; mfr 96214 (g); s/n mkq 50714).

These are described by the announcer as the fins of missiles with "successive charges" enabling them to penetrate concrete or multiple targets. Of the second such missile the announcer says: "We found this bomb or missile in populated areas which have nothing to do with military positions."

He goes on to say that most of the unexploded bombs — "we can say about 98 percent of them" — are 500 pounders. He says that they have not exploded "for a particular reason such as their release at low altitude or the existence of sand on the ground, as they detonate on impact or by electrical signal from the aircraft itself via a wire inside the bomb."

As the camera shows what appears to be the nose of a bomb, the announcer concludes: "large numbers of bombs were removed from populated areas. God willing we will remove them all in the coming hours or days, within a few days at the most."

AFP Views Aftermath of U.S. Bombing in Tripoli
HK180124 Hong Kong AFP in English 0103 GMT 18 Apr 86

[By Philippe Flandrin of Keystone Photos for AFP]

[Text] Tripoli, April 18 (AFP) — Libyan anti-aircraft guns opened fire here Thursday night at 9:00 p.m. for the second apparently-fake air raid in 24 hours. There seemed to be nothing in the sky except the moon's crescent.

The gunfire and a sudden blackout created panic. Believing there was a real air raid, people flung themselves down on the ground, then ran into their cellars.

After a few minutes, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi appeared on television. The telecast showed him in a hospital visiting victims of the U.S. air raid Monday night.

Then this capital's lights went on again.

It looks as if the authorities, disappointed by the failure of the defense system on Monday night, are ordering an anti-aircraft barrage every night to train the Armed Forces and inhabitants.

Since Tuesday, the people of Tripoli have been undergoing an apprenticeship for war. Public buildings and strategic points in the capital are under the fussy control of committees of the revolution.

It has become nearly impossible to telephone to other countries.

The international airport, controlled by troops and the local revolutionary committee, was reopened for the first time Thursday. But airliners took off several hours behind schedule. Many would be passengers stayed behind for lack of room.

At night, security is reinforced. The streets are nearly deserted except for an occasional car speeding past with headlights painted blue.

People are afraid to go outside. They must close their shutters, and turn out lights during the black-out to avoid reprimands by sentinels in the street.

The precision of the U.S. bombs and the great damage they caused seem to be at the root of a war psychosis fostered by Libyan authorities.

Libyans consider the bombing of the Bin Ashur neighborhood a tragedy. Children were crushed in the ruins of apartment buildings. All day Tuesday rescuers struggled to clear wreckage near the French Embassy, which was also damaged. Many youths, revolted by the sight of the dead, vowed to make America pay dearly.

Aside from hitting the business district where Col Qadhdhafi's headquarters is located, bombs also damaged Wheelis Air Base and installations at Banghazi and at Tajnur, 25 kilometers (15 miles) east of here.

At Sansua to the west, the new military academy which was nearing completion reportedly was badly damaged.

The exact extent of damage and casualties might never be revealed. But at any rate, the myth of Libya's supposedly impregnable defense was deflated.

The salvos of anti-aircraft fire are a way for the regime to show strength after the disaster.

Airline Passengers Say Situation 'Very Difficult'
AU181045 Rome ANSA in English 1043 GMT 18 apr 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, April 18 — The situation in Libya is "very difficult" and there is "suspicion even between members of the same family", according to passengers who arrived here on board an "Libyan Airlines" flight.

The 'Libyan Airlines' flight arrived last night with 109 people on board. The overall majority of the passengers were Italians working for Italian firms operating in Libya.

On the flight were also a group of Englishmen, five Yugoslavians, a Norwegian and several citizens from Eastern Europe.

When questioned by journalists, the passengers said that they had not personally witnessed the attacks in Tripoli, but that recently life had become much more difficult and "people were afraid to talk."

U.S. Reportedly Admits 'Another' F-111 Downed
LD171948 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Through its spokesman at the U.S. Defense Ministry, Reagan's administration has admitted that its brutal raids against the Libyan Arab cities failed in hitting their targets. The spokesman said that as a result of the firm resistance of the Libyan ground defenses, the U.S. aircraft achieved limited success in hitting their targets. Senior officials of the U.S. Defense Ministry admitted that the Libyan Arab air defense forces have shot down another U.S. F-111 bomber. This came in an urgent news item relayed by CNN television network in Washington this morning.

Bulgarian Airliner Said 'Obstructed' by U.S. Planes
LD172215 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1935 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bulgarian Airlines flight No 161 from Sofia to Tripoli was obstructed this morning over the (?Sharki aviation point) in the Mediterranean by U.S. fighter aircraft stationed in the Mediterranean.

The American piracy constitutes a danger to navigation in the Mediterranean by a superpower which claims to be responsible for preserving peace.

UK Villagers Attack U.S. Air Base Commander

LD171406 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1310 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Inhabitants of Upper Heyford village in the British county of Oxfordshire attacked the commander of the U.S. air base in their area where the U.S. aircraft took off in order to carry out their savage raids on Libya. They dealt him heavy blows, severely beat and tried to kill him.

UAE Paper Reports Arrival of Arab Volunteers

GF171250 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 15 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that a large number of Arab volunteers have arrived in Tripoli and placed themselves at the disposal of the Libyan leadership. Among those volunteers are military personnel, some of whom hold high rank, physicians, students, and soldiers who have served in the military in their countries.

On the other hand, an informed Libyan source has told *AL-ITTIHAD* that thousands of volunteers have reported to Libyan embassies in the Arab capitals and expressed their readiness to immediately travel to Libya to participate in repelling any aggression against it.

Further Calls Issued for Response to U.S. Raid

Work Should 'Now' Take Place

LD181032 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0723 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Work should now take place behind the enemy lines. Plant your gunpowder in every building carrying the name of the "United Killing States" [wilayat al-Qatl al-Muttahidah]. Work should now take place behind the enemy lines. Plant your gunpowder in any building carrying the name of the "United Killing States."

Any devastation caused at present, however small, would be like a deluge. The little matchstick, if properly planted in the body of the West, will act like a huge fire. Which American butcher gave Reagan the authority to kill? Which Western or Arab protege has agreed secretly or openly that what America had done was right, but then protested against it with its agreement?

Work should now take place behind the lines of the murderers. Your motorcycle, if you are determined, can be equal to a missile. Any pile of dirt in a dark corner in the street can create a fire within 2 seconds, with smoke and splinters rising and scattering from them.

Start working. An Arab spring is soaring through the hearts. If the cursed machinery tries to fetter you, you have hiding places sharper than the flouting times; you can conceal in your head 2 tons of creative plans, 2 tons of well-studied plans for destruction and demolition.

Let them taste the plans of explosions morning and evening; stick the skewers of your legitimate hatred in their bases, factories, and banks; attack them and let them tremble in fear and blood.

The cradles of the babies under the debris are still bleeding and crying. Nothing will satisfy them other than vengeance and revenge. Rush, rush and rush: Nothing will make them stop crying and bleeding other than the destruction of the dollar embassies. Rush, rush. Create deep earthquakes covering everything.

Work now. Rush to work now, now and now. Rush, rush, rush, O master.

'Raise Banners of Defiance'

LD171445 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1220 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sons of our rebelling Arab nation, the U.S.-NATO-Zionist terrorists are pursuing you in Palestine, in Lebanon, in Syria, in Algeria, in the dutiful Jamahiriyah, and everywhere. The U.S.-NATO-Zionist destructors see all of you as their target. Their target is your homes, your villages, your towns, your factories, and your farms. Their target is your children, your youth and aged, and women and girls. Their target is soldiers and officers, and civilians and military. Their target is your history and civilization, both past and future. Their target is your freedom, your unity, and your existence. The terrorist U.S.-Zionist cowboy who failed in his acting and his aggression, wants to humiliate you. He wants your subservience to the Zionist-U.S. terrorist wagon. He wants to subdue you, to look your wealth and to destroy your weapons. He wants to kill and annihilate you. Will you, Arab brother, accept and succumb to the U.S.-Zionist-NATO aggression?

Masses of our brave Arab nation. Sons of our great Arab nation. Our brave officers and men in all the Arab services. Our Arab students in schools and universities. Our farmers, producers, doctors, and nurses. Our lawyers, pressmen, writers and engineers. Our men and women. All the Arab masses. Let us raise the banners of defiance in the impertiment face of the United States. Let us declare our rejection of terrorism and the terrorists, be they Americans, Zionists, or NATO members. Let us declare war against the U.S. aggressors and imperialist invaders.

Our struggling Arab masses. This is an historic opportunity to destroy the U.S.-Zionist presence and to sweep it away from our Arab land. Let us destroy the terrorist bases and let us set fire to the aggressor embassies, consulates, and interests, as well as the centers of plotting. Let us begin the fighting and wholesale killing of every American Zionist in our Arab land.

Our proud Arab masses. The statements of denunciation mean nothing. The statements of condemnation mean nothing. But revolutionary actions mean everything. Fighting means something.

Let our denunciation and condemnation turn into bombs destroying Zionist America, its fleets and bases. Let us turn our denunciation and condemnation into swords to be used to sever the head of the U.S.-Zionist snake. Let our denunciation and condemnation turn into guns, missiles, and aircraft that destroy the United States, its embassies, its fleets, and its terrorist bases. Pour your blazing fires on the American Zionist face to burn it.

Sons of our glorious Arab nation. The American-Zionist-NATO terrorist bases, wherever they may be, are not out of reach of our firm hands and the range of our weapons, our aircraft, our missiles, our bombs, and our booby-trapped bodies. Destroy them and everyone that is in them with all that is in them.

The U.S. terrorist embassies are there. Set them on fire. The American Zionist interests that provoke you and oppress you and rob you of your freedom are there. Destroy them.

Free Arab brothers. Expel Zionist America, chase it, fight it, and kill it. Set fire to it and burn it. Register an epic of life and eternity, as your Arab brothers have been doing by their blood and steadfastness in the face of the U.S.-Zionist-NATO aggression, that filthy and barbarous aggression.

Register for yourselves an epic of vengeance for all the martyrs and Arab strugglers shot down by the terrorism, bullets, missiles and bombs, and aircraft of America and Zionism.

Commentary Praises Arab Masses' Resistance

LD180605 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab masses from the Gulf to the ocean: Greetings! A thousand salutes to you, great masses. You have come out into the streets to announce your fury and indignation that you will take revenge from them. Greetings and a thousand salutes to you the great popular masses in Sudan. Greetings and a thousand salutes to you great masses in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan. Greetings and a thousand salutes to you great popular masses in Morocco. Greetings and a thousand greetings great popular masses in Green Tunisia. Greetings and a thousand greetings great popular masses in Egypt. Greetings and a thousand greetings great popular masses in occupied Palestine. Greetings and a thousand salutes to all the Arab popular masses which came out to declare their anger and support for their Libyan Arab brothers who confronted the U.S.-British crusaders and the racist invasion of the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Militant Arab masses in the eastern and western parts of the Arab homeland, in the Arabian peninsula, and the Gulf, the battle is continuing with the terrorist U.S. Administration and its allies. It is an imperialist, Zionist, crusader, and racist onslaughter which threatens the existence of the Arab nation with destruction and its future with decline and death as a result of the excesses of the administration of the mad and failing actor and the cunning and terrorist Reagan and his barbarism and aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation.

The Arab revolutionary force has placed itself in a state of maximum alert. It has made the decision of death to carry out the most dangerous pan-Arab tasks in confronting the crusader, Zionist, and racist invasion which harbors hatred against our homeland and to defeat it and to destroy its Zionist state, which is hostile to Semetism and humanity.

The great Arab masses which came out in huge processions in Sudan and Morocco, in Jordan and Lebanon, in Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen, in Egypt and Palestine, have confirmed by their demonstrations, a scientific and historical truth — namely that the Arab nation is one nation and one entity.

They have confirmed that the Arab masses see in the Jamahiri ideology the sole element of salvation and the victorious force of deliverance when they are liberated from the nighmare of defeat and humiliation, and engage in the battle of pan-Arab revenge against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

This rancorous U.S.-British onslaught against the people of the Jamahiriyah confirmed the radical contradiction between the working popular masses and the feudal and tribal regimes and the oil and bourgeois regimes, and their political and military institutions, their suppression machines, and their defeated culture.

The popular masses affirmed that the cause of liberating the homeland can never be in any way separate from the cause of liberating the will of the Arab compatriot and his need and his weapon. The crusader and racist hateful onslaughter exposed and exploded all the false friendship between the United States and its agents in the area and it burned their papers. [sentence as heard]

Pride, honor, and Arab masses and their revolutionary forces to destroy all the U.S. interests in the greater Arab homeland and that they should engage their battle against the U.S. invaders and their interests and that they should rely on their capabilities and on their free Arab man in order to upset the balance of Reagan's calculation and make it serve the interest of the popular Arab masses. [sentence as heard]

Destroying the interests of the United States in the greater Arab homeland and the interests of its allies has become a duty of every man and woman. The interests of the United States and its allies should be the target of all the weapons of the Arab masses for the sake of defending the Arab self and Arab honor and realizing victory over the enemy.

It is the battle of the Arab nation, the battle of existence, honor, and freeddom and the establishment of the legitimate state of all the Arabs from the ocean to the gulf against the will of the United States, Zionism, and their agents. Fleets, planes, and raids will not frighten us.

Glory to the great popular Arab masses. Shame, damnation, and disgrace to the United States' agents and its underlings and friends in the Arab area.

JANA Details Worldwide Condemnation of U.S. Attack

LD172131 Tripoli JANA in English 1804 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 7, Apr. 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — All over the world people condemned the barbarous aggression the U.S. Administration launched on the peaceful people of Jamahiriyah. Masses, parties, liberation organisations, trade unions, peace movements, students, press, media, leagues and governments expressed their anger and disgust at the crime the Reagan administration committed against unarmed women, children and old people of Jamahiriyah.

— In Morocco all popular organisations, students and trade unions apart from Moroccan press and media expressed their condemnation to the raids on Tripoli and Banghazi residential areas, demonstrations were staged, articles and commentaries dominated the press in condemnation to the American brutality.

— In France, former French foreign minister, "Roland Dumas," and the ex-defence minister, Pierre Misimier, attacked the U.S. treacherous raid on Libya which mined peace in the Mediterranean.

— In Italy both the Italian Communist Party and the Christian Democratic Party attacked the U.S. decision to launch aggression on Libya and called for peaceful settlements of disputes.

— The Malaysian Foreign Ministry issued a statement expressing deep concern about the probability of escalating conflicts between U.S. and Libya.

— In Sudan demonstrations were staged for the third day running which called for severing relations with America and the expulsion of its diplomats. Lawyers, journalists and women unions all condemned the U.S. aggression on Jamahiriyah and so did university students.

— OPEC strongly condemned the barbarous aggression on the people of Jamahiriyah.

— In a cable to the leader, the Organisation of Progressive Socialists in the Mediterranean Sea Region condemned the savage American raids on Libya.

— The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress strongly condemned the barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

— The Palestinian popular trade unions in Kuwait denounced the treacherous aggression on women and children in Tripoli and Banghazi cities.

— Thousands of people in the occupied West Bank demonstrated in denounciation of the U.S. imperialist aggression on the Jamahiriyah people. The students of Bir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank held a sit-in in their university in protest against the criminal aggression the Reagan administration launched against the peaceful people of Jamahiriyah.

— The leader of the revolution received a letter from the National Party for the Liberation of the Canary Islands condemning U.S. Administration, Britain and NATO jointly for their parts in the barbarous aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

MOROCCO

Ministers Report to King on Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

LD172054 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Information Ministry communique issued 17 April — place not stated]

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II on Thursday 17 April 1986, at the Royal Palace in Fes, received Ahmed Othman, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and Essedine Laraki, deputy premier and minister of national education, who briefed his majesty on the outcome of the mission they carried out in Libya yesterday. The delegation, which also included Tayeb Bencheikh, minister of public health, was received yesterday afternoon by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Within the framework of this mission Ahmed Othman handed the leader of the Libyan revolution a message from his majesty.

Parliament To Send Envoys to Libya in Solidarity

LD172047 Rabat MAP in English 1155 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Rabat, April 17 MAP — The Moroccan House of Representatives issued Wednesday a statement in which it condemns air-strikes perpetrated by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In this statement, the Moroccan House strongly condemns the despicable U.S. aggression against Libya and expresses utter solidarity with the Libyan people in warding off this aggression which is a blatant violation of the United Nation's Charter and contrary to international law and usage. The house also decided to summon a meeting of the Assembly of the Arab-African Union (AAU) (concluded by Morocco and Libya August 1984) to look into developments following the cowardly aggression, says the statement.

The Moroccan House of Representatives also decided to dispatch emissaries to the Libyan People's General Congress to assure the Libyan people of Moroccan solidarity.

MAP Reviews Press on 'Raid' on Libya

LD172117 Rabat MAP in English 1224 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Rabat, Apr 17 (MAP) — The American air attack on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi continues to make the headlines of today's newspapers in Morocco. All of them publish on the front page the message of condolence and solidarity addressed by King Hassan II to Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as well as the text of the declaration made public by the Moroccan House of Representatives, in which the different political parties represented within the Parliament condemned the U.S. raid on Libya.

The widely-circulated newspaper daily in Morocco, *L'OPINION*, of the Isitiqlal Party (nationalist-opposition) writes in a commentary under the title "The American Message", that the origin of the American-Libyan clashes is found in the Middle East conflict. The United States, the daily says, seek only one objective: impose the pax-Americana on the Middle East, by using all means including the most barbaric. *L'OPINION* deems that Washington aims at impeding any Arab support for the Palestinian cause in order to consolidate further Israel's dominion over the Middle East. The daily hopes that the American people who has [as received] now become the hostage of its leaders' policy, react to halt this folly which has grasped the White House.

Dealing with the same subject, the daily in Arabic *RISSALAT AL OUMMA* [spelling as received] of the Constitutional Union (Centrist) compares the American aggression against Libya to the three-party attack led by France, Great Britain and Israel on Egypt in 1956. The daily blames in the first place the United States for the crisis in the Middle East but also its European allies and the Soviet Union.

All of them, the daily adds, describe this part of the world as being the source of international terrorism. *RISSALAT AL OUMMA* deems that the Soviet Union is the first loser and that the strategic security of Arab countries is a question which is purely Arab.

On its part, *AL MITHAQ-AL-WATANI* [spelling as received] mouthpiece of the National Rally of Independents (Liberal) cautions against the explosive situation prevailing in the Mediterranean due to the escalation of tension and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The daily calls on the Maghreb countries to join efforts and remove obstacles hindering their unity.

SUDAN

Acting Foreign Minister Receives U.S., USSR Envoys

JN171515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Apr (SUNA)—Acting Foreign Minister Dr Amin Makki Madani has informed the U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum Hume Alexander Horan of Sudan's condemnation of the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and strikes civilian targets.

The minister pointed out that Sudan is against all acts of violence and terrorism from any source anywhere in the world. The minister explained that the U.S. action will evoke the Arab masses' indignation at a time when the United States is trying to promote its relations with them. The acting foreign minister asked the U.S. ambassador to convey to his government what took place at the meeting.

The acting foreign minister also received the USSR ambassador in Khartoum today, who conveyed to the minister the USSR stand on the U.S. aggression against the Libya Jamahiriyah, and his country's support for the Libyan confrontation of this aggression. The minister acquainted himself with the practical USSR measures, which included the cancellation of a scheduled meeting between the USSR and the U.S. foreign ministers.

The USSR ambassador pointed out that the measures his country has taken were included in the message President Gorbachev sent to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message also included the USSR's condemnation of the U.S. aggression and its support for Libya in bolstering its defensive ability to confront the aggression. He added that the USSR Government delivered a memorandum, including a protest, to the British Embassy in Moscow. The memorandum contained the Soviet denunciation of Britain's participation in the U.S. aggression against Libya.

The USSR ambassador said that the Warsaw Pact will issue a statement on the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The acting foreign minister acquainted himself with the USSR Government's statement on the continuation of nuclear tests by the United States. The ambassador pointed out that his country declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests 8 months ago. He said that the United States' continuation of nuclear tests will free the USSR to do whatever it deems necessary in this regard.

Further on Reaction to U.S. Strike Against Libya

Demonstrations Continue

JN171640 Khartoum SUNA in English 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum April 17 (SUNA) Demonstrations continued today protesting the U.S. air strike against Libya.

People of 'Atbara (northern region) today went into streets in huge demonstrations calling for an Arab unified stance against the U.S. arrogance.

Medani City (central Sudan) also witnessed demonstrations in which the political parties and trade unions in the city took part.

It is worth noting that the political parties and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country here yesterday staged raged demonstrations in which more than 20,000 had took part protesting against the U.S. flagrant aggression against Libya.

AL-SAHAFAH Commentary

JN171017 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April [no date as received] (SUNA) — The United States is the only loser in its unjustified aggression on Libya, the editorial of the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* said. The paper went on to say that while United States failed to support with clues its irrefutable proofs that Libya was behind the terrorist acts that took place in some countries of West Europe, it persisted in accusing Libya of committing terrorist acts.

The paper has further expressed sorrow over how a strong power like the United States uses its strong arm to challenge a small country like Libya.

AL-SAHAFAH further ascribed the American aggression to the disunity in the Arab world.

The editorial concluded by calling on all Arabs to unify to face the American aggression.

Al-Ummah Party Official on Future Government

JN171121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1013 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 17 (SUNA) — The only choice before the party is the setting up of a strong national unity government representing the Sudanese people's ambition, Al-Ummah national party, which obtained an outstanding victory in the last elections, announced here Thursday.

General secretary of the party 'Umar Nur al-Da'im said to *AL-SAHAFAH* daily issued here today that Al-Ummah Party would neither form a coalition government nor a one party one but a national unity government.

Nur al-Da'im, who is the second man in the party, added that his party would lay down in the few coming days principles on which the coming government should be based on after consulting political potentials.

The coming government would be committed to April uprising targets, Nur al-Da'im asserted and added that all interim government's decisions will be subjected to revision.

The Al-Ummah national party led by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi won the elections by 97 seats out of 209 declared seats distancing the second party-Democratic Unionist Party by 30 seats.

Radio SPLA on Commentary on 'Partial' Elections

EA162246 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Commentary by Captain Atem Yak Atem entitled: "Elections, War and Confusion in the Sudan — A Tale of Hypocrisy and Paradox"]

[Text] We have said before that elections run in one part of the country cannot be called democratic. Elections which aim at the choosing of the representatives of the people must be free, fair and, above all, involve all parts of the country. The elections of 1986 are partial. In the southern region there has been no voting in many constituencies. The elections are not free because there is the state of emergency. They are not fair because some political organizations inside and outside the country have poured in huge sums of money to buy some candidates or some weak political parties.

The result of such a mock exercise in democracy is not difficult to predict. There will no party to come out with even a simple majority of representatives to form a government. There will be a coalition — a weak one. A coalition based on desperate attempts by those who will muster what they will consider a majority. And they will go at length to bring in any party or individuals, including the evil ones who are ready to sell anything for the sake of power, albeit temporarily. No one should be surprised to learn that a politician whose constituency is under the control of the SPLA will be announced as having been elected or made a minister in the next government. It has happened before and it can happen this year because the so-called born rulers of the Sudan have not learnt any lesson during the last three decades of tragic and turbulent contemporary history of the Sudan.

But although those politicians who are preparing themselves to come to power by all means, mostly foul, can deceive the public, they believe in the heart of their hearts that their hold onto power is going to be tenacious [as heard]. The economy is in shambles and the war now raging, and partly caused by misrule by even some amongst the politicians now masquerading as the saviors of the country, will not cease until its roots are objectively studied and appropriate solutions found.

It is the magnitude of the problems which face our country which is behind the malicious and dangerous whipping-up of racial and religious sentiments at home and abroad. Ironically, the foolish call for Jihad and racial war in the Sudan has been taken up by some ill-informed leaders of some Arab counties, some of them smaller in size and population than the district of Rumbek now controlled by the SPLA. Some of these countries which have foolishly decided to meddle in the internal affairs of the Sudan are actually dependent on the skills of the Sudanese. Strange, though, some of those foreign rulers who would like to impose their own values on our people are notorious gamblers and looters of the wealth of their countries.

Another paradox of the response by some Arab countries to ferry weapons to the Sudan is that this time the weapons would not be used against the so-called infidels from the south or the blacks. There are members of the SPLA who are Muslims and some of Arab (?stock). Their list is too long to be mentioned in this commentary, but they matter if the war is religious or racial. We sincerely reject all attempts to polarise the Sudandse along racial and religious lines.

We in the SPLA-SPLM known our first brothers we can appeal to for solving our internal problems. They are the patriotic Sudanese and we are happy that these brothers are in the National Alliance for Salvation of the Nation. We are aware of the fact that some members of the alliance will leave their alliance for the sake of power and they will declare war on us, if they have not already begun it, before they have actually sat on that hot seat which we will make hotter if they do not abandon it in the manner of Ja'far Numayri. We are committed to a peaceful resolution of the problems of the Sudan but we will not hesitate to continue the armed struggle, should power remain in the hands of those who do not care for the sick , the hungry, the naked and all those who daily experience deprivation and racial and religious discrimination in their own land.

The struggle itself is not easy. But should the next government prove the product of the now secret pact being made in Khartoum under the name of the charter for the Preservation of Power

[Preceding six words in Arabic], the SPLA-SPLM has the will, with the support of the people, to defeat such racist and dictatorial measures by the sectarian rulers, be they military or civilian, to hang on to power at the expense of the majority of the Sudanese people.

'Black September' Claims Attack on Embassy Employee

AU180742 Paris AFP in English 0734 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 18 (AFP) — An anonymous caller claiming to speak for the Palestinian "Black September" organisation said Friday it was responsible for the shooting Tuesday of a United States Embassy employee in Khartoum.

The caller said the "Martyr Fares Abdallah Khabbas unit" [spelling as received] of Black September had "assassinated" embassy radio operator William Cokals "in response to the attacks by the United States against Libya and its people."

Mr Cokals was hit by five bullets, including one in the head, as he drove his car in the southern suburbs of Khartoum on Tuesday night following the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi.

He was flown to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia in a coma for treatment. his death has not been reported.

The "Black September" movement claimed responsibility for the killing of Israeli athletes at the Munich olympics in 1972, but has not been prominent recently.

Garang Forces Suffer Losses in Rumbek-Yirol Area

JN171351 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1053 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Apr (SUNA) — Military sources have affirmed that more than 80 percent of the men of the outlaw forces of John Garang stationed between the cities of Rumbek and Yirol have either been killed or wounded. They said that there has been a great split between the outlaws in the Bor area which has resulted in fighting between the Dinka and Lutuka tribes.

Citing military sources, the newspaper *AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH* said that the People's Armed Forces succeeded in intercepting a message from the commander of the outlaw forces stationed 35 miles from the city of Bor to William (Nun), chief of staff of the Garang army. The sources said that the message said that 80 percent of the outlaw forces which set ambushes between Rumbek and Yirol had been either killed or wounded. The sources added that the force's commander asked William (Nun) not to send reinforcements to the area so as not to fall captive to the government forces which have concentrated in the area.

The newspaper *AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH* pointed out that the Garang forces came under strong fire by the forces friendly to the government, the Anya Nya-2, in the ('Akkar) area of the Upper Nile during which the Garang forces sustained heavy casualties amounting to 32 dead and 50 wounded. The friendly forces also seized a great quantity of weapons and ammunition.

In a statement to *AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH*, Gabriel (Jabn), Anya Nya-2 Executive Committee and Political Bureau member, affirmed his forces' determination to escalate campaigns against the Ethiopian-backed John Garang forces in order to expel them from Sudanese territory. Gabriel accused Garang of being an agent of Ethiopian colonization, saying that the Anya Nya-2 movement is fighting for Sudan's independence and maintaining stability. He also praised the Armed Forces and their vanguard role in safeguarding Sudan's integrity.

Radio SPLA: Moon Battalion Kills 15 in 28 March Raid

EA180332 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Details of the raid by SPLA forces of Moon Battalion on the enemy position in Ayod District on 28th March 1986 revealed that 15 enemy soldiers, most of them policemen, were killed. The district executive officer, Michael (Yol Puk), was also hit by a stray bullet and died on the spot. According to our correspondent accompanying Moon Battalion, eight AKM and one G-3 rifles were captured. Three land-rover cars, one lorry and one tank were all destroyed. The rest of the buildings including the council offices, the police post and the hostel were burnt to the ground.

Radio SPLA Reports Commentary on TMC's 'Tricks'

EA142110 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "The Past Still Rings in Our Minds"]

[Text] Some generals from the Transitional Military Council [TMC] on 22d March 1986 held a meeting in the house of Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani of the Sudan Air Force. According to reliable sources, among those in the meeting were Sudan's TMC defense minister, Major General 'Uthman 'Abdullah, Taj al-Din [Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the TMC], and Faris Husni of the military intelligence.

The aim of this secret meeting was to find out who leaks, or how does SPLA get information on government secret activities. The TMC, because of its manifold tricks, during this secret meeting it accused the organization ACROSS [Christian relief organization] working in Darfur to have been responsible for these so-called intelligence leaks to the SPLA, and later on confronted this organization ordering it to close down its work within 15 days and to leave the Sudan. These dirty tricks of the TMC are always loud and clear. It also — the TMC — claimed and accused the ACROSS organization of supplying food to the SPLA. It further accused the ACROSS in western Sudan to have been responsible for leaking government information to the SPLA about government troop movements to the south and west. These, of course, are not true.

The main reasons which made the TMC to discontinue ACROSS activities was that the TMC wants to make these towns, Nyala and Al-Fashir, Al-Duaym etc, military training centers. This program is on the way. After training these fresh troops, they will be sent to fight the SPLA in the south. Another reason that has made the TMC to abolish the ACROSS work is that the Muslim relief organizations which are engaged in paramilitary activities are also against the existence of this organization in those areas. These are some of the reasons for the termination of the ACROSS organization's presence in the country.

These dishonest generals wrongly prepare to deceive the Sudanese people rather than tell them the truth, the TMC, like Numayri, provides to the Sudanese people death and hunger only, not peace and equality. Recently, the barbaric government soldiers who oppress us, after having been defeated and completely dispersed by our gallant task of Captain (Chuol Gad Ayiri) ran to Wau half naked for their safety. In Wau, instead of blaming the TMC, who sent them, they blamed the innocent civilians by shooting them unnecessarily. This shows that the TMC and its brutal soldiers have no respect for the lives of citizens.

The Sudanese people must not fear to express themselves openly in condemning that decaying government of General Siwar al-Dhahab. Again the minority clique regime has gone openly to the Arab countries telling them that the present war in the Sudan is an Arab-African war. It also says the war in the south is threatening Islam. This is because it is difficult to get military support from these Arab countries. We want the TMC to give concrete evidence for why is this war an Arab-African war. Is it because it started in the south of the country? Africans can also be found in the west, east, and even central. This cheap propaganda will not help the TMC because the people fighting the SPLA right now in the Sudan Army are Sudanese citizens whose origins are Arab as well as African.

The current conflict in the Sudan is by no means a struggle between Africans and Arabs, since these elements have a common Sudanese [word indistinct], but rather a struggle between the oppressors and those who serve them, and the oppressed masses of Sudan. Within the ranks of the oppressors are to be found people from all parts of the Sudan. By the same token, persons who come from east, south, north, and west of Sudan are to be found fighting side by side in the SPLA for equality and justice. Therefore, the claim that the war in the Sudan is an Arab-African and Islam-Christianity conflict is totally without basis.

When the SPLA arose in 1983, it came as a national movement fighting for the liberation of the country from oppression, exploitation, discrimination, and against those diseases which the minority clique regimes in Khartoum had found long ago useful to fight the Sudanese people with. The main reasons why the minority class in Khartoum have turned this [word indistinct] struggle of the Sudanese people into Arab-African war and said that Christianity is threatening Islam are not difficult to understand. These are gimcracks the TMC has found useful to employ. The TMC wants military support from the Arab countries. The TMC also wants military support from the Muslim relief organizations which are engaged in paramilitary activities. If the TMC begs military support from the Arab countries without telling them that Arabism and Islamism are under threat, nothing will be given to them, because the majority of the Arab countries know why there is a war in the Sudan. The SPLA-SPLM, as a national movement and as the vanguard of the people, has got nothing to do with Islam, Christianity, Arabism, or Africanism. The SPLM-SPLA calls for liberty of religious worship in order to [words indistinct]. The TMC wants arms from the Arab countries not because Islam and Arabism are under fire but because it is difficult to obtain these arms from the Arab countries or Muslim organizations.

Instead [as heard], the TMC is trying to smash Christianity. Recently in Hayban District the government troops raided Hayban and killed many innocent civilians. Among those killed were two Catholic catechists of Hayban. These Catholic catechists were then crucified. We ask the TMC to tell us: What crime did these two Catholic catechists commit? What is happening right now in the south, west, east, and center is that the TMC and its sympathizers are planning to annihilate what they regard as the African population. Today this is what is happening [words indistinct]. Maybe because this movement is being headed by a so-called African or southerner.

When the Torit mutiny of August 1955 [year as heard], the main target were the Latukas just because the majority of the people found in that town happened to be the Latuka [sentence as heard]. So, what they did a month later was to pick up any Latuka found. They did this so successfully hundreds of Latukas, especially men, were picked up and taken to (Hilyo), 6 miles away from Torit, where they were individually tied up like sacks of Dhurrah, put into empty sacks and burnt alive. This sad incident took place in Torit, because that location happened to be the same as the mutiny.

Today we are witnessing a repetition of the same events. Peaceful citizens in several parts of war zone no 1 have become the victims of Siwar al-Dhahab's forces and militias, simply because they are being branded as either collaborators of the SPLA or its sympathizers. It was mainly due to the murderous activities of individuals and groups with the same mentality of the present government that separatist sentiments ran high during the Anyanya One movement. The southerners of the day were not racists as they were being incorrectly labelled, but were people who had felt so frustrated by the treatment they received that they thought the only way out was to disassociate themselves from those they saw as their oppressors.

A constant outcome of the secret meetings held by the TMC is always a reaffirmation of the decision that the Dinkas, because of their support for SPLA-SPLM had to be dealt with properly. This is a fundamental misconception. The SPLM-SPLA is a full-fledged national movement fighting for equality. It is neither a Dinka movement nor even a southern movement for that matter. The tricks of the TMC and its sympathisers are clear to us all. They are planning to kill innocent southerners, easterners, and (?centrals) in towns. They have started in Wau and Gogrial. Already a famous fighter, (Akol Akwech), had been murdered with his daughter and many others. This is what the ruling class had planned to do and annoyed [as heard] the SPLA-SPLM as the champion of the Sudanese peoples' struggle.

We hereby appeal to the innocent civilians in towns to be always on the look-out for what the ruling class is going to do to them. During the 17 years war, the people who suffered most, or even got killed, were the people who remained in the towns.

The past can always tell us the truth. In order to bring lasting peace to the Sudan, which has been suffering chronic injustice and inequality, let us all unite and take up arms against the oppressors, if that is the only option left, no matter how long the struggle will take us. Guns will eventually bring us justice and equality.

The TMC is now determined more than ever to push ahead with its aggressive militaristic policies. It is now busy implementing some of its criminal schemes which call for open foreign intervention in Sudan's internal affairs. The aim is to escalate the armed conflict with the view to frustrating the people's revolution.

With the present trend of events it will not be long before the Sudanese people are fighting mercenaries. The responsibility for any such further deterioration will be entirely that of the TMC and its allies.

TUNISIA

USSR's Tolkunov, Delegation Arrive for Visit

LD161823 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 16 Apr (TAP) — Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Council, arrived this morning in Tunis leading a parliamentarian delegation which includes particularly Timofey Guzhenko, a Soviet deputy and minister of the maritime fleet of the Soviet Union and Aleksandr Kishlar a Soviet deputy and [words indistinct] of the Moldavian Republic.

Lev Tolkunov made a statement to the press and pointed out that he and the delegation accompanying him came to Tunisia to repay the visit, which had been made to the Soviet Union by a Tunisian parliamentary delegation under the leadership of Mahmoud Messadi, speaker of the Tunisian House of Representatives.

He added that this visit comes as an opportunity to exchange experience between the parliamentarians of the two countries, particularly after the successes achieved in developing Tunisian-Soviet relations in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields.

Lev Tolkunov expressed the hope that his visit to Tunisia will contribute to the consolidation of relations between the two countries.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation was welcomed at Tunis-Carthage International Airport by Mahmoud Messadi, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Vselovod Kizichenko, the Soviet ambassador in Tunis and a number of officials from the House of Representatives.

Bourguiba Meets With Defense, Security Ministers

LD171507 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Grand Combatant President Habib Bourguiba at the Government House in Carthage this morning presided over a working session attended by Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior; Mansour Skheiri, minister and director of the Presidential Office and minister of public service and administrative reform; Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense; and Zine Labadine Benali minister in charge of national security.

President Bourguiba this morning received Dr Hamed Karoui, minister of sports and youth, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, Mansour Skheiri, Slaheddine Baly, and Zine Labidine Benali.

Dr Karoui reported to the president on the activities of his ministry. The president reiterated his interest in the activities of youth, affirming the need for the sound bringing up of youth so that they may assume their responsibilities in the fields of sports and youth organizations.

It is worth noting that the Ministry of Youth and Sports has issued a statement announcing that all sports events scheduled for this week have been postponed until a later date.

Contacts With France Focus on Mediterranean

LD171320 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, yesterday telephoned French Prime Minister Jacque Chirac about the situation in the Mediterranean.

In Paris, Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador to France, had two meetings with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The discussions covered the situation in the Mediterranean and the bolstering of Tunisian-French cooperation. The Tunisian ambassador in Paris also had talks with French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua covering the conditions of life and work of the Tunisian community in France.

Tripoli Reports Party Leaders Arrested After Meeting

LD171336 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned that Tunisian party leaders held an emergency meeting in Tunis. It was attended by all cadres, to prepare a popular reply to the abortive barbaric American aggression against the Jamahiriyah and organize strong popular demonstrations throughout the Tunisian towns. That would expose the cowardly imperialist conspiracy. This would reaffirm the stand of the Tunisian people and its popular organizations with the Libyan Arab people in its brave resistance against the abortive terroristic American aggression. Following this meeting the leaders of the Tunisian parties were arrested by the Tunisian authorities.

JANA: Further on Arrests

LD181124 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, Shaban 8, April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Tunisian police hve put under arrest Mr Mahmud [first name as received] al-Mistiria, secretary general of the Tunisian Democratic Socialist Movement (MDS), for his participation in the demonstration of anger witnessed by the Tunisian capital in protest over the treacherous aggression against al-Jamahiriyah launched by United States in conjunction with Britain.

West German news agency, which reported this piece of news from Tunisian police, pointed out that the Tunisian police put a number of the demonstrators, including Mr Mistiri, under arrest.

U.S. Marines Guarding Tunis Consulate Attacked

LD180934 Tripoli JANA in English 08841 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid, Shaban 8, April 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Spanish T.V. said yesterday afternoon that a Tunisian armed group, using automatic weapons, opened fire on U.S. Marines who were guarding U.S. Consulate in the Tunisian capital. They also tossed the building with grenades. [sentence as received]

The T.V. station added that a spate of anger prevails now among the Tunisian people following the British-American aggression launched against the Libyan Arab people.

Spanish T.V. continued that so far the extent of the losses sustained in this shooting incident is not known.

KENYA

Nation Produces Record Maize Crop, Retains Reserve

HK170306 Hong Kong AFP in English 0237 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, April 17 (AFP) — Kenya has produced a record harvest of maize, its staple food crop, of some 2.6 million tonnes, Agriculture Minister William Odongo Omamo said Wednesday.

But despite problems of storing grain sold to the state cereal authority, he said the government was not especially keen to sell its surplus abroad and preferred to retain a "comfortable" reserve.

International organizations are interested in buying some of it for use by other African countries in need. The minister said Kenya had provided 20-25 tonnes of seed to Ethiopia to help it become self-sufficient.

SOMALIA

Spokesman: U.S. Attack Breaches International Law

EA171755 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Today a Somali Foreign Ministry spokesman said that reports that U.S. fighter bombers had launched attacks on the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi in Libya on 14 [as heard] April had surprised and shocked the SDR. The spokesman added that Somalia, as a member of the United Nations, respects the charters and laws of that organization, the OAU, and the Arab League, which do not condone the use of force for solving differences between states. The action is a threat to world peace and security which are the responsibility of every state and especially of the superpowers, the spokesman said.

The spokesman further said that the SDR is greatly perturbed by this [word indistinct] measure by the U.S. Government against the Libyan Arab Republic. It is also disturbing to note that this new way of solving problems between states, by using military force, is contrary to all international laws and norms. The SDR calls on the parties concerned to [words indistinct] and refrain from any action that might worsen the situation, the spokesman concluded.

TANZANIA

Assemblymen Say U.S. Policy 'Threat to Peace'

EA171240 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0345 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the *MAJIRA* press review]

[Text] Reports on the U.S. attack against Libya are carried by *UHURU* newspaper. The various MPs who contributed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs bill yesterday condemned U.S. policy with regard to smaller countries by describing it as a dangerous threat to peace. Contributing to the diplomatic immunity and protection bill, which was passed by Parliament yesterday, the MP for Kasulu, Ndugu Joseph Mbwiliza, said the U.S. had confirmed that its policy was a threat to peace. He said the recent U.S. attack on a small developing country like Libya was proof that small countries were threatened by the superpowers [words indistinct]. Nearly all the MPs who contributed to the bill supported the MP for Kasulu in condemning the U.S. attack on Libya. Among the contributors were the MP for Kibaha, Ndugu Mbegu Malipula; the MP for Mbulu, Ndugu Phillip Marmo; and the MP for Moshi Rural, Ndugu A.L. Mrema.

BURUNDI

U.S. Ambassador Summoned; Attack on Libya Protested
EA172123 Dakar PANA in French 1055 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bujumbura, 17th April (ABP-BUR/PANA): Burundi "condemns the armed intervention which has resulted in victims amongst the innocent civilian population of Libya, just as it condemns terrorism in whatever form and from whatever source." This is stated in a government declaration which was published yesterday in Bujumbura.

The declaration says that after the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Banghazi "by aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet and bombers which took off from Great Britain, the U.S. ambassador in Burundi, Mr James Bullington, was summoned on Wednesday to the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation". The declaration says that the U.S. diplomat "was informed that the Government and people of Burundi are greatly indignant at these acts, which contradict international law and which threaten security and world peace".

In its declaration the Government of Burundi also says that differences "between nations should be settled peacefully and through consultation". It reiterated its adherence to the principles of the UN and the OAU

CHAD

GUNT Representative in Paris Condemns U.S. Raid
AB171450 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 17 April (AFP) — The representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] (the main component of Mr Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government) on Thursday denounced in a communique "the odious act" committed by the American administration against Libya.

After stating that the American raid against Libya constitutes a "very clear demonstration of state terrorism by a superpower on which depends 50 percent or more of the chances of preservation of world peace and security," the CDR expressed its "full solidarity with the brotherly people of Libya and called on all peace-locving peoples to condemn this act."

CONGO

Amity Group Supports Libya, Condemns U.S. Raid
AB171458 Dakar PANA in French 1335 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Apr (ACI/PANA) — The Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples (ACAP) has called on international public opinion to reject the deceitful reasons given by the United States to justify its criminal aggression against Libya.

In a statement published in Brazzaville on Thursday, the ACAP strongly condemned the "barbaric" behavior of the United States and its president, Ronald Reagan, whose acts of vandalism have already plunged the peoples of Korea, Vietnam, and Nicaragua into mourning, in spite of international regulations and norms.

Congo, a brotherly and friendly country of Libya, the statement continued, wants to assure the Libyan people and their government of its "solidarity and its unflinching support in this trying period."

ZAIRE

Government Cancels Belgian Foreign Minister's Visit
AB180829 Paris AFP in English 0802 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, April 18 (AFP) — Citing "a sort of blackmail", Zaire on Thursday cancelled a visit here by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, saying he had set unacceptable preconditions.

His Zairian counterpart Mokolo Wa Mpombo had invited him just 24 hours earlier to come for talks to clarify the two countries' relations, which have been marked in recent weeks by the the banning of the Belgian airline Sabena from Zaire in retaliation for the court-ordered seizure in Belgium of an Air Zaire plane.

The official Zairian news agency AZAP said Mr Tindemans wanted his visit to be marked by a full resumption of Sabena's operations, and sought an assurance he would meet President Mobutu Sese Seko. He had said that if those conditions were met, there could be "positive effects" at a meeting in Paris Early next week of the World Bank's consultative group on Zaire, AZAP said.

Since the Belgian authorities were thereby indulging "in a sort of blackmail", the Tindemans talks had now been adjourned indefinitely, it said.

Togo Foreign Minister Arrives Bearing Message
AB171305 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Ato Koffi Amega, Togolese minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, accompanied by Koffi Djondo, minister of state enterprises, arrived yesterday in Kinshasa from Lome with a verbal message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema to President Mobutu. Mr Amega stated upon arrival that the message concerns the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and friendship existing between Togo and Zaire.

BENIN

Students, Workers Protest U.S. Raid on Libya

Demonstration at U.S. Embassy

AB171035 Dakar PANA in French 0935 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cotonou, 17 Apr (ABP-BEN/PANA) — On Wednesday, a march in support of Libya was staged by the Beninese university youth. In a protest motion read before the United States Embassy in Cotonou, the Beninese students, after condemning the savage U.S. aggression against the Libyan people, firmly and unreservedly voiced their support for the position of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin in the face of this situation and reiterated their unflinching solidarity with the Libyan people and their revolution. The students also demanded the unconditional end to all U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean. The march ended in front of the Libyan Embassy where a motion of support for the Libyan people was read.

19 April Protest Planned

AB172125 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Beninese people strongly condemn the Reagan administration's attack on the martyred people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Today an important meeting of all mass organizations of the party was held at the Labor Exchange. The aim of the meeting was to find a concrete means of showing the disapproval of the militant Beninese people of this situation.

At the end of this evening's meeting, the mass organizations of the party decided to organize an imposing and gigantic protest march against the Reagan administration, and in support of the brotherly and friendly people of Libya. Therefore, all workers living in Cotonou, as well as the militants of the revolution who are organized and mobilized within the various mass organizations, that is the National Union of Beninese Workers, the Union of Revolutionary Beninese Workers [words indistinct] and all members of the party, the [word indistinct] of Cotonou, as well as members of the local governments must take part in the march scheduled for Saturday, 19 April 1986. Everyone must report to his workplace at 0700 at the latest where arrangements have been made to convey them to the Labor Exchange, the meeting place.

GHANA

18 April Rally Planned in Solidarity With Libya

AB172058 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A massive demonstration will be held in Accra tomorrow in support and solidarity with the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. A statement from the office of the political counsellor for CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] said the demonstration will be held under the auspices of eight progressive organizations. These are the CDR's, the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council, the TUC [Trade Union Congress], the Civil Servants Association of Ghana, and the Ghana National Association of Teachers. The others are the Ghana Registered Nurses Association, the 31st December Women's Movement, the National Youth Organizing Commission, and members of the forces. The statement requests all workers, students, and members of progressive organizations and the general public to report at the Kwame Nkrumah Circle by 9 am for the event.

In connection with the mass rally scheduled to begin at the Kwame Nkrumah Circle tomorrow at 8:30 am, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare has requested management of all institutions to release their workers after they had reported for work to enable them to take part.

A statement issued today and signed by the secretary for labor further requests all heads of departments and organizations to release vehicles to convey their staff to the rally ground.

Billboard Denounces U.S.

AB171858 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] In solidarity with the people of Libya, a billboard was erected at the Danquah Circle in Accra today by a group of students and workers in protest against the American invasion of Libya. Writings on the billboard read: Department of State Terrorism; Embassy of Uncle Stoneage; Follow Grenada — with an arrow pointing towards the location of the U.S. Embassy.

One of the students interviewed after the erection said the billboard is their sign of abhorrence against the U.S. Government, hoping that the barbaric act against the people of Libya will not be repeated anywhere in the world.

A massive demonstration of workers, students, and progressive organizations will take place in the capital tomorrow to further paint the United States in her true colors.

The American Embassy in Nigeria has been closed down following demonstrations.

Week of Mourning Declared

AB171844 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] As a mark of Ghana's solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the heavy casualties inflicted on innocent civilians as a result of the savage U.S. air strike, the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has declared 1 week of national mourning. It has therefore been decided that with effect from tomorrow, Friday, 18th of April, all flags will fly at half mast for 1 week.

Already, all military personnel of the Ghana Armed Forces in uniform have been instructed to wear black armbands for 1 week, as an expression of sympathy and mourning for all servicemen and civilians who lost their lives following the brutal U.S. air raid in Tripoli and Benghazi in the early hours of last Tuesday.

Women's Movement Condemns U.S.

AB162145 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The 31st December Women's Movement has joined all peace-loving people throughout the world to condemn the massive and unwarranted air raid on Tripoli and Benghazi by the United States. In a statement, the movement said this reckless adventurism of the Reagan administration is a climax of a series of provocative incidents designed to destabilize and destroy the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It is ironic that the Reagan administration, under the pretext of fighting international terrorism, has now exposed its true character as the advocate of state terrorism.

The movement said in pursuit of American negative policies, the U.S. bombers have caused heavy innocent civilian casualties and widespread destruction of property. The movement declared: We mourn the loss of the gallant sons of the Jamahiriyah who, in defense of their fatherland, had sacrificed their lives. We salute these dedicated heroes, builders of a progressive state and a better future for their fellow citizens. We express great concern for the safety of the civilian population, especially our fellow Ghanaians now working in Libya.

The movement recalled the recent machinations of CIA agents to destabilize and destroy the gains of Ghana's revolution and appealed to all progressive and peace-loving people in the United States to oppose the bankrupt and aggressive policies of the Reagan administration to save the international community from a nuclear conflict.

The movement said in this trying and difficult period, we assure our sisters in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of our solidarity, sympathy, and support in their heroic struggle to maintain an identity and sovereignty of their beloved country.

Commentary on Anti-Americanism

AB162305 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[David Anaglate commentary]

[Text] America has never been loved by many countries around the world. Indeed, anti-Americanism is a favorite pastime for most nationalists in many parts of the world. But the Tuesday dawn invasion of tiny Libya by superpower America has brought the image of the United States to its lowest since the Vietnam war or the Grenada invasion.

Many psychologists have documented the fact that Americans are gregarious people who want to be loved by other peoples. Regrettably, however, Americans are not able to influence their governments to do those things or adopt those policies which would earn them the love and respect of other peoples. The one president who came very close to making America win the hearts and minds of other nations was President Kennedy but he was quickly assassinated by the CIA; forget the official concocted findings that put the blame for his death on Lee Harvey Oswald alone.

The paradox in the situation is that Americans have the potential to influence their governments to adopt reasonable policies in favor of justice and peace but the ruling circles, which include the military industrial complex, use the press, radio, and television which they control, to keep the people ignorant of the true state of things across the globe, and thus to prevent them from influencing foreign policy. A study of American media at close quarters reveals that Americans are not informed of what is happening in other countries, least of all the developing countries. This explains why official policy is so completely unrelated to the reality on the ground. That is why Reagan can frighten the American people by telling them that those struggling for racial equality in southern Africa are communists under Soviet influence, and with this he gets away with huge appropriations to finance rebel and unrepresentative groups such as Savimbi's UNITA in Angola and the Contras in Nicaragua. Those who doubt this assertion should read *A Nation of Sheep* by William (Lauderer).

One must pay this tribute to the ordinary people of America. When they get to know that their government or their president is leading them in the wrong direction, they quickly act to let the government know their feelings, as they did through demonstrations and protests last year, thus forcing opinion in Congress to change in favor of sanctions against South Africa. The writer was in the United States in 1983 when the Americans invaded Grenada. The media sought to justify the invasion by telling the people that America acted to save the lives of 250 American students at Georgetown University Medical School [as heard], when in fact the students were never in any danger. In fact, America had planned the invasion all along and was only waiting for an opportune moment to execute it. That moment came with the treachery of Bernard Coard against Maurice Bishop. This also coincided with the humiliation suffered by the United States in Beirut, when 243 of its citizens were killed in that car-bomb explosion. As expected, the Americans, who had no access to the truth, swallowed the bait hook, line, and sinker, and gave Reagan the overwhelming support he wanted, just as the Americans are now giving him total support for his invasion of Libya.

When the whole world, including even his Western allies are condemning his action, Reagan is taking comfort from the so-called approval by Americans whom he is deceiving through his clever use of television. He will discover that his victory is a pyrrhic one indeed. Even if — and this has not been proved — Libya was behind the bombing at the restaurant in West Germany, America had invited it on itself for its provocative raids on Libyan targets while it was conducting those illegal military exercises in Libyan waters. To turn round to invade Libya because of the West German incident can only be described as the act of a bully who was itching to attack an innocent victim under any pretext.

With all its money and all its technology, America is not loved and will not be loved until it changes its policies to take account of the interests of other peoples around the world. We have faith in the goodness of the ordinary American, but then, why should a good people keep a bad man like Reagan as President. Thank God he will leave the White House for good, come 1988. But for Americans to win back the hearts and minds of other peoples in other nations, they better not to elect anyone even remotely like Reagan again to the Presidency.

GUNT Delegation Delivers Message to Government

AB171556 Paris AFP in French 1553 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Accra, 15 April (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — the Chadian opposition movement) has sent a special message to the Ghanaian Government, the government radio in Accra announced on Tuesday.

This message was delivered by a 4-man delegation to Captain Kojo Tsikata, the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) member in charge of national security and foreign affairs.

The contents of the message have not been disclosed but a source close to the cabinet indicated that it concerns the situation in Chad following the failure of the Brazzaville conference which aimed at restoring peace to Chad.

The leader of the delegation, Dr Facho Balam (GUNT's minister of external affairs), said during an interview with journalists that a lasting solution could be found to the Chadian crisis if the French Government — which, he said, is supported by the Reagan administration — avoided participation in the conflict and allowed the two warring factions and the OAU to deal with the situation.

dhe organizers' demand that Goukouni Oueddei should recognize "the Ndjamena faction" led by Hissein Habre. Dr Balam also said that the failure of the conference was due to the "imperialist" maneuvers of the current chairman of the OAU, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, "who is fully supported by France and the United States."

The envoy added that his government and its Army were not fighting against the Ndjamena faction but rather against "the external aggressors who have economic interests in Chad."

He expressed GUNT's wish for a lasting peace in Chad after 20 years of war. "We are aready for peace discussions with Hissien Habre at any time," he added.

Last month, Goukouni Oueddei decided at the last moment to boycott the reconciliation conference.

PNDC Member Leaves for GDR SED Party Congress

AB171310 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Captain Kojo Tsikata, has flown to Berlin at the head of a 2-member government delegation to attend the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of the German Democratic Republic [SED]. The visit is at the invitation of that government. The other member of the delegation is Mr Kofi Djin, secretary for trade.

On the same plane was Ghana's ambassador to Libya, Colonel Joseph Asmah. He was in the country for consultation but has to cut short his visit because of the American raid on Libya.

At the airport to see them off, was Mr P.V. Obeng, a member of the PNDC and the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahoi.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Message From Guinea-Bissau Counterpart

AB162255 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, this afternoon at the Palais des Nations received in audience Jose Pereira, a member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and minister of national security and public order. Mr Pereira was bearer of a message from President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

The visit to Conakry by President Nino's [as heard] emissary demonstrates the desire of our two heads of state to continuously strengthen friendly ties and cooperation relations, through regular exchanges of views. It was within this framework that President Lansana Conte and Jose Pereira exchanged views on several issues and examined ways of extending the cooperation between Conakry and Bissau.

The audience granted to Jose Pereira was also attended byr Major Kerfalla Camara, minister and permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], Major Alpha Oumar Diallo, member of the CMRN, minister delegate for interior and decentralization, and finally Henri Foulah, secretary general of the presidency of the Republic.

LIBERIA

AFP: Court Formalizes Arrest of UPP Members

AB170810 Paris AFP in English 0754 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 17 (AFP) — A court here issued a writ of arrest Wednesday for 37 of several hundred opposition United People's Party (UPP) members rounded up last Sunday for "illegal marches and demonstrations" after they had held political rallies.

The UPP, led by former Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews, was banned last year for what the authorities described as the party's "foreign ideology." They claimed it was detrimental to the peace and stability of the state.

UPP Acting Chairman Wesley Johnson said last month the party would defy the ban and resume political activities, arguing that the new constitution, which forbids banning, guaranteed free association. The party said Tuesday that more than 700 party members, including most of its leadership, had been arrested — 500 more than it had reported held on Monday. It said all attempts to make contact with them had failed.

UPP Deputy Chairman Blamo Nelson and Secretary-General Alphonso Kawah said they had been "severely beaten up and injured" by soldiers in the grounds of the Presidential Palace after police interrogation. They are now in the hospital.

ELWA Reports Nation's Election as IPU Vice President

AB162150 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Liberia has been elected one of the vice presidents of the 73d Interparliamentary Union conference which convened in Mexico from April 7th to the 12th this year. A release from the House of Representatives said today that the Executive Committee of this union examined and unanimously granted Liberia's request for reaffiliation with the union thereby enabling the Liberian delegation to the conference to take its seat for the first time since 1980.

Rivercess County Representative J. Samuel K. Smith, who headed the Liberian delegation, extended greetings to officials of the union on behalf of President Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. Mr Smith, who is also chairman of the foreign relations committee of the House of Representatives, assured the assembly that Liberia would continue to play a vital role as in the past.

Mr Smith was also elected to the membership of the executive committee of the union, the release said.

Other members of the Liberian delegation were Senator Baime Teah, Lawson Draper, and Representative Fanyan T. Johnson, as well as Mrs Thomas B. Sherman, chief cleark of the House of Representatives, the release added.

NIGERIA

Students Ready To Help Libya Fight U.S. 'Aggression'

AB171905 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] There have been anti-American demonstrations around the world following the U.S. attack on Libya on Tuesday. In Lagos and elsewhere in Nigeria, students have in the last 2 days conducted peaceful marches to protest the attack on Libya. The Nigerian police, in anticipation of such demonstrations, set up security around the American Embassy.

And today, the University of Ife students' union said 2,000 of its members have expressed their willingness to go to Libya to fight against American aggression. The names and signatures of 115 of the volunteers were submitted to the chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, at Dodan Barracks. The students called on the Federal Government to break diplomatic relations with the United States.

Papers Condemn U.S. Raid

AB170954 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* and the *GUARDIAN* condemn the latest military assault unleashed on Libya by the United States. They describe the action as an unnecessary show of power by the United States. Contrary to President Reagan's expectations, the *DAILY TIMES* believes that the aggression against Libya will create more problems than it will solve. It therefore advises the U.S. President and his allies to urgently call off the military attacks on Libya to avoid precipitating a third world war.

The *GUARDIAN* says Britain stands condemned for her role in providing a base for Tuesday's bombing of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. The paper points out that while Nigeria may not have approved of the Libyan response to America's threat [words indistinct] the Federal Government has a moral duty to repudiate what it calls President Reagan's trigger-happy march into Africa.

Foreign Minister Calls for Effective Disarmament

AB162140 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Nigeria has called on the international community to create an atmosphere where genuine disarmament and peaceful utilisation of global resources can take place.

The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, made the call in New Delhi today in an address to the ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the Nonaligned countries. Prof Akinyemi warned developing countries to be on their guard so that the disarmament and development syndrome do not become a cross for them to carry alone. He noted that both in qualitative and quantitative terms there has been no disarmament on the part of developed countries. This, he said, has given rise to the paradoxical situation where developing nations, which are often the victims of subversion and invasion from outside, were forced to commit resources to armament to the detriment of their developmental efforts.

The minister reiterated Nigeria's unflinching opposition to apartheid which he said was a political and economic system founded on racism and the debasement of the vast majority of the citizens of South Africa.

Government To Restrict Pilgrimage Participation

AB162320 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The federal Government has decided to maintain last year's figures for the performance of pilgrimage by both Muslims and Christians this year. In a statement in Lagos, the Ministry of External Affairs explained that the government [words indistinct] because of the insignificant improvement on the nation's foreign exchange earnings since the last pilgrimage.

The government explained that a (?regular) number of approved (?participants) would be shared among all the states the same way it was done last year. The allocations will cover all denominations. It emphasized that only Muslim pilgrims who had never performed the hajj [pilgrimage] before would be considered this year.

SIERRA LEONE

Minister of State, Algerian Group Discuss Cooperation

AB161430 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Speaking during a courtesy call on the minister of state for finance, development, and economic planning, Alhaji Musa Kabia, the head of the Algerian delegation, currently on an official visit here, said his country is highly motivated by what is going on in Sierra Leone. That, he said, has prompted his president to explore the possibilities of cooperation between Algeria and Sierra Leone.

Mr Mohamed (Abkin), who said he hoped our bilateral cooperation would be long, lasting, and stable, added that in the long-term the economies of both countries would be complementary. Alhaji Musa Kabia thanked the delegation for their keen interest in helping to find a solution to our problems, and hoped our relationship would grow from strength to strength. Both ministers discussed timber production and customs regulations with the view to increasing revenue in those areas.

Also taking part in the discussions were another minister of state for finance, development, and economic planning, Dr Shamsu Mustapha, acting financial secretary, Mr A. M. (Dosley), and a deputy financial secretary, Mr Henri Gungo.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Zairian, Soviet Officials

MB151100 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received a message from Mobutu Sese Seko, Zairian head of state. The message was delivered by Nimy Maydika Ngibi, director of the offices of the Zairian President, and although details of the message have not been released, it must be related to Angolan-Zairian relations.

The Angolan head of state has also received in audience Gennadiy Yagodin, [Soviet] minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The Soviet minister has been in Luanda since the day before yesterday at the invitation of Augusto Lopes Teixeira, Angolan minister of education, with whom he has already held talks.

Yesterday, Yagodin and his delegation were received by Carlos Fernandes, Angolan state secretary for cooperation, and visited the Agostinho Neto University. The Soviet delegation will soon depart for Huila Province to visit higher education establishments. During their 1-week stay in Angola, the Soviet delegation will hold talks with Planning Minister Antonio Henrique dos Santos and Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale as well as with officials in the cadre training, education, culture, and sports departments of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

LESOTHO

Seven ANC Members Leave for Resettlement in Zambia

MB171114 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Maseru, April 17, SAPA — Seven African National Congress refugees were flown out of Lesotho today for resettlement in Zambia.

The scheduled Lesotho Airways flight to Mozambique on which they travelled was delayed for more than one hour because the aircraft was overloaded with excessive luggage from the refugees. Several suitcases were left behind and the wife of one of the ANC men said she "would rather leave without her dresses than see her husband leave alone."

The seven included four ANC activists who had been in detention for more than a month for interrogation pending their departure from Lesotho. The four were due to have left last Thursday but failed to do so because their passports had not yet been processed.

The names given for the men are: The Rev Fumanekile Gqibi, Khotso Mabizela, Sibisi Gumede, Sandile Nqakula, Vusumzi Pikoli and the wives of two of the men, Mrs Nomhle Jwili and Mrs Mabizela.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Report Successful Nampula Operations

MB161812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces have shot dead one armed bandit and captured another with his respective weapon when a group of these criminals attempted to stage an ambush in (Maserepane), Nampula Province. In Murrupula, another region of Nampula, two armed bandits surrendered to our authorities as a result of the successive victories attained by our armed forces in the area. During the operation in Murrupula, the Mozambique Armed Forces also released more than 3,000 people who had been forced to live under the yoke of the armed bandits.

MNR Spokesman Says Zimbabwe Troops Attacking

MB171719 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as though another battle is raging in Mozambique's central region of Gorongosa. Last year, with a lot of help from Zimbabwe forces, the Mozambique Government captured a number of rebel MNR bases, including Casa Banana, but they didn't hold on. MNR guerrillas recaptured the region. There were reports that Zimbabwe was so furious that it withdrew its troops from offensive positions, but now the MNR claims that Zimbabwe troops are back in Gorongosa in force. Robin White asked MNR spokesman Jorge Correia what his information was:

[Begin recording] [Correia] We received a new attack on the 12th of this month by 7,000 Zimbabwean soldiers with nine helicopters and seven aircraft MIG-21.

[White] Where was this attack on the 12th?
[Correia] In the bases in the centre of the Gorongosa mountain, the name is Nkangatole, (Nharuapua), (Nhamacala).

[White] Now, according to unconfirmed reports from Zimbabwe, you have in fact been driven out of all these bases.
[Correia] No, it's not true. We are in these bases until now and if necessary, even in the tactic plan, if we need to go out of these bases we are prepared because we are the guerrilla's fighters and not a classic war.

[White] So, you are claiming to be still in control of Casa Banana?
[Correia] Sure. We are in control of all the bases in Sofala and Manica Provinces until Now.

[White] But that seems, from what you are saying, that you are under severe pressure.
[Correia] Sure.

[White] Could I ask you when you last got information out of Mozambique.
[Correia] Yesterday, yesterday morning.

[White] And your information then was that you had not lost any bases.
[Correia] Sure.

[White] But if, as you say, as you claim that some thousand Zimbabwe troops have been attacking you there must have been quite a few casualties.
[Correia] Sure. I haven't any number of our deaths, but Zimbabwe troops lost until now 237 people, until now.

[White] Two hundred and thirty seven?
[Correia] Until now. From the 12th until 16th.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Says ANC Does Not Want Talks

MB171314 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The African National Congress was not interested in negotiations or in a settlement, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

He would like to say to all persons, interested parties and Western governments who had held talks with them that the ANC was only using such rapprochement to promote its own legitimacy in South Africa and abroad, he said.

Mr Botha was speaking during the debate on his budget vote.

"I would like to address a word of warning to South Africans who, out of curiosity or to obtain more information, hold talks with the ANC because such information, according to them, is not freely available in South Africa and because the government, for reasons that suit itself, overemphasises the influence of the SA Communist Party [SACP] in the ANC.

"To these people I would like to ask if they, in the process, became much wiser and if they obtained satisfactory answers to questions such as who in the ANC are communists and what holds the SACP actually has on the ANC.

"I can put it plainly that the government has never said that all ANC members are communists.

"As a matter of fact, it is clear that there are confirmed black nationalists within the ANC who are not aware that they are being manipulated by hardened communists."

The government was, by virtue of carefully evaluated intelligence and not for propaganda reasons, perhaps in a better position than the ANC itself to determine what influence the SACP had in the organisation.

It was known that the SACP was strongly represented in all the ANC delegations that held talks with the various parties from the RSA.

"Even within the ranks of the ANC, SACP membership is not completely known.

"I would like to say to all the persons, interested parties and even the Western governments, who have held talks with the ANC that the ANC is only using such rapprochement to promote its own legitimacy in South Africa and abroad.

"It is not interested in negotiations and in a settlement.

"It regards itself as the only alternative government for South Africa. Its purpose is to take over power in South Africa at any cost."

The organization was mindful that the rapprochement of influential groups within the country (such as the businessmen and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], as well as the rapprochement by Western governments and institutions, must not prevent it from obtaining its goal of a take-over of power.

"It sees attempts at holding talks and at finding a political settlement as a counter-revolutionary offensive that should be counteracted at all costs."

The president of the ANC Mr Oliver Tambo has said as recently as February this year that Western governments, the PFP, the business sector in South Africa and even the government wanted to reform the apartheid system in such a way that the end result would be a system which secured their business but was minus racial discrimination.

"We must protect our struggle against forces which sound correct but whose object is entirely to destroy the cause, the objectives, of our revoluationary struggle," Mr Tambo had said.

Mr Botha said it was no wonder that a person such as Mr Gavin Relly, the chairman of Anglo American, whose insight he respected, was somewhat disillusioned after talks between the businessmen and the ANC.

His considered opinion that the ANC need not be an essential factor in an internationally acceptable settlement was particularly significant.

Mr Botha said Mr Relly had been quoted in the press as saying that provided an acceptable majority of South Africans could find the means to come to an agreeable conclusion, an internationally acceptable solution could be found without the ANC's participation and that then it did not matter what the ANC thought.

Mr Botha said he also wished to convey a message to South African churchmen in general who, owing to their sense of justice, and their striving for peace and reconciliation, were extremely vulnerable, especially when foreign forces hid themselves behind a religious mask.

"In this regard there are several lessons we can learn from the Vietnam situation and other similar situations where communist-dominated movements eventually took over power.

"I recently received an interesting letter from two Vietnamese refugees in the USA which was addressed via me to a South African bishop.

"In the letter the bishop's attention is drawn to the experiences of a Catholic priest, Reverend Tran Huu Thanh, who organised an anti-government movement in South Vietnam in 1973 in an attempt to bring about necessary reform.

"In order to reach these goals he helped to organise the masses into protest campaigns and fired a feeling of hatred amongst members of the defence force and government service.

"These campaigns indirectly led to the fall of the government and hastened the final onslaught of the communists.

"Concerning the compensation that this priest and his fellow workers received from the communists, the following answer was given to the bishop by the writers: they were arrested, thrown into prison and several of them were killed.

"Moreover, it was proposed that, since the South African Government allowed the bishop to travel around freely abroad, he should undertake a journey to Vietnam and should ask the Vietnamese Government if he could have a confidential talk with Tran Huu Thanh.

"The letter ends with the following words: We believe that such a meeting will be an illuminating experience for you. You will realise that you have turned away from God and his people, that you are being manipulated by the communists. The fact is that your activities only benefit the communists.

If and when South Africa falls into communist hands, you will be in jail just as Reverend Thanh. And so will the priests under your jurisdiction, be they black or white."

Mr Botha said South Africa was engaged in an urgent and comprehensive process of reform.

"However, negotiations will not be conducted with the SACP, international and national terrorist groups or other fanatics.

"Just as the rest of the free world, South Africa will see to it that it is not deprived of freedom and civilised values by revolutionary violence.

Appeals for Regional Investment

MB171358 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1357 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today appealed for foreign investment in its neighbouring states.

Opening the debate on his budget vote, he said "the investors of the world" who were so acutely interested in South Africa would help by investing in the republic's neighbours.

"The Republic of South Africa is struggling with at least 1.2 million illegal immigrants from adjoining countries who cannot make a living there and are seeking a haven here from the hunger that is torturing them.

"The outside world which is so interested in US, can help us by investing in neighbouring states, to create employment and increase the standard of living, thus relieving the pressure of our unemployment situation," Mr Botha said.

Comments on National Council

MB171405 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1336 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced to day that he intended to publish a bill on his proposed national council for constitutional negotiation during the extended session of Parliament.

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha said he believed the council could contribute significantly to creating the climate for negotiation of a new constitutional dispensation allowing participation by all South Africans.

He intended publishing the bill as soon as possible to give all those concerned the chance to make their views known to him through comment and proposals.

"It is my wish that negotiations on the national council be furthered in this way and that it will lead to the passing of the bill before the end of the present session in its extended term.

"I believe that a national council in which the leaders of all our communities meet on a fixed basis can contribute much to create a climate in which they can work together with great success on the establishment of a new constitutional dispensation which would make provision for participation by all South Africans."

Mr Botha said he also believed the council could help "further the strivings contained in the preamble to the constitution."

However, the council was not an end in itself, but a means to an end.

"I am thus of the opinion that the council indeed offers South Africans the opportunity to freely state their views and preconditions.

"It offers us the opportunity to negotiate with each other our views and terms for a new South Africa, instead of allowing our pre-conditions to withhold us from meeting around a table," he said.

If this approach was followed, the national council would "without doubt" become an effective instrument for real change and progress in South Africa.

"For this purpose, I put myself and my government at the disposal of the country.

"I appeal to leaders of all communities to accept the government's sincere intentions in this regard and to evaluate the bill, which I plan to publich, in this spirit."

Mr Botha said that, with the positive contribution of each leader, the council could be established "shortly," so that "together, we can face the compelling problems of our country".

He said the government considered it essential that evolutionary constitutional development be continued in spite of unrest, boycotts and "acts of terror".

This was the only way to prove that real progress could only be achieved through peaceful, constitutional means.

"It is common cause that the present climate is not conducive to the immediate creaton of new, extensive government structures.

"My government is also committed not to attempt to establish such structures unilaterally but to further a negotiation process in which all South African communities can jointly agree on a new dispensation."

It was in this spirit that he had announced the concept of the national council earlier this year and he now believed the matter should be taken further.

Mr Botha announced at the opening of Parliament that he hoped to establish the national council as an interim body to allow all population groups to take part in decision-making "until negotiation leads to an agreement on an extensive new constitutional dispensation for all South Africans."

He had proposed that the council consist of representatives of the government, of the administrations of the non-independent homelands and leaders of other black communities and interest groups.

In his announcement at the opening of Parliament, Mr Botha said, he had proposed that the council meet under his chairmanship as often as necessary "to consider matters of mutual interest, including intended legislation, and to propose concrete steps".

Opposition Reacts Negatively To Botha Statements

Eglin: 'Great Disappointment'

MB171607 Johannesburg SAP in English 1645 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The state president's speech to the House today had been a "great disappointment" and had taken the situation no further than his opening speech to Parliament on January 31, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Speaking immediately after Mr P.W. Botha's address at the start of his budget vote debate, Mr Eglin said the "importance and dramatic urgency of social, economic and constitutional reconstruction" of South Africa had been underlined.

"In that sense his speech was a great disappointment ... It has taken us no further than January 31."

Millions of people in South Africa were "bitterly disappointed" at the lack of action by Mr Botha and his government, especially in the way of constitutional reform.

There seemed to be a state of paralysis when it came to legislation, with Mr Botha saying again today it was in the pipeline, while the level of violence in South Africa was becoming endemic to its society.

Mr Eglin asked why South Africa's reform programme had to be delayed while tensions in the National Party and the cabinet were sorted out.

On Mr Botha's reference to "foreigners and outsiders" interfering in attempts to find solutions to South Africa's problems, Mr Eglin said he agreed South Africans were the ones who had to find the answers.

"But South Africa and its problems have become internationalised , pulled into the vortex of international politics ... and this cannot be ignored."

Mr Eglin asked if Mr Botha was warning outsiders to "stay out of our way" and in fact an advance rejection of proposals and recommendations that groups like the Commonwelath Eminent Persons Group might come up with.

The state president should also not think that everybody who had spoken to the African National Congress was naive, although there might be some people who were.

"Today, whether we like it or not, the government has not been able to be effective in countering some of the ANC's actions... it (the ANC) has got widespread support and it is therefore necessary to explore tactics of countering the organisation and to persuade people there is a better way of living in South Africa than to revert to violence.

In his speech today Mr Botha had "generously" admitted he had been wrong in his determination to implement the former coloured labour preference policy in the western Cape and had abolished because of realities.

"But he can be fundamental in one of the greatest conciliatory moves in South Africa if he throws open district six to all races again," Mr Eglin said.

This Cape Town urban area's proclamation as a white area had been a "monumental blunder," and Mr Botha could show his statesmanship by reopening it.

Concerns Over Violence, Black Rule

MB180709 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Diverse reaction has been received to the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that he is to introduce legislation as soon as possible on the proposed National Statutory Council, on which black leaders will be represented. Mr Botha said that all interested parties would be given adequate opportunity to comment and make proposals.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the changes envisaged by Mr Botha would inevitably lead to black majority rule in South Africa. The HNP [Herstigte Nasional Party — Reformed National Party] for Sasolburg, Mr Louis Stofberg, sounded a warning that further integration at Parliamentary level could lead to violence from right-wing groups.

'Onus' on Black Leaders

MB180637 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] What emerges clearly from the state president's opening address in his budget vote in Parliament yesterday in South Africa's determination to remain on its course of political reform, despite unfavorable conditions in the country and little appreciation for it abroad.

Mr Botha referred to the fact that conditions in the country at the moment were not conducive to the immediate creation of new government structures and that in any case it would not unilaterally establish such structures. It was for this reason that in his address at the opening of Parliament he stated his intention to negotiate a National Statutory Council with black leaders.

In order to take this further, he has now announced his intention to publish a bill on the National Statutory Council, which will give all parties the opportunity to put forward their views and proposals on it. Stressing that the council was not intended as an end in itself, but as a means to an end, Mr Botha said it would offer an opportunity for the various leaders to negotiate with one another on the terms for a new South Africa, instead of allowing their preconditions to withhold them from meeting around a table.

Despite the tensions in the country, brought about partly by the very fact of reform the process must continue, and it is remains the task of the government to bring the various parties together, concentrating on common ground rather than on differences.

Mr Botha has underlined very clearly the government's commitment to discharging this duty. The success achieved in this endeavor will ultimately determine this country's political destiny. The responsibility for the country's future, however, does not lie only with the government. Those with whom the government is now committed to sharing power have to bring their side of the bargain. It can no longer be held that the points of departure for negotiation are too vague.

The governing party accepts the sharing of decision making power by all communities. The key concepts through which the principle is expressed are an undivided South Africa, one citizenship, and universal franchise within structures to be determined by South Africans themselves.

The envisaged dispensation is to be characterized by negotiation, by the avoidance of group domination, and by a commitment to equal individual rights. It is within this framework that the diversity of the country's group demands and aspirations will have to be met.

What must be remembered, particularly by those being brought into the political mainstream, is that reform is necessarily a gradual process, further complicated by the fact that it is impossible, in a negotiating process, to satisfy all the demands of the various participants.

The National Statutory Council has been proposed as a vehicle for joint planning of the country's future by representatives of all its people. The onus now for bringing it to fruition, so that its intended function can be fulfilled, clearly rests with black leaders equally committed to the peaceful resolution of the compelling problems facing the country.

Party Leaders React

Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] [Begin video] [Correspondent Andre le Roux] for Parliamentary reaction to Mr Botha's speech, Ami Nanackchand.

[Nanackchand] Opposition leaders in Parliament expressed concern at the level of violence in the country and the need to stamp out terrorism.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said his party agreed with the state president on the need to be vigilant against communism and its front organizations. Certain churches, he added, should stick to their calling and not become involved in the political debate in the country.

The leader of the New Republic Party in Parliament, Mr Vause Raw, expressed the hope that it would now be accepted that countries including South Africa were entitled to seek out the sources of terrorism.

Referring to the state president's announcement that he intended publishing a bill on the establishment of the proposed statutory council, the chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said the sooner the proposed council got off the ground the better. Mr Hendrickse expressed the hope that black leaders including the chief minister of KwaZulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, would take part in the new council notwithstanding its shortcomings. [end video]

Security Forces Continue Lamontville Operation

MB180718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0711 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 18, SAPA — Security forces are still maintaining a strong presence in Lamontville and early today were continuing their big anti-crime sweep.

A police spokesman said the operation, which is now in its third day, has gone off without any incidents.

"Since we moved into Lamontville on Wednesday there has not been a single incident of unrest. The operation has been highly successful so far," he said.

Meanwhile, police have issued questionnaires to residents of Lamontville to gauge their feelings about the presence of the security forces in the township. Some of the questions asked include:

— "Are you aware of the fact that the SAP is here to maintain law and order?"
— "Do you see the need for the police to be here?"
— "Have you been intimidated before the police arrived?"
— "Were you treated well by the security forces?"
— "Do you feel safe now that the security forces are here?"

At Chesterville, near Durban, two private homes were damaged when they were petrol-bombed ... At Kwamashu, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

A Progressive Fedederal Party delegation was due to visit Lamontville today to take a closer look at the trouble-torn township, according to regional director Mr Roy Ainsley.

Included in the delegation he said, would be two members of Parliament, Mr Pierre Cronje of Greytown, and Mr Mike Tarr from Pietermaritzburg.

Alexandra Residents Offered 'Refuge' in New Town

MB161213 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 16, SAPA — Coloreds wishing to leave trouble-torn black Alexandra, near Johannesburg, would be offered "refuge" at Allandale, a new town to be developed in the Midrand magisterial area, Mr P.D. Mcenery, director-general of the administration of the House of Representatives, said today.

He said in a statement released here the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had now approved a portion of the farm Allandale being developed as a town.

Notice of intention to expropriate land had been served on the owners by the community development board this week when the area in question had been proclaimed as a group area.

Mr Mcenery said complete urban services would be provided in Allandale. The middle of December, 1986, had been set as the target date for completion of services and houses in respect of the first 500 sites.

The first 80 core-houses were expected to be ready by September 15, 1986.

Community facilities, including a primary school, shopping centre, community hall, clinic facilities, sports field, bus services and local government offices were expected to become available by the time the first families moved in, he said.

"Allandale is being established to accommodate members of the brown community who intend leaving Alexandra on their own — although this is not the only objective," he said.

"The extensive development taking place between the Witwatersrand and Pretoria, a dire need exists for space where the brown community can be accommodated in close proximity to working opportunities".

Mr Mcenery said the Allandale project was initiated and would be carried out by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives.

Land and services would cost about R6 million and core-housing about R5 million, he said.

Parliament, Minister Examine Progress in Education

Equal Education Opportunities

MB161306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 16, SAPA — The minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, today announced a 10-year plan to upgrade the provision of education in South Africa and speed up progress toward bringing about equal education opportunities.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote, Mr De Klerk said the plan would provide for increased expenditure on education of at least 4.1 per cent over the next 10 years, with most money going to departments with the greatest backlog.

By 1996, Mr de Klerk said, money budgeted for education would have increased from present R6,800 a year to at least R10,000 million a year in 1986 terms.

He believed "substantial and even spectacular" progress could be made in the relatively short 10-year period, although he believed the objective of providing equal education opportunities "will at that stage not have been fully achieved."

The growth rate in money provided for education under the plan would be linked to the expected growth in the economy.

"The major share of these funds will be spent on additional expenditures resulting from the increase in the qualification levels of teachers, improving the pupil-teacher ratio and the increase in pupil numbers in the Departments of Education and Culture of the House of Representatives and the national states, and the Department of Education and Training."

At the same time, rationalisation and increased productivity measures would release additional funds.

Mr de Klerk said the government remained determined to achieve equal educational opportunities within the shortest possible time.

However, there should still be scope for adjustment and the setting of specific target dates or "rigoristic norms" to achieve this objective should not be insisted on.

"This, however, does not mean that we should not move ahead according to a fixed minimum plan.

"Therefore the government has decided as a first step to put into operation a far-reachign 10-year plan to upgrade the provision of education in the RSA."

Mr de Klerk said he was now working out the final details of the plan with his education colleagues.

"In this process there will be intensive negotiations with all parties involved."

After negotiation, information on long-term objectives, the basic formula to be used and the 10-year plan itself would be presented to all groups involved, including all parties in Parliament.

Mr de Klerk said that in any plan for bringing about equal education, there had to be scope for factors like future growth in the economy and the population, success with the population development programme and the rate at which education could be rationalised without prejudicing standards or seriously disrupting educators, students and pupils.

The 10-year-plan had been adopted after advice from the South African Council for Education [SACE] and the universities and technikons advisory council.

Delays had been caused because of stress on government spending priorities and the need to wait for important studies to be completed and to find out whether educationally justifiable objectives could be afforded.

Negotiations over the composition of the SACE had also taken longer than expected.

Speaking immediately after Mr de Klerk, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on national education, Mr Horace van Rensburg (Rryanston), said the PFP would not react immediately to the minister's announcement.

He and his colleagues in the PFP had "burned our fingers" too often in the past by prematurely welcoming government announcements.

They would "look at the realities first" and see how the policy was carried out in practice before welcoming it.

Most Black Teachers Underqualified

MB161042 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] It has been revealed that almost all South Africa's African teachers are underqualified. Patrick Cull reports from Cape Town.

[Cull] Some 42,000 black teachers, or 93 percent of the 45,000 employed by the Department of Education and Development Aid, are underqualified, according to the department's deputy minister, Mr Sam de Beer. Replying to questions from the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] member of parliament for Pinetown, Mr Roger Burrows, Mr De Beer said 44 underqualified whites were also employed by his department. Mr De Beer disclosed that the lowest paid black women teachers earn just more than 180 rands a month, prompting Mr Burrows to state that one could not hope to attract committed, dedicated teachers if this was what one is prepared to pay them.

Minister Viljoen on Black Education

MB151232 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1815 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Interview with Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid, by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Robinson] Minister, it would appear that in black schools a fairly revolutionary climate has developed, particularly when one recalls the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] meeting a week ago. What is your evaluation of the situation?

[Viljoen] At the conference, which was held in Durban, it became clear that a matter that had been postponed in December, namely the emphasis on so-called people's education, is enjoying ever greater prominence and is being sought as a real agenda issue by the militant elements behind the black education situation. Now, when you analyze this people's education, then you see that the program of these people is nothing but revolutionary education, highly politicized education, education with a militant, politically inclined content, and even with an ideological focus on socialism.

[Robinson] How do you know this? Have you seen this yourself?

[Viljoen] No, it was explicitly stated that way at the December conference and at the last conference by spokesmen who attended, also in statements that representatives of the so-called Soweto Parents Crisis Committee or the NECC have made.

In addition, by people's education a system of education is also understood that is not controlled by professional educationists, but by so-called people's organizations, in other words, by self-appointed community organizations. Now, when one examines this, then in one way it is something healthy — education should be community oriented, the community, the parents ought to be involved in education. That is a general principle which is accepted by all education systems, that education should not be a matter only for the school, for the teachers. It is an association in which the teachers and the school have to be supported by the parents and the community. But when this healthy tendency develops into a takeover of education by politicized, self-appointed community organizations, then it becomes unacceptable, just as it is unacceptable that people's education emerges as militant, politicized, and revolution oriented.

It is also said that the content of education has to be adapted to satisfy the community. That in itself is not an unhealthy tendency. Indeed, over the past few years the various education departments in South Africa have emphasized the need for education to be relevent to the community, to its history, its needs, its wishes, its ideals, and its value systems. Actually, there is a degree of anomaly in this emphasis on people's education, because up to now many black educationists were totally opposed to any community orientation, in the sense of differentiation according to particular communities, being practiced. Now the demand is for greater community-oriented education. So, in this positive sense, more relevant community-oriented education is something about which one can feel positive and about which one can negotiate in order to change syllabi that do not comply with this kind of orientation.

[Robinson] Minister, may I interrupt? The so-called people's committees which have been appointed to implement these alternative syllabi in the schools — from what I understand, there are already such committees; some of them have already taken over control at certain schools and these syllabi are already being used in schools. Is that true?

[Viljoen] That statement cannot be substantiated by any concrete evidence.

[Robinson] But I have personal knowledge of this. For instance, I have spoken to a teacher, a white teacher who is teaching at a black school, and he says at a certain time, during school hours, he is told: Look, now we do not want to listen to you; now it is time for our own lessons and someone is going to give us people's education. Then this white teacher has to walk out.

[Viljoen] If that is the case, then it is totally at variance with the prescribed syllabus as well as with the control under which that syllabus has to be taught. Such deviations from the approved syllabus will not be tolerated and action will be taken.

[Robinson] But would you say that the education being taught in black schools does not take into account the interests of the black people? They call it the education of dominance, for example. Is that true?

[Viljoen] No. The education that is being imparted is basically according to standard syllabi. There was strong opposition among black educators to any form of differentiation according to communities in the implementation of these standardized syllabi; for example, in history, in community studies, and the like, even in the teaching of literature. In that respect, the content of education syllabi, while they comply with certain universal requirements, can still be made more community oriented. But not — and I wish to emphasize this very strongly — not in the sense of a militant, politicized education, an education that is geared toward a particular goal, such as socialism, or an education which is aimed at preparing children, as some of these militant persons say, for a so-called people's war or for committing violence in support of militant revolutionary movements. Any form of this kind of education has to be smothered by a responsible education department, even if it means that learning in a particular school has to be suspended.

[Robinson] In the past few weeks, it has been said that teachers should resign, they should not be part of the system or they must begin teaching this new kind of education. Now the black teachers union has withdrawn its support from the department and its whole education system. How are you going to deal with this situation — where teachers are being paid by the department, but are involved with syllabi that have not been drawn up by the department and are being controlled by other people?

[Viljoen] The department will not allow any of its personnel to involve themselves in any forms of education other than those that have been duly approved and prescribed. If any changes have to be brought into these education activities, then these changes have to be made through proper negotiation and consultation.

But, may I also say that the professional association of black teachers, ATASA, the African Teachers Association of South Africa, has not withdrawn from the whole education system. True, they have withdrawn their representatives from professional planning committees and certain education boards that have been established by the Department of National Education, but they have not withdrawn their teachers from the classrooms. If a teacher removes himself from the classroom or refuses to teach, or if he teaches something that is in conflict with the established system, then disciplinary action will be taken against such teachers. In fact, in a few cases such action has been taken. The state cannot allow the order in the school system to be taken over and changed without it being done in the proper manner.

[Robinson] Doctor, let us focus for a while on the question of demands that are being made. Certain demands were made of the government last December through these organizations within black education and now demands have again been made. Among other things they have demanded that the state of emergency be lifted, that there be free books, and that schools be rebuilt. Some of these demands have been met. But further demands have been made. Now this creates certain problems among some whites who say: But the government has lifted the state of emergency because children decided so. That is one point. The second point is: Can all these demands ever be met; such as those demands made now — that the ANC be unbanned, that political prisoners be released, that the Defense Force be completely withdrawn from the townships, and that movements like the Congress of South African Students [COSAS] be allowed to continue their activities?

[Viljoen] The responsibility of my department is to satisfy the reasonable educational and teaching requirements of the black community. We are also, as members of the government, coresponsible for measures drawn up in the broad political arena and the security arena. But that is not our immediate responsibility.

I would like to say that in education I believe we have addressed all the expectations and requests of various communities and even professional organizations, which were directed to us. The request regarding free stationery and books was, in my view, a reasonable request. Since 1979 the department has been providing free textbooks for the various subjects in the schools; this year we also provided free stationery and we have decided that as of next year — the funds have already been made available for the start of the next school year — we will also provide the prescribed books for language courses in the high schools. If that is implemented as planned, then the provision of free books and stationery will be the same as has been provided for the other population groups for quite a few years now. Then it will mean that unfair discrimination to the disadvantage of black students will have been totally abolished.

The matter of the so-called unbanning of COSAS, which some time ago was declared a banned organization, is a delicate one.

In the first place, I want to point out that the minister of law and order, who is dealing with this matter, is responsible for all the security legislation — and I am not referring to emergency legislation, but the normal security legislation accepted by Parliament. He has to abide by stipulated procedures of investigation before he can make such a decision. In addition, he is subject to certain legal controls to review his decisions from time to time. But let me say that there was ample evidence that members of COSAS or supporters of COSAS or branches of COSAS involved themselves actively, by means of violence and intimidation, in causing boycotts and disorder and disruption of the education process in various parts of the country. Unless one is assured that that kind of injustice and disorder will not be repeated, one has to be very careful in changing one's decisions regarding an organization like COSAS.

[Robinson] Minister, I would like to refer to the matter of state spending on the various education departments for the various population groups. Of the 6 billion rands that the state budgeted for education in general, blacks under your department get only 1 billion; in other words, one-sixth of the total. And one has to take into account that there are more black children at school than there are whites in South Africa and more blacks in grade one than all the white students at school.

[Viljoen] Yes. But you have to take into account the fact that when you say one-sixth, one has also to remember education in the national states. This has been included in the 6 billion total. Now, it is true that at present the total allocation to black education, relative to the allocation for white education or for coloreds, is too low. The government has committed itself clearly and in legislation to strive for equal education opportunities and equal standards for all population groups, for all the people of South Africa, and to implement this as speedily as possible within its financial ability.

But there are two important factors which influence the matter and cause the relative allocation to black education to be lower than that, for instance, of white education. The first is that the average qualifications of white teachers is very much higher than the average qualifications of black teachers. Even where there is complete salary parity — that is, those with 3 years or more of training after matriculation — the number of blacks in those categories is relatively few. This is why the department is determined to improve the qualification of its teachers by in-service training. First, because you then improve the quality of teaching, and the chances of the children to go through school successfully is also improved then. The second reason is that the allocation disparity, the budget disparity between black and white education, will only be corrected when the salary-earning potential of the average black teacher approaches that of the average white teacher. That is a question of qualification.

Another factor is that the cost of a high school student is double that of the cost of a student at primary school. And in white education, there are almost the same number of high school students as primary school students; while in black education the ratio is one-fifth high school students and four-fifths primary school students. That is why the department also has the important priority of improving the chances of the primary school student to complete that and continue into high school. That will automatically increase the allocation for black schools and improve the situation.

But let me say right away that, regardless of these two factors — the salary factor and the percentage of studnets in the more costly high schools — it is also true that the amount allocated to black education is still lower in terms of the total number of teachers per student. The teacher-student ratio in black education is not satisfactory. In the primary schools, which fall under the control of the Department of Education and Training, the ratio is more than 40 students per teacher on the average; in the secondary schools it is more than 35 per teacher. This will have to be lowered.

Second, there is insufficient provision of school buildings. There are too many schools which are overcrowded; where the teacher effectiveness in such overcrowded classrooms is not as good as it can be, and where the student, therefore, does not enjoy equal opportunity. Then, too, there are cases where the equipment — for example, library books and other equipment — is not yet what it should be; although, in the past 2 years we have begun a drastic program to provide more equipment for the children to stimulate their learning ability, especially in the primary schools.

Now, these are the three areas — more teachers per student, more classrooms in relation to student numbers, and better content and facilities in the classrooms — that are being given high priority to improve the total quality of black education and make it equal to that in the other education departments as rapidly as possible.

[Robinson] On the subject of equal education, Doctor, the blacks claim that the very fact that education in South Africa is fragmented into at least 12 education authorities, necessarily implies that there is inequality in education.

[Viljoen] There is actually no country in the world — with the exception, I think, of France — that has education centralized in one department. In other words, the administrative and organizational division of education into more regional, or area or local units, is a generally accepted practice. And the overcentralization of the control of education, of the provison of education, of the appointment of teachers, of the provision of schools, and of the actual exercise of providing education — this would become such an administrative monster that its effectiveness would be seriously undermined. What we do need in South Africa — and this was introduced a year or so ago by government — is a greater degree of coordination and centralization of policy formulation on the essential aspects of education.

[Robinson] Doctor, you have argued against uniting the various education departments. But your reasoning is based mainly on the fact that it would be a monster; you mention regions, which you compared with places like Germany or the like. But this does apply in South Africa, because the complaint here is about the compartmentilization of education on the basis of group or race. That is where the complaint lies.

[Viljoen] Yes, that is so. There are also good reasons why the government sees it as desirable that our education be differentiated — subject to that overall, centralized control, I mentioned

— according to main population groups. In the first place, education is linked to culture, and has to do with the transfer of culture. It is undeniable that there are definite cultural differences between the various population groups — in some cases less, in some cases more.

[Robinson] With respect, Doctor, that is your scientific and very skillful explanation. But the blacks, do the majority of them see it that way?

[Viljoen] I belive that, as the new overall monitoring of the application of the same standards — financial and in personnel policy, learning content, and examinations — becomes better understood, and as all the population groups, including blacks, became more directly involved in the various decisionmaking bodies and professional boards that have to implement this policy, there will be a greater acceptance of the differentiated system. This system not only provides for cultural differences, but also for differences in development levels. Those communities that still lag behind socioeconomically in domestic circumstances and community circumstances require additional education techniques and education strategies to help the student — with the aid of remedial education — overcome those problems. I believe a single, undifferentiated department would not provide for the different demands or requirements brought about by the differences in the level of development of the communities involved.

[Robinson] Finally, Doctor, most of the children are back at school again, but a person like Chief Buthelezi says, for example, that he does not believe the return to school is necessarily a return to learning, that there are other things involved. Is that true, and what is your view of the situation in black schools today? Are the majority of black students back at school?

[Viljoen] Our experience during the first part of this year was that, in the vast majority of cases in our schools, there was sincere work being done by the students, as well as their parents and teachers, to give the benefits of education to the children for their future. Unfortunately, there were some schools at which some of the students acted militantly, in some cases intimidating the community, which caused disruption and undermining of education. The Department of Education and Training cannot and will not allow its schools to be used for anything other than recognized and proper education. If it has to allow anything else, it will only be doing a disservice to the children who are entrusted to its care. This would do great harm to the whole image of black education. But let me say again, we are happy that the vast majority of our schools and our students and our communities are using the education for the purpose it was established. If there are shortcomings, then in the future, as in the past, we will be prepared to address those shortcomings and defeciencies, with the cooperation of the parents and the students.

Brandt Meets Press, Urges Mandela Release

MB171430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, April 17, SAPA — Former West German Chancellor Mr Willy Brandt, although "reluctant to advocate sanctions as an instrument for change, said today support for sanctions from black South Africans as well as the international community could not be ignored.

"Personally I have been myself very reluctant on economic sanctions as an instrument for political change," Mr Brandt said in Johannesburg.

Two factors, he added, could not be neglected.

Firstly, "all of the representatives of black South Africans that I have met here said sanctions might help to bring about change.

"And they are ready to pay the price for it, if there is a price," he added.

Not only in his own country, but elsewhere, a growing number of people, especially the young, urged their governments to make it clear to the South African Government that they might have to introduce sanctions if the removal of apartheid was not decided on in concrete terms, he said.

"The problem of sanctions of course is a problem not for political parties.

"It is a problem for governments," Mr Brandt, chairman of the West German social democratic party since 1964, said.

Mr Brandt began a fact-finding tour of the country on Tuesday.

"We didn't come here to negotiate," Mr Brandt told a press conference before leaving for Gaborone where he will hold talks with Botswana President Quett Masire and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

"We don't represent the government," Mr Brandt said.

"We represent a party, a strong party.

"We wanted to pick up as much information as possible. "This beautiful country is much too important to be neglected by the people in Europe and elsewhere."

Mr Brandt expressed gratitude for the series of informative talks he held, mainly with representatives of black South Africans.

"We have met a lot of kindness, even friendship," Mr Brandt said. "But we have also met a lot of bitterness, even desperation."

"My feeling is that black South Africans and white South Africans still are moving further apart instead of moving closer together," Mr Brandt said.

It was not possible to be neutral where a process was going on that had to do with moral values, peace and future cooperation, Mr Brandt said.

He hoped for a "relatively peaceful" process of transition.

"For someone from abroad, it looks as if there is not too much time left for that process," he cautioned.

The removal of apartheid was a preconditoin for talks about new structures.

Mr Brandt felt strongly: "Further radicalisation can only be avoided if Nelson Mandela and his comrades are brought back to freedom and if there is introduced freedom of speech and political organisation."

President of the Socialist International group of political parties, Mr Brandt will open a two day meeting of the organization in Gaborone tomorrow.

While in Botswana, he will meet South African trade unionists.

Trade unions would play a major role, he said, not only on the issue of wages, but in co-responsibility for the future.

"I feel that a new set up will have to include major social and economic reform."

Mr Brandt returns from Botswana on Sunday.

Asked what advice he would give President P.W. Botha, Mr Brandt said it would be impolite to give advice in public before they held talks on Monday in Cape Town.

Mr Brandt had not yet received a reply to a request to see Nelson Mandela in prison.

Mr Brandt looked forward to meeting his "old friend" Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Council of Reformed Churches, on Monday. He hoped to meet fellow Bishop Tutu, this morning. [sentence as received]

The 73-year-old statesman received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971.

Mr Brandt asked Catholic and Protestant Church leaders he met here for their evaluations of the process of change.

The two men had voiced "serious worries" over recent events, Mr Brandt said.

"And we did get some very valuable information within this framework," Mr Brandt said.

The President of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, hosted informal talks with Mr Brandt last night.

Mr Brandt leaves for West Germany on Monday after a final press conference at Jan Smuts Airport.

Mr Brandt expressed "good wishes" for the country, "because of all the difficulties one witnesses and hears about."

Classes at Eight Black Schools Suspended

MB171638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 17, SAPA — Classes at eight black schools have been suspended by the Department of Education and Training (DET) because of a lack of "effective learning" at the schools. The suspension comes two weeks after the re-opening of schools for the second term.

A DET spokesman said today three main reasons were:

— Stayaways, in which, on one particular day 50 pupils would report to school, and up to 750 pupils on the following day. "Stayaways are not articulated, with the result that the whole planning function of the school falls apart;"
— "Attendance," where pupils "hung around" at schools with no schooling taking place in the classes;
— Pupils entered classes, but teachers were then removed.

The spokesman said classes had been suspended on April 10 for periods ranging from 10 days to three weeks in areas where pupils had shown no interest in normal learning.

The Mokotudi primary School, Tlolo Primary School, and Fundulwazi Secondary School in Secokeng, near Vereeniging, would reopen on May 2.

Four primary schools — Mabatho, Bochabatsatsi, Sindekile and Selogilwe — in Parys had been suspended for the same period.

Classes at Katlehong High School, in Germiston, had also been suspended.

Church Conference Opens, Ponders National 'Crisis'

MB170620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2210 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — Delegates from all over the country arrived in Johannesburg today for the conference on "the church's response to the South African crisis" which will last until Saturday.

All member churches of the South African Council of Churches [SACC] which organised the conference, are represented and delegates range from clerics to laymen and women.

Several church leaders, such as the Reverend Peter Storey (Methodist), the president of the council, Bishop Manas Buthelezi (Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa), Dr Nico Smith (Dutch Reformed Church in Africa), the Reverend M. Wessels (Moravian), the Reverend Joseph Wing (United Congregational Church) as well as representatives of the Catholic Church were present at the opening tonight.

Among the scheduled speakers are the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, a past president of the Methodist Church and its general secretary, Mr Storey, and the Reverend Stanley Mogoba, United Democratic

Front office bearer and theologian the Reverend Frank Chikane and the SACC President Bishop Buthelezi.

The delegates will spend two days in closed sessions, listening to addresses by representatives of church youth and women, civic bodies, labour organisations, speakers on education and political bodies as well as attending work groups at which recommendations will be formulated. These recommendations will be put to the vote before the full conference.

The next open session will be on Saturday morning when the general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, will sum up proceedings.

Findings and decisions of the conference will be made public at a press conference after the close of proceedings.

Du Plessis Defends Economic Policy to Assembly

Contends Job Losses Necessary

MB141527 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 14, SAPA — The government's "drastic" fiscal and monetary control policies had to an extent led to the loss of some jobs and restricted the creation of others, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Replying to the debate on the second reading of the appropriation bill, he said there had, however, been no other way to control the economy.

"To an extent the government's strict fiscal and monetary policies restricted the creation of jobs and caused some opportunities to get lost. But this rather drastic medicine has in record time turned a massive deficit into a surplus."

"The measures had allowed the introduction of of a mildly stimulatory budget this year. We have paid the price, and today we are in a much more healthy situation."

Mr du Plessis was responding to statements by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Yeoville) that provision in the budget for job creation was inadequate and that government policies had resulted in unemployment.

The minister said the budget contained the maximum possible provision for job creation.

However, he did not believe that the government was solely responsible for this function. The private sector also had a responsibility to provide more work.

"Government is the signalman, not the locomotive of job creation."

Mr du Plessis said he had not heard Mr Schwarz's plan for job creation and believed that if he had one, he should also try to convince people outside the chamber of the plan's effectiveness.

Expects Drastic Inflation Drop

MB151553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 14, SAPA — The government expected the inflation rate to drop "rather drastically" during the year, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Replying to the second reading debate on the budget, he rejected "out of hand" opposition statements that it did nothing to fight inflation.

"Every possible step has been taken not to fuel unnecessarily the flames of inflation," he said.

For example, the budget provided for the setting of targets for growth in the money supply, with a bottom line of 16 per cent.

"If the money supply does not grow by 20 per cent, then we know inflation will come down. That's why we set a bottom line of 16 per cent: We expect it to come down rather drastically."

The budgeted increase in expenditure over last year was lower than the inflation rate, while the deficit before borrowing was modest "by all standards" and would be financed in a non-inflationary manner.

Replying to criticism that the budget did not provide enough incentive to save, Mr du Plessis said a fine balance had to be struck between concessions and sacrifice of tax revenue.

The R500 limit for tax-free savings was five times the limit at the end of the previous financial year and would result in a revenue loss of R107 million.

"I think we have struck a reasonable balance in compiling the budget in the way we did," he said.

Savings concessions were in any event only of benefit to the small percentage of the population that could save. The government needed money to invest in the development of people and generate economic growth.

Considers 2 Percent Spending Cut

MB141455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 14, SAPA — A two per cent across the board cut in the 1986/87 budget expenditure estimates was feasible in view of recent improvements in "variables" such as the rand's exchange rate, the drop in oil prices and interest rates, and agreement on foreign debt repayment, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Replying to the second reading debate on the appropriation bill he said these and other variables had had to be "fixed" to calculate expenditure estimates and that if it was possible, the whole budget cycle would have been reconsidered in view of their improvement to see where further savings could be made.

This could however not be done and it had therefore been decided to implement the two per cent cut in all government departments and this was feasible.

Mr du Plessis dismissed criticism earlier in the debate by PFP [Progressive Federal Party] finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz (Yeoville) that the government had lost its credibility over its expenditure figures, and that it could not curtail its spending.

The additional budget showed there were no real grounds to accuse the government of not having adhered to its goals. They had needed only 0.4 per cent over last year's budget.

Responding to interjections from Mr Schwarz on the feasibility of the two per cent cut as applied to the police, the minister said it was true that the force was "80 per cent personnel intensive" where cuts were not possible, but that savings were definitely possible in the other 20 per cent.

The same applied to the various education departments where one-twelfth of the annual remuneration bill could be saved by delaying appointments for a month.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, under Mr Pik Botha, was one that was "absolutely exposed" to variations in the rand's exchange rate.

Its budgetary allocation had been calculated at an exchange rate of under 40 U.S. cents to the rand, but this figure was now close to 50 U.S. cents, so there was obviusly ample room for savings.

Mr du Plessis pointed out it had also been decided that those departments which decided they could not cut certain amounts could raise the issues in cabinet meetings.

Proposed Debt Repayment Program Published

MB141822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — Details of the South African debt accord in terms of the Leutwiler proposals have been published.

The document outlines the history of the debt accord from August 1985, when South Africa closed it foreign exchange markets, to March 1986, when the interim agreement letters for repayment were despatched.

The publishers — the accounting firm Deloitte Haskins & Sells — outline the proposed repayments as follows:

— For payments due before 15 April 1986, 5 per cent of the amount will be payable on that date.
— For payment due 16 April 1986 and 30 June 1987, 5 per cent of the amounts on the due date.
— For aggregate amounts of less than U.S. dollars 50000 due by any debtor to any creditor, the entire amount may be paid on the latest of the following dates:
— 15 April 1985
— The original due date
—Any other date agreed between the debtor and creditor.

"Creditors may receive an interest premium which is to be negotiated with each debtor. The new interest rate is however limited to 1 per cent above the rate applicable on 28 august 1985; in the case of deposits with the public investment commissioners (PIC), 7/8 of 1 per cent above LIBOR [London Interbank offered rate].

"This premium replaces any penalty which might otherwise have arisen because of the rescheduling," said Simon Jeffreys, one of the two authors.

"It is interesting to note that:

— Creditors that do not accept the RSA Government's offer are not assured of the various benefits accorded by the agreement.
— The agreement provides for the easy transfer of debt to and from the PIC; and from one debtor to another.
— The offer has only been directed to foreign finacnial institutions.
— Debts arising from the importation of goods after 1 January 1985 are not subject to these repayment restrictions if financed in terms of the provisions of the regulations."

Prominent Businessman: Economic Challenge Awaits

MB161556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1553 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — South Africa will face considerable economic and political obstacles in the closing 15 years of this century — particularly in the form of job creation for the 18 million-strong potential workforce by the year 2000.

This is the view of the chairman of Anglo American corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, who opened a conference on "the economic future of the East Rand region" in Springs today.

Mr Relly said it was estimated that six million new jobs would have to be found by the year 2000 and "we already have a large backlog in terms of houses, schools, hospitals and roads.

"Our emphasis must now be directed to building houses and providing infrastructure in many of our poorer areas."

Mr Relly also stressed that economic growth went hand-in-hand with political reform — and vice versa.

"We must ask ourselves whether the entire reform process which is underway is sufficiently bold, flexible and imaginative to see us through to an improved economy."

Mr Relly praised measures recently introduced which empower the state president to suspend temporarily laws which impede the workings of the informal sector. "An environment must be created allowing freedom of economic activity for all."

Mr Relly said the East Rand region represented a most important area in South Africa and included several townships in which emotions had run high in recent times. "By developing a strategy for the economic future of this region, it will be imperative to address many of the issues currently being so avowedly debated in the townships." He said that the townships would all become part of the East Rand Regional Services Council and "one hopes that the multiracial fora thus created will provide a useful link for communication and debate."

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM 17 April

MB171729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 17, SAPA — The SAP 7 pm unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"At Sibongile, near Dundee, a private home was stoned. The owner dispersed his attackers with revolver fire, wounding a man. Police arrested a youth in connection with this incident.

"In the black residential area near Harrismith, a number of private vehicles were extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Watville, near Benoni, stonthrowers damaged two pricAte vehicles.

"In Soweto [WWR][Witwatersrand], a number of buses and Post Office vehicles were stoned and two delivery vehicle petrol-bombed. The delivery vehicles were extensively damaged.

"At Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"In the Bellville South coloured residential area, police arrested three youths and a man when they stoned a bus. In the same area, a petrol tanker was damaged when it was stoned.

"At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a butchery and a dry-cleaning concern were extensively damaged when they were petrol-bombed. In another incident, a shoe repair shop and a dry-cleaning concern were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Evaton, near Van Derbijlpark, two schools were damaged by stonethrowers.

"On the Smalldeel Road, near Kroonstand, a police vehicle was stoned. Three men were arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Katlehong, on the East Rand, two private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were set on fire.

"At Duncan Village, near East London, a Post Office vehicle and a municipal vehicle were damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Tembisa, near Kempton Park, two Post Office vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers."

8 AM 18 April

MB180631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0601 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 18, SAPA — Here is the unrest report up to 8 am issued by the South African Police's Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

At Lingelihle, near Cradock, a large group of youths attacked policemen's houses with petrol-bombs and stones, causing considerable damage. Police arrested three of the youths.

In another incident, a policeman was slightly injured when his vehicle was stoned.

At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a number of private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, a private home was damaged by a petrol-bomb.

At Chesterville, near Durban, two private homes were damaged when they were petrol-bomb.

In the black residential area, near Lydenburg, in the eastern Transvaal, a large mob of youths stoned buses, causing extensive damage. A man was killed by the mob.

In the same area, a policeman's home was stoned. The policeman dispersed his attackers with revolver fire, fatally wounding a youth.

In the black residential area near Hankey, in the eastern province, a policeman's home was stoned. A youth was arrested in connection with this incident.

At Joza, near Grahamstown, a man was slightly injured when a private home was petrol-bombed.

In the black residential area near Bethulie in the Free State, A beerhall, two shops and a private vehicle were damaged by arsonists and stonethrowers.

At Kamashu, near Durban, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

Report Ends.

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB111310 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 11-17 Apr 86 p4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Detentions (according to official figures)**

On 28 March, 295 people were being held in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to figures released by the Police Directorate of Public Relations. In terms of legislation, the figures are as follows:

Section 29	106 are being held
Section 50	172
Section 31	17

Comment on Section 50 Detentions (according to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] report)

DPSC has pointed out that according to recent figures, Section 50 of the Internal Security Act [ISA] is being used extensively as an interim substitute for emergency powers until new legislation is passed. Section 50 of the ISA allows for short-term preventive detention of up to 14 days and was used extensively in "non-emergency" areas during the State of Emergency, in order to supplement the powers exercised by the Security Forces in the declared Emergency areas.

The pattern that now seems to be emerging indicates the use of Section 50 has been escalating rather than diminishing since the lifting of the State of Emergency. Some known examples of the mass use of Section 50 during March were:

— The detention of at least 35 Aliwal North schoolchildren aged between 12 and 17 years.

— The detention between 25 and 100 Port Elizabeth residents on their way to Uitenhage on March 21 to commemoration service for the Langa massacre.

— The detention of 20 Mooiplaas residents in East London area, meeting to establish the Mooiplas Residents' Organisation.

The security police are able to prolong the detention of any Section 50 detainee at the end of the 14-day period by switching the detainee to Section 29, allowing for indefinite detention.

Death Toll (Race Relations figures)

There have been 1,416 deaths relating to political violence over the past 19 months. The figure for March proved to be the highest monthly figure recorded since September 1984 with 171 deaths. The Institute of Race Relations figures reveal that the daily death rate from the beginning of 1986 to the ending of the State of Emergency on March 7 was 3.8, but that the rate subsequent to the lifting of the State of Emergency was 5.6.

Forced Removals

Of the 2,807 blacks moved from urban areas of the Republic to black states last year, all but 84 moved voluntarily, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Chris Heunis, said in reply to a question by Ray Swart (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Berea). Those 84 were repatriated in terms of Section 14 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, he said.

Schools Unrest Damage

Total damage to black schools during 1985 amounted to R7.8 million, according to the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. In reply to a question from Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), he said a total of 20 farm schools under the Department of Education and Development Aid were affected by unrest, as well as a total of 230 secondary or high schools during 1985.

Possession of Firearms

Last year 2,446 people were arrested for illegal possession of firearms and 1,156 for possession of stolen firearms. As at the end of 1985, 1,012,972 people were licenced to possess firearms. Last year 145,071 licence applications were received and 135,382 were granted. Reports of stolen firearms totalled 7,958, while 563 people were declared unfit to possess firearms. (Figures from Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange.)

Black Workers Repatriated

Last year 24,514 foreign black workers were repatriated. The breakdown of this figure is as follows:

Mozambique	20,522
Zimbabwe	2,939
Lesotho	460
Swaziland	398
Botswana	195

Prisoner of Conscience: Andrew Seane

Andrew Seane, 21, of Thabong near Welkom, was detained on 20 September 1985 under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He is a male nurse employed by President Brandt Gold Mining Company. He was involved with Thabong student organisations at the time of his detention. Recently his wife Anna received an eviction notice. This is being looked into by his lawyers as Andrew is unable to present himself for work. An application has been made by his lawyers for him to receive family visits.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Black Commutering Distance Worries

"The fact that some black commuters spent more than six and a half hours travelling to and from work in Pretoria each day was an indictment of group areas and homeland consolidation, Mr Reuben Sive (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Bezuidenhout) said yesterday," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 16 April reports on page 4. Also participating in the same Parliamentary debate, "the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said his 'heart would bleed' for black commuters if government subsidies on bus and train journeys were abolished." Schoeman also said "many whites travelled long distances too, taking the train to Johannesburg from as far afield as Springs."

CP MP on Seperate Dining Facilities

Also in Parliament, Conservative Party (CP) MP Tom Langley said the National Party had given in to the PFP and allowed itself to be trampled by a 'few Coloured (Bruin) demonstrators' " by allowing the House of Asembly's separate dining facilities to be opened to all races, another report on the same page says. In response the National Party's chief whip said "it was 'tragic' to hear Conservative Party MP's refer to other members as 'demonstrators,' " adding "it was 'scandalous' that the issue was being debated in the House in the way it had been.' "

CITIZEN Criticizes Libyan Raid

In an editorial on the U.S. raid on Libya on page 6, the paper says: "South Africans who have suffered the American lash because of retaliatory raids against terrorists attacking South Africa from neighboring countries can only look on in astonishment at the facile acceptance by Americans of their own country's tough counter-action against terrorism." "Indiscriminate use of terrorism is no more acceptable to us than it is to the Americans. But when we hit back, at least we do not use bombers."

Ministers' Share Buying

"There was no reason why cabinet ministers should not buy shares on the stock market as long as it did not affect their official responsibilities, the leader of the House of Assembly Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said on behalf of the state president yesterday," a page 9 report says. Schoeman also said no official guidelines has been established for the acceptance of preferential shares by cabinet ministers and government officials. In response, PFP MP Ken Andrew said "the government should be seen to be 'aboveboard and beyond suspicion and Mr Botha's refusal to stop acceptance of preferential share allocation by senior officials was to be deplored.' "

Mixed Reaction to Tutu Election

"The appointment of Bishop Desmond Tutu as the Archbishop of Cape Town has met with a mixed reaction from the South African religious community," the paper reports on page 11. The head of the Department of Divinity at the University of the Witwatersrand opposed the election, saying " 'I think he has done so much damage to black and white relations, between blacks and the government. If he doesn't change his ways he will, in his new position, lead a confrontation with the government which will be detrimental to all of South Africa.' " However, "controversial" Dutch Reformed Church Minister Nico Smith said Tutu " 'was a good choice especially in South Africa.' "

Black Police Get More Powers

"Black municipal police are to be given enhanced powers to enable them to investigate any offences in their municipal areas, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development announced in Soweto yesterday," Brian Stuart reports on page 15. "Mr Heunis said it was proposed to amend the law so the black municipal police in one local authority could also operate within another authority area, subject to certain conditions." Heunis told the graduating class of the Tladi Training College in Soweto that "to ensure the needed stability within a community, certain facets had to be entrusted with upholding standards. 'Conflict has unfortunately firmly manifested itself in modern society, but laws are to provide the balance and control in a society that is in the process of reform.' "

Lawaaikamp Elects Single Committee

"The residents of Lawaaikamp outside George have elected a single committee to represent them in their negotiations with the municipality," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 15 April reports on page 2. "Residents had been represented by at least two separate and often feuding groups in their talks over rent and the future of 'illegal structures' in the township."

Cape Administrator on RSC's

"The creation of Regional Service Councils [RSC's] is an accomplished fact and it is futile to debate alternatives, the administrator, Mr Gene Louw, told the Cape Provincial Municipal Association (CPMA) congress yesterday," a page 3 report says. "Responding to the opposition expressed by a number of local authorities to the new racially-based system of local government, Mr Louw said: 'I just want to emphasize that the government is politicaly bound to reform and that the establishment of RSC's is a further step in the political process of implementing the government's reform plans.' "

Hendrickse Says Whites Fear Whites

"Whites in South Africa were becoming as afraid of other whites as they were of blacks, the chairman of the Ministers Council, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday," a page 4 report says. Hendrickse told a meeting of the South Africa-British Trade Association that "many whites feared it would be whites who would start the shooting and other whites would be shot in the process." Hendrickse also told the meeting that those who advocated sanctions were trying to bring about a situation in the country in which violence in would flourish.

CAPE TIMES Supports Tutu Election

Commenting on Desmond Tutu's election as the archbishop of Cape Town in an editorial on page 10, the paper says "those who wholeheartedly wish him well, including this newspaper, will recognize the awesome task ahead of him." Bishop Tutu will "Inherit an ecclesiastical province in a state of tension as a result of the crisis which white and black are going through," and even his own election "is likely to be divisive." "The election represents a milestone on the road to a new South Africa." "Whatever sincere differences people might have with this warm, human and respected church leader — for instance over economic sanctions — it is hoped that his assumption of office will be marked by maximum support for the difficult path he has to follow."

CAPE TIMES Urges Multi-Racial Structures

Commenting on the request by the municipalities of Queenstown and Swellendam to allow nonwhites to be represented on local government bodies in proportion to their contribution to a town's finances in another editorial on the same page, the paper says apartheid continues to exert "its blameful influence at local government level," reflecting "a conviction that an individual's group or ethnic affiliation is the most important thing about him." However, "in a multi-racial and multi-cultural situation it makes very much more sense to play down the importance of race." What is needed in the country "at both the local and central government level, are constitutional structures which de-emphasise race and encourage formations which cut across race and ethnic loyalty."

Lawyers Oppose Bill of Rights

"An organization called the Democratic Lawyers Anti-Bill of Rights Committee (DLAC) has been formed to oppose the notion of a bill of rights and to 'focus on the vital questions facing the country before entertaining ideas and models of such a bill,' " the paper reports on page 11. DLAC Publicity Secretary Jacob Malatji said " 'DLAC wants to sound some words of warning to the advocates of a bill of rights, that while trying to appear as national saviours, their programme and discussion panels still smacks of racial exclusion and a abhorrence of the other cultures and ideas.' "

Foreign Investment, Reform Interdependent

The paper's financial editor reports on page 18 that Ian Sims, chairman of British Petroleum Southern Africa told a meeting of the South Africa-British Trade Institute that although increased foreign investment would remove many of the obstacles to change because it would stimulate economic growth, the " 'hard fact is that the international investment which is so sorely needed is not going to be forthcoming until such time as there are significant steps towards dismantling apartheid. The two must move in tandem.' " Although President Botha had announced a number of new steps on common citizenship and influx control, " 'to date, this legislation has not come before Parliament and we still await further indication of what other steps lie ahead.' "

Recall of Parliament Seen

"The possibility of a second session of Parliament this year to pass legislation dealing with reform is being increasingly mentioned among National Party MP's," Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 April reports on its front page. It "Appears impossible" that Parliament will be able to finish debating the government's announced reforms as well as the budget before the end of June. "There is also renewed talks of a referendum among white, coloured and Indian voters later this year to approve measures to accommodate blacks at the highest levels of government." "Depending on what Mr Botha announces either in the debate on his vote or in August at a federal congress of the National Party, a referendum may be held later in the year. There will then probably not be another session of Parliament."

Bodies of Accused 'Witches' Found

Abel Mabelane reports on page 3 that burned bodies found in Madgane village in Sekhukhuneland were mostly those of elderly women who had been accused of witchcraft. Villagers "said they watched helplessly as their mothers and grannies — some of them blind — were being fetched from their homes by a group of youths last Wednesday. They were thrown into a hole at a nearby mountain and burned to ashes." "Chief Stephen Pasha of Makgane said the killings were not politically motivated. He said the whole thing started among local youths but later took a nasty turn. He said about 50 youths were arrested by the police yesterday in connection with the killings."

KaNyamazane Investigation Continuing

"The investigation into an incident at KaNyamazane near Nelspruit last month in which police fired at a crowd had not yet been completed, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday," another report on the same page says. In response to a question from PFP MP Peter Soal, Le Grange also said police had to resort to the use of firearms because their lives were endangered.

BTR Dunlop Seeks Interdict

"BTR Dunlop, plagued by strikes at four Natal and Transvaal plants for more than a week, has asked for an urgent Industrial Court interdict to end the stoppage at its Sydney Road, Durban, factory," Mike Siluma reports on the same page. A spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers Union said the "Workers were annoyed and surprised at the company's decision to go to court because negotiations with the company were still in progress."

Homeland Law Revision Dropped

"The government has dropped controversial legislation which would have empowered homelands to administer South African black communities against their will", the paper reports on page 4. "The legislation would have 'circumvented' a Supreme Court decision forbidding the government from transferring the administration of the Mgwali community to Ciskei, Labour Party MP Mr Desmond Ockey told the House of Representatives."

Stofile's Wife Seeks Interdict

A page 6 report notes that the wife of Fort Hare University lecturer Makhenkesi Arnold Stofile, who has been detained in Ciskei since 12 March, has filed for an interdict with the East London Supreme Court urging police "to refrain from 'unlawfully assaulting her husband in detention, interrogating him in an unlawful manner or exerting unlawful pressures to influence him to make a statement incriminating himself.' In affadavits submitted to the Supreme Court last week, three former detainees held with Mr Stofile claimed he had been tortured by police."

Police Threaten to Petrol Bomb House

Kym Hamilton reports on the same page that Mirian Sekgothe, an Atteridgeville resident, has brought an urgent application for an interdict "to stop the police, particularly Constable David Mdaw, attacking her home at Mantoedi Street with petrol bombs or other devices and from harassing her family" in the Pretoria Supreme Court. Mrs Sekgothe told the court police first visited her home looking for her son, whom they claim was involved in the petrol bombing of an Atteridgeville council policeman's house. The police returned about a week later and threatened to arrest her and her daughter and petrol bomb her house if she did not find her son. Mdawo told her the police would use a grenade " ' "like the one we used on the house in the Mathebeleng area",' said Mrs Sekgothe.' Constable Mdawo has "denied the allegations in the affidavits and said the application was founded on 'patent untruths.' " He said the "sole point of the application was to hinder him in his official duties as a member of the criminal investigations section of the Atteridgeville police station."

Nchabeleng Pre-Death Statement Claimed

"A Pietersburg lawyer says there is evidence that United Democratic Front leader Mr Peter Nchabeleng, made a written statement to police before he died in custody in the Lebowa police station of Schoonoord." Jo-Anne Collinge reports on page 8. The lawyer also said Nchabeleng's family will probably appoint an independent pathologist to conduct or observe a postmortem to make sure the cause of death is "reliably ascertained."

Mining Company Gives May Day Holiday

The Wits Nigel mining company, which is not a member of the Chamber of Mines, has declared 1 May a "Day of Thanksgiving for its staff, who will be entitled to the day off," the paper reports on the same page. "Although the company has officially denied the holiday is in any way connected with growing demands by black workers for May Day as a paid holiday, employers, the NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] and other unionists are intrigued by the move."

Public Sector Growth 'Alarming'

Political correspondent David Braun reports on page 9 that the public sector increased by 20 percent between 1975 and 1985. Of the 875,000 people employed in the public sector in 1985, 375,000 were black, 343,000 were white, 126,000 were colored, and 28,000 were Indian. "Mr Harry Schwarz, ppposition chief spokesman on finance, said the growth in public sector jobs was alarming when compared with the lack of growth in other sectors."

Winnie Mandela Worries STAR

"Is Mrs Winnie Mandela deliberately testing the limits of her disputed gagging order; challenging the government to arrest her?" *THE STAR* asks in an editorial on page 10. Mrs Mandela's remarks on liberating the country through " 'our boxes of matches and our necklaces' " are "irresponsible in the extreme." "Her words may bring cheer to revolutionary mobs," but they "do nothing for the cause of reasoned political dialogue, and the excuse that reasoned dialogue has not achieved the necessary change is not sufficient. Her rhetoric will dismay great numbers of thinking blacks who yearn for freedom, but not at any price," and it is to be hoped that her husband does not share her views. However, the fact that the state does not seem to be planning to take action against Mrs Mandela, believing "that she may be doing her cause more harm than good," raises the question of why the government saw fit to "keep her gagged for a decade." "Freedom of speech is a basic right which is essential for an informed, politicised public. The Mandela incident demonstrates that it can work in more ways than one."

STAR on MEDUNSA

"Black students at MEDUNSA [Medical University of South Africa] must think out their strategies. They want apartheid to go, but they boycott their own university because two white students were admitted," another editorial on the same page says. Students refused to attend classes when the university was open but demanded that it be reopened when violence caused the rector to close it. Is this so the students can boycott again? "As things stand, the students of Medunsa have an open and shut case against them."

Sparks on ANC

In his "My View" column on the same page, Allister Sparks writes that "there can be no doubt that the ANC is the organisation that has captured the hearts and minds of the great mass of the black population." However, the government's ban on the organization has kept white South Africans from learning about the ANC and understanding its goals. "The government has demonised the ANC, filling the information vacuum with a sustained propaganda smear." Sparks notes that he recently returned from a "week of detailed conversations with the ANC," including President Oliver Tambo and six other members of the national executive. "It was my fourth meeting with them in two years, and each time I have been filled with wrath at being able to report on the conversations for foreign readers while the law requires me to keep you, the South Africans who so desperately need to know, ignorant of them." Sparks said that he has found the members of the ANC with whom he has met "to be intellectually impressive, personally likeable and surprisingly pragmatic. Above all, I have found them to have a passionate commitment to non-racialism. It is not their intention to turn the tables of racial oppression, but they are determined not to preserve racial privileges. They want the defining of race groups as such eradicated in the equivalent of a deNazificatin process." The ANC's positions "are not as rigidly held as I expected" and "among the leading figures I have met there is a considerable range of views that seems to be accommodated with a good deal of tolerance." Sparks concludes by saying: "I am not afraid of taking a leap of faith with these people. But that is because I have been able to assess them for myself. Because of this pernicous, self-immolating ban, you are not."

'New Deal' for Namibia

Reporting from Windhoek on Namibia's plans to replace Proclamation AG 8, "which effectively enshrined the seperate development policy," with a provincial system in which Namibia would be divided into six geographic areas, in an article on page 11, Brendan Seery notes "political sources said segregated health and education facilities would soon be a thing of the past and that radical new local government elections could see Namibia's towns installing black mayors by the end of the year." However, National Party leader Kosie Pretorius has said "his party would only accept a replacement that guaranteed 'minority rights' " and members of the Free Democratic Party have "openly expressed their misgivings." The move is also "likely to have raised eyebrows in Pretoria." "Any internal Namibian proposals to implement a new political dispensation could well be interpreted abroad as the first steps towards 'UDI' for the territory and, thus, considerably damage Pretoria's image. A spanner would also be well and truly thrown into the works of the latest South African proposal that August 1 be the date for implementation of UN 435, provided a solution can be reached on the Cuban question. It seems probable that South Africa would step in and throw water on the MPC's fire if its Namibian proteges appear hell-bent on 'going their own way.' " "As an air of impending conflict and antagonism hangs over the whole affair, it appears unlikely that the MPC will meet its own deadline of June 17 for the formulation of a 'new deal' for the country."

Equal Treatment for Black Commuters

"The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has urged radical moves to sweep away racial red tape that ensnared commuter services in and out of the city centre and to create a new deal for tens of thousands of black workers and shoppers," Michael Chester reports on the same page. "Talks have started with the city council to iron out new plans to guarantee black commuters equal treatment with whites in the provision of taxi ranks and bus routes."

Volkskas Supports Finance Minister

In its April *ECONOMIC SPOTLIGHT*, Volkskas Bank "says it stands firm behind the Minister of Finance because the budget represents the kind of policy which the country will have to follow to get the economy's foundations firmly established," Stan Kennedy reports on page 16. The bank said "the lower personal income tax scales, concessions for married couples, and the larger deduction of interest receipts for tax," can "help improve the attitude towards productivity and bring about the confidence crucial for economic recovery." The fact that the minister " 'spelt out the direction in which he is heading' " " 'in itself, should bring about a more positive attitude.' " The bank also "sees imports and exports increasing this year, resulting in a rise in the real gross domestic product of 3.5 percent, albeit from a low level. A major part of the growth will come from supplementing inventories."

Families Flock to Squatter Camp

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 April reports on page 2 that a "huge squatter settlement is mushrooming" in Mofolo, Soweto, and around 100 families had moved in by Tuesday night. The families said they were told by Soweto Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala to squat near the old Mofolo golf course. "Each family is being charged R35 a month for a plot approximately 36 meter square by landlords who claim they are collecting the money for Mr Tshabalala."

Stayaway to Honor Dead Journalist

The Azanian People's Organization has called for a work stayaway on Friday and Saturday in the Potgietersrus area "to express the collective feeling of disgust and outrage at the death" of journalist Lucky Kutumela, who died in police detention. The stayaway call has been endorsed by the Mahwelereng Confederation of Students Representative Council.

Tutu's Election Cheered

Commenting on the election of Bishop Tutu as the first black archbishop of southern Africa in an editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says: "A better choice at this crucial period in our history the Anglican church could not have made." "It would be no exaggeration to suggest that Bishop Tutu through his campaign against the evils of apartheid worldwide, has brought the focus on this suffering to the centre stage." Tutu has shown other clerics, "who might have been deeply distressed by the harsh realities of government policy, but held their peace," that it was "imperative to be public and courageously international."

SAP Responds to Columnist

Page 7 carries a letter to the editor from the Public Relations Divison of the South African Police in Pretoria which expresses concern about the feelings toward police that columnist Aggrey Klaaste expressed in his "On the Line" column on 7 April. Klaaste "makes all kinds of absurd statements which he as a person is entitled to, but when he expresses those feelings in print, it gets close to libel," the letter says. "Mr Klaaste is doing just what the UDF/ANC wish to have done, namely discredit the SA Police. A criminal like Andrew Zondo [sentenced to death for the Amanzimtoti bombing] is made out to be brave and courageous, while the SA Police are belittled. By doing this, the columnist creates the impression, rightly or wrongly, that he is trying to influence the general public to adopt his views and policies toward the police — a dangerous game indeed."

Buthelezi Nonviolence Lauded

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 15 April says in an editorial on page 14 that "there are interesting possibilities in Chief Buthelezi's plan to arrange a mass meeting of blacks who are opposed to disinvestment." The one serious shortcoming in the disinvestment campaign is that while there are sporadic outbursts by black and white politicians and economists, the voice of the silent majority who will be hardest hit by sanctions is never heard. Although there are many aspects of the Zulu leader's approach to the prevailing political situation which *DIE TRANSVALER* does not agree with, the fact remains that Chief Buthelezi has become a symbol of an antiviolence force among blacks seeking solutions to political problems.

BEELD on Libyan Bombing

In an editorial on page 8 Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 16 April says: "America has, in the only language left open to it to talk to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, shown that it will not be held hostage by terrorists." Hopefully, the military action against Libya will bring Col al-Qadhdhafi to his senses. It is a pity that America is not always consistent. When South Africa exercises its right to defend itself aganist terrorists it is condemned. "We hope that the American action against Libya will lead to greater understanding of South Africa and its fight against terrorism."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Warns of 'Fundamental Constitutional Change'

MB180513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2359 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 17, SAPA — The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, tonight told Zimbabweans they should "prepare themselves for fundamental constitutional change" in the seventh year of their country's independence, which begins at midnight tonight.

In a broadcast to the nation Mr Mugabe vowed to do away with the "obnoxious" racial feature of having 20 seats reserved for whites in the 100-member House of Assembly. Entrenched guarantees of white representation in the British-designed independence constitution are scheduled to lapse early in 1987.

Mr Mugabe also announced plans to rescind the constitutional safeguards which are supposed to last until 1990 requiring all 100 MPs to assent to changes in certain legislation, such as the declaration of rights.

Mr Mugabe said the "constitutional reforms" he envisaged — which appear to tie in with his previously announced plans for a one-party state — would not mean the abandonment of democracy and liberty in Zimbabwe.

He reaffirmed his commitment to socialism on "Marxist-Leninist" principles and in a reference to recent internal strife in his ruling ZANU-PF party demanded that those with tribalist tendencies "undergo ideological change."

Turning to the unity talks with Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU-PF party, which has its stronghold in Matabeleland, Mr Mugabe said he was prepared to accommodate it in the ruling party. This was the limit of concessions that could be made.

The Zimbabwean leader lashed out at the Reagan administration and the South African Government over support for Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA "bandits" in Angola and the Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

The past year had seen a major increase in Zimabwean involvement in the war in Mozambique but the cost in lives and money was justified.

"We can never, ever, allow its government to fall to the South African-backed bandits," said Mr Mugabe.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 APRIL 1986

Iran-Iraq War

A military communique cited by Tehran radio reported that over 1,500 Iraqis were killed, 2,600 were wounded, and a large number were captured in fighting in the Al-Faw-Umm Qasr axis from 19 to 20 April. However, an Iraqi military spokesman denied the Iranian claim of a "major" battle in the Al-Faw region, INA reported, and asserted that a "company-level" battle, a "daily occurrence," had taken place and ended in Iraq's favor.

In a related development, Tehran radio broadcast an IRGC announcement 19 April proclaiming the commencement of operations by the IRGC Irregular Warfare Headquarters aimed at extending guerrilla and irregular warfare "deep inside" Iraqi territory and calling for volunteers.

On the Iraqi side, more than 150 Iranians were killed in the central operational sector, according to a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio 20 April, adding that the Iraqi Air Force had destroyed a bridge southeast of Tabriz. In other action, 436 Iranians were killed and 1,100 wounded from 15 to 17 April in fighting in the East Maysan operational sector, according to a communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio, adding that 67 more Iranians were killed following Iraq's occupation of three peaks in that sector during fighting from 18 to 19 April. Another communique broadcast by the radio reported that the Iraqi Air Force bombed Iran's Khark Island 18 April, setting various facilities ablaze.

In action against shipping, an Iraqi military spokesman revealed that the Iraqi Air Force hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 20 April, Voice of the Masses radio reported. A WAKH report, citing a "responsible" UAE source, noted that a Turkish oil tanker was hit by a missile from an "unidentified" plane in UAE territorial waters the same day. Earlier, the Dubayy paper *KHALEEJ TIMES* and Tehran radio divulged that a Panamanian-registered oil tanker was attacked 17 April by an "unidentified" aircraft 30 miles off the Das Islands.

In the political sphere, the Iranian foreign minister walked out of the final session of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi 20 April in protest at the "one-sided" proposal forwarded for ending the war, IRNA reported, noting that the proposal did not refer to Iraq as the aggressor in the conflict. In related developments, the Iraqi foreign minister reaffirmed Iraq's willingness to end the war with Iran during a 20 April speech at the Nonaligned meeting, according to INA. Earlier, a member of the Iranian delegation attending the session rejected Iraq's claim that Iran was responsible for prolonging the conflict, IRNA reported.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received a Nonaligned Movement delegation led by the Indian foreign minister, who stressed the movement's condemnation of the U.S. "savage aggression" against Libya, Tripoli television reported 20 April. Al-Qadhdhafi met with Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdullah the previous day, the television disclosed, noting that 'Abdullah gave the Libyan leader a message from the Sudanese prime minister offering to place all Sudan's resources in support of Libya. In another development, Tripoli television broadcast an edited recording of an 18 April press conference by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who warned that after the U.S. failure to kill Col Al-Qadhdhafi in the air attack, the United States has ordered the CIA to assassinate him in a "cowardly operation." Jallud denied "absurd" reports of differences within the Libyan leadership, contending that there is no possibility of a coup in Libya. He noted that Libya is "reassessing" its policies and stands in the wake of the U.S. raid, disclosing that "intensive contacts" are underway with the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact. As for Libyan casualties, Jallud stated that 37 people were killed and 93 were wounded in the U.S. raids. Three more people were injured the following day in an explosion attributed to a U.S. delayed-action bomb, according to AFP. "Informed Libyan sources" cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* revealed that Libya has transferred the wreckage of an F-111 to the Soviet Union, KUNA noted. The report added that the bodies of the two U.S. pilots were also recovered and are now in Tripoli.

Meanwhile, the Turkish interior minister announced that four Libyans were arrested 19 April in connection with an abortive bomb attack on a U.S. officers' club in Ankara, according to AFP. Although the Libyan People's Bureau in Turkey claimed that Libya had "nothing to do with the incident," sources close to the investigators revealed that a Libyan diplomat is implicated in the attempted bombing, AFP noted.

As for the proposal to discuss the Libyan-U.S. conflict at an emergency Arab summit, an Arab League source cited by WAKH 19 April maintained that "all" Arab countries have agreed to attend an extraordinary summit conference. However, an Arab diplomat quoted by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* stressed that inter-Arab differences will make it difficult to reach a consensus on the summit's agenda, WAKH noted.

Syria

A "security" source cited by Damascus radio admitted to recent "explosions" in Syria that claimed a "number" of casualties among "innocent" citizens, blaming the bombings on Israeli "agents" in Lebanon and asserting that Israeli intelligence planned the operations. In response, "authoritative" Israeli defense sources rejected the Syrian accusations, terming them a "gross lie," according to Jerusalem radio. In related developments, Radio Monte Carlo reported that an anonymous caller in Beirut claimed that the "17 October Movement for the Liberation of the Syrian People" was responsible for the "operations" inside Syria. Meanwhile, travellers from Damascus spoke of a "state of alert" and an atmosphere of "war" in Syria, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon reported that over 30 UK and other Western nationals were evacuated to East Beirut from the city's western sector 20 April.

In other developments, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA'*, in an exclusive report 16 April from Beirut, revealed that an "Arab country" has warned Beirut political leaders of an "upcoming aggression" by the U.S. and Israeli military against "several" Lebanese regions. The report alleged that the attack would be carried out under the pretext of "combatting" terrorism and "indicated" that it would "most likely" be launched 10 May.

Israel

In further reportage on the attempted attack on an El Al airliner in London, Israeli "political" sources stated that Israel regards the Abu Nidal group and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as "responsible" for the attempt, and asserted that Israel "will not ignore" the incident, the Tel Aviv paper *HADASHOT* reported. In a related development, London PRESS ASSOCIATION revealed that the Jordanian suspect sought in connection with the aborted El Al airliner bombing attempt was arrested in London 18 April.

In another matter, Voice of Lebanon radio, citing "diplomatic" sources, announced that Israel has "recently summoned" Israeli officers studying abroad, and asked them to return to Israel "immediately."

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held "private" talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin on the sidelines of the 11th SED Congress, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported, adding that the two officials held "identical" views on all issues discussed. In related developments, a Fatah official told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that a Palestinian "reconciliation conference" will convene in Algiers 1 May, disclosing that Fatah, the DFLP, the PFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party have already agreed to participate. "Official" Palestinian sources cited by WAKH spoke of a joint Soviet-Algerian "move" to bring about Palestinian national reconciliation, while Radio Monte Carlo cited a report that Soviet mediation attempts have resulted in Syria's consent to "resume dialogue" with 'Arafat.

Iraq

First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan returned to Iraq 20 April following a 3-day official visit to the USSR which the Iraqi official termed "successful and fruitful," INA reported. Ramadan announced that an agreement on bilateral cooperation in "various" fields was signed.

Egypt

The People's Assembly voted 19 April to extend the state of emergency for another 2 years, MENA reported, noting that the opposition parties voted against the extension.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA lodged a "strong" protest with Pakistan 18 April over the latter's alleged air raids 14 and 16 April in Qandahar Province that "destroyed" a "number" of villages and resulted in the deaths of 4 Afghans and the wounding of 50 others, Kabul radio reported. On the other hand, Karachi radio announced that Pakistan "rejected" the DRA's claims, asserting they were proved "baseless" following inquiries. In addition, the radio reported that Pakistan strongly protested to the DRA 20 April over alleged DRA artillery and tank fire 16 April in North Waziristan in which three persons were injured, including two Afghan refugees.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 076 *21 April 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- Saudi Paper: 'All' Arab Countries Agree to Summit *[WAKH]* .... A 1
    - Diplomat: No Consensus on Agenda *[WAKH]* .... A 1
    - Hassan Sends Fahd Message on Summit *[Rabat]* .... A 1
- 'Arafat Meets With Gorbachev in Berlin *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
    - Arrives in Baghdad 20 Apr *[INA]* .... A 2
- Soviet Mediation To Effect Syrian-PLO Accord *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 2
- USSR, Algeria Work for Palestinian Reconciliation *[WAKH]* .... A 2
- Qaddumi Meets Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz in New Delhi *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
- Abu Jihad Comments on U.S. 'Aggression' on Libya *[KUNA]* .... A 2
- Palestinian Reconciliation Meeting To Be Held 1 May *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 18 Apr]* .... A 2

OPEC AFFAIRS

- Further Reportage on Geneva OPEC Conference .... B 1
    - 'Very Far' From Ceiling Agreement *[KUNA]* .... B 1
    - Talks Resume 20 April *[OPECNA]* .... B 1
    - Talks 'Move Toward Agreement' *[OPECNA]* .... B 1
    - Aqazadeh on Production, Pricing *[Tehran]* .... B 1
    - Ecuador on Market Share Strategy *[AFP]* .... B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

- Government Expresses Support for Arab Summit .... C 1
    - Foreign Minister Remarks .... C 1
    - Council of Ministers Comments .... C 1
- Papers 'Vent Fury' Over U.S. Attack on Libya .... C 1

PDRY

- Chairman Receives Libyan Envoy, Affirms Support .... C 2
- Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. 'Aggression' .... C 2
- U.S. Accused of Distorting USSR Relations .... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

- King Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi .... C 3
- Crown Prince Receives Khamene'i Message for Fahd .... C 3

UAE

- President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi .... C 3
- Government Stand on Emergency Arab Summit .... C 3
- Two Tankers Hit by Unidentified Rockets .... C 3
    - Panamanian Carrier *[KHALEEJ TIMES 18 Apr]* .... C 3
- Turkish Ship .... C 4

EGYPT

Mubarak Urges Conference To Discuss Terrorism .... D 1
    Assembly Hails Call for Summit [WAKH] .... D 1
Foreign Minister on Relations with Libya [Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 15 Apr] .... D 1
Ghali Says U.S. Action in Libya 'Unacceptable' .... D 1
'Foreigners' From Libya To Arrive on Way Home .... D 2
Papers on Shultz Remark, Medical Aid to Libya .... D 2
Search of TWA Plane Reveals Forged Passports .... D 2
'Abd al-Majid Comments on Nonaligned Conference .... D 2
Lutfi Speaks to Assembly on Emergency Law .... D 3
    Extension Approved .... D 3

IRAQ

Ramadan Returns From 'Fruitful' USSR Visit .... E 1
Hasan 'Ali Receives LCY Delegation 18 Apr .... E 1
    Delegation Departs Baghdad .... E 1
Planning Minister Leaves for Norway 20 Apr .... E 1
Military Discloses Iran-Israel Arms Cooperation .... E 1
Ramadan Denies Egyptian Forces Fighting With Iraq [MENA] .... E 1
Spokesman Refutes Iranian Claims of Major Battle .... E 2
Air Force Commander on Plans Against Iran .... E 2
Comuniques Issued on Recent Combat Operations .... E 2
    No 2193 .... E 2
    No 2194 .... E 3
    No 2195 .... E 3
Paper Opposes Summit, Criticizes Al-Qadhdhafi .... E 4

JORDAN

Support for Emergency Arab Summit Announced .... F 1
British Trade Delegation Arrives in Amman .... F 1
    Meets With Prince Hasan, Ministers .... F 1
Minister Conveys King's Message to Bahraini Ruler .... F 1
Cabinet Meets, Approves Agreement With Egypt .... F 1

LEBANON

19 Leave American University, Return Home [Voice of Lebanon] .... G 1
38 British Nationals Cross to E. Beirut 20 Apr [Voice of Lebanon] .... G 1
Karami Approves Summit on U.S. 'Aggression' .... G 1
Junblatt Accuses 'Some Arab States' of Revenge [Voice of Lebanon] .... G 1
U.S.-Israeli Attack Expected in S. Beirut 10 May [Kuwait AL-ANBA' 16 Apr] .... G 1
European Assistance for Wounded Requested [Voice of Lebanon] .... G 1
'Asim Qansuh Calls for Liquidating 'Arafatists [Voice of Lebanon] .... G 1

SYRIA

'State of Alert,' 'War' Atmosphere Reported [Voice of Lebanon] .... H 1
    Security Measures Cited [Radio Free Lebanon] .... H 1
    Further Reportage on Series of Explosions .... H 1
    Prime Minister Comments [AFP] .... H 1
    Israeli Intelligence Blamed .... H 1
    Group Claims Attacks [Paris Radio Monte Carlo] .... H 1
    Press Commentary .... H 1
Al-Asad Receives PFLP's Habash, Delegation .... H 2
Al-Kasm Receives USSR Machine Building Minister .... H 2
Transport Minister Receives Iranian Official [Tehran] .... H 2
Ba'th Party, SED Sign Cooperation Agreement .... H 2

Qaddah Addresses SED Congress ..... H 3
Al-Shar' Returns From Nonaligned Meeting ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Military Officers Reportedly Summoned From Abroad *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... I 1
Peres Leaves for France To Meet Mitterrand, Chirac ..... I 1
Peres, Former Gaza Mayor Meet on Autonomy in Gaza ..... I 1
'Accusations' of Terrorist Attacks in Syria Denied ..... I 1
Radio Reacts to Syrian Claims ..... I 1
Cabinet Views Attempt on El Al, U.S. 'Operation' ..... I 2
El Al Incident Not To Be Ignored *[HADASHOT 20 Apr]* ..... I 2
Senior Military Sources Comment on Libyan Incident ..... I 2
USSR Shows No Interest Militarily ..... I 2
Libyan Opposition 'Not Great' ..... I 2
Nazareth Residents Demonstrate Against U.S. 19 Apr *['AL HAMISHMAR 20 Apr]* ..... I 2
Arab Countries Importing Stone From W. Bank ..... I 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Further on Response to U.S. Action Toward Libya ..... Q 1
FLN Issues Communique ..... Q 1
JANA: Students Demonstrate ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Nonaligned Delegation Arrives in Tripoli ..... Q 1
Received by Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
Dehli: Further Details ..... Q 2
Sudanese Defense Minister Arrives for Visit ..... Q 2
Conveys Message to Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 2
Expresses Support in Interview ..... Q 2
Concludes Visit; Departs ..... Q 4
Burkina Faso Defense Minister Arrives in Tripoli ..... Q 4
Received by Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 4
Ends Visit; Departs ..... Q 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Pays Tribute to Those Killed in Attack ..... Q 4
Armed Forces Commander Jallud Holds Press Conference ..... Q 5
Basic Peoples Congresses Open Regular Session ..... Q 8
JANA Reports Popular Demonstrations Held ..... Q 8
Funeral for U.S. Raid Victim Held April 19 ..... Q 8
UN Delegate Calls for Need To 'Punish' U.S. ..... Q 8
People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison Issues Statement ..... Q 9
Opposition Issues Statement *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* ..... Q 9
JANA Reports U.S. 6th Fleet Ships at Italian Ports ..... Q 10
Gorbachev Condemnation of U.S. at SED Congress Cited ..... Q 10
'Collision' With U.S. Reportedly 'Inevitable' ..... Q 11
U.S. Aggression Will Receive 'Tough' Reply *[AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I 17 Apr]* ..... Q 11
United Stance Called for Against U.S. 'Air Piracy' ..... Q 12
U.S. Reportedly Admits F-111, A-7 Planes Hit in Raid ..... Q 12
F-111 Wreckage Reportedly Recovered, Sent to USSR *[KUNA]* ..... Q 12
Possibility of Coup D'Etat Ruled Out ..... Q 12
UK Citizens Condemn U.S. Raid, Thatcher Support ..... Q 13
Commentary Cites Media 'Propaganda Campaign' ..... Q 13
Further on Media 'Propaganda ..... Q 14
'Great Tension' Reported in City of Darnah *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* ..... Q 15
Tripoli TV Shows Wreckage Following U.S. Bombing ..... Q 15
AFP Reports Bomb Explosion at Tripoli Airport ..... Q 15
AFP Reports Unexploded U.S. Bombs To Be Detonated ..... Q 15

Normal Flights Resume; Airliner Arrives at Heathrow ..... Q 16
    Internal Flights Resume ..... Q 16

SUDAN

Further Reportage on Election Results ..... Q 16
    23 Seats for National Islamic Front ..... Q 16
Daf'allah Speaks on Need for National Government ..... Q 16
Aru Calls for SPLA Participation in Government ..... Q 16
Al-Mahdi Holds Contacts With Political Groupings ..... Q 17
Al-Mahdi Interviewed by Cairo Paper *[AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION 13 Apr]* ..... Q 17
Diplomats To Refer Demands to New Cabinet ..... Q 17
Al-Turabi Rejects Communists in National Government ..... Q 18
TMC, Cabinet Agree on Post-Election Steps ..... Q 18
Reports That TMC Head Involved in Regime Denied ..... Q 18
Candidate Assassinated in Bahr al-Ghazal ..... Q 18
Workers To Boycott U.S. Ships, Planes ..... Q 18
Interior Minister Reports on Shooting Inquiry ..... Q 19

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Meets U.S., French, Algerian Envoys *[AFP]* ..... Q 19
    'Summons' U.S. Ambassador *[Tripoli]* ..... Q 19
Students' Union Denounces U.S. 'Aggression' *[JANA]* ..... Q 19

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

U.S. Attack Condemned at International Forums ..... R 1
    Mengistu at SED Congress ..... R 1
    Goshu at Nonaligned Meeting ..... R 1
Soviet Helicopter Teams Help in Resettlement ..... R 1

KENYA

Moi: Government on Alert Regarding Clandestine Group ..... R 1

UGANDA

Museveni, U.S. Envoy Discuss Attack on Libya ..... R 1
Joint Communique on Cooperation Signed with Rwanda ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

ZAIRE

President Announces Cabinet Reshuffle ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Demonstrators Protest U.S. Action at Embassy *[AFP]* ..... T 1

GHANA

Reportage on Anti-American Demonstrations ..... T 1
    Policeman Fatally Wounded ..... T 1
    Investigation Ordered Into Death ..... T 1
    CDR Secretariat Condemns Force ..... T 2

Information Official Cited ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Chester Crocker Arrives on Working Visit 18 Apr ..... T 2
- Holds Talks, Departs ..... T 2

Reportage on Aftermath of Student Demonstrations ..... T 3
- LINSU Demands Government Responsibility ..... T 3
- Ministry on School Reopenings ..... T 3
- Teachers Reject Appeal ..... T 3

NIGERIA

U.S. Embassy in Lagos Reopens After Bomb Scares *[AFP]* ..... T 4

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Presents Republic Day Address ..... T 4

AFP: Anti-U.S. Demonstrators in Freetown Arrested ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

Assembly Hears P.W. Botha on Pass Law, Reform Issues ..... U 1
- Group Areas Act 'No Holy Cow' ..... U 1
- Admits Coloreds Occupy Slums ..... U 1
- Warns CP to 'Come Out of Laager' ..... U 1
- Blames Colonialism for Country's Problems ..... U 1
- Influx Control Arrests To End ..... U 2
- Says Apartheid Taken Too Far ..... U 2
- Announces Proposals for Provinces ..... U 3
- On Controlling Violence by Violence ..... U 3
- Comments on Eglin, Treurnicht ..... U 4
- Calls Suzman 'Busybody' ..... U 4
- Says Government Has Mandate for Reform ..... U 4
- Addresses Van der Walt Report ..... U 5
- Contends SA Whites Not Racist ..... U 5
- Wants 'Upliftment Policy' for Third World ..... U 5

'Secret' Pik Botha Geneva Visit Reported *[Umtata]* ..... U 6

Photographer, Others Arrested at Anti-U.S. Protest ..... U 6

Reportage on Burial of Paramount Chief Sabata ..... U 6
- Residents Determined To Defy Ban ..... U 6
- Funeral Postponed *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
- Burial Despite Mandela Suit ..... U 7

MEDUNSA Students To Return to Class ..... U 7

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports ..... U 7
- 8 PM 18 April ..... U 7
- 'Overnight' 18-19 April ..... U 8
- 7 PM 19 April ..... U 8
- 'Overnight' 19-20 April ..... U 8
- 7 PM 20 April ..... U 9
- 'Overnight' 20-21 April ..... U 9

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 9

ZIMBABWE

President Banana Delivers Independence Day Address ..... U 16
- Sworn in for Second Term ..... U 18

Government Announces Details of New 5-Year Plan *[SAPA]* ..... U 18

Saudi Paper: 'All' Arab Countries Agree to Summit

GF190943 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Jeddah, 19 Apr (WAKH) — A responsible source at the Arab League has stated that all Arab countries have agreed to attend the extraordinary Arab summit following intensified contacts held over the past 24 hours.

Quoting a source the paper did not disclose, the Saudi newspaper *AL-BILAD* reported today that the date and venue of the summit will be announced within the next few hours. The source stated that the Arab countries are agreed that current serious developments in the region require convening the summit immediately and without delay. The source stated that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi is currently making intensified contacts to crystallize a unified Arab stand that would make the extraordinary Arab summit one of practical and real resolutions to serve the causes of the Arab nation and put an end to the dangers and threats it is facing from its enemies.

Diplomat: No Consensus on Agenda

GF191124 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0825 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 19 Apr (WAKH) — An Arab diplomatic source has stated the possibility of holding an extraordinary Arab summit are diminished at present "because of differences on the summit's agenda."

Quoting a source described as a "knowledgable Arab diplomat in the Arab League," the UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* reports that "there are three Arab trends which would make it difficult to reach a consensus on the summit's agenda and that there are still unclear stands on some issues, including Egypt's return to the Arab League. The source stated that the first trend is a Libyan one which calls for an Arab summit with a one-topic agenda — the U.S.-British aggression and measures which should be taken in reply. Those of the second view believe that the agenda should include the aggression on Libya and the developments of the Iraq-Iran war. The third trend is that the extraordinary Arab summit should turn into an ordinary summit in Riyadh after good preparations are made for it to discuss any issues member-countries may wish to include on its agenda.

The Arab diplomat believes that the most important stand on convening the summit is the Syrian stand which has so far not been announced. "Syria's calculations in any summit would include two topics related to Lebanon and the PLO."

Concerning Egypt's return, the diplomat said: There are some Arab countries which insist on discussing this issue, leaving Arab countries free to adopt the decision they want on diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Hassan Sends Fahd Message on Summit

LD190106 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] After the restoration of relative quiet at the military level, the interest in the Libyan-American conflict is beginning to move in a diplomatic direction. Part of this interest is focused on the contacts in the Arab arena concerning the emergency Arab summit, as now the necessary quorum for holding it has been achieved after 12 countries confirmed their readiness to attend.

Within this framework, Mr Ahmed Osman, the speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived today in Riyadh carrying a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to the Saudi monarch, while the Arab League secretary general is continuing his consultations in the Arab capitals about this matter.

'Arafat Meets With Gorbachev in Berlin

JN201824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Baghdad last night from Berlin following an official visit to the GDR. During the visit, 'Arafat led a Palestinian revolution delegation to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

During the visit, 'Arafat also met with Soviet leader Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. During the meeting which was held in a cordial and intimate atmosphere, the two sides reviewd recent developments in Arab, Palestinian, and international arenas. The two sides also discussed the seriousness of the continuation of the U.S. policy of force which aims at striking at the struggle of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. They also reviewed the threats posed by this U.S. policy to world peace and security. 'Arafat and Gorbachev discussed the importance of Arab solidarity and Palestinian unity to confront these challenges.

Comrade Gorbachev stressed the USSR's firm and resolute stand toward the Palestinian people's just cause and struggle for achieving their legitimate rights, including their right to establish an imdependent state.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar thanked Comrade Gorbachev on behalf of the Palestinian people for the support our people and just cause receive from the USSR and friendly socialist states on all levels. 'Arafat expressed appreciation for the USSR's resolute and firm support for the Arab nation against aggressions toward it, particularly U.S. aggressions.

'Arafat held another lengthy meeting with a representative for Gorbachev at the Palestinian Embassy. They reviewed developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international situation in light of escalating events in the region.

In the presence of the Palestinian delegation, brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with the head and members of the Cuban delegation in Berlin. During the meeting, the two sides discussed current developments in the region and Palestinian-Cuban relations. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Cuban delegation to convey a special message to Comrade Fidel Castro. The message deals with recent developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met for the second time in Berlin wtih the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party delegation led by Brother Khalid Muhyi al-Din and Dr Rif'at al-Sa'id. Talks dealt with the situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. The two sides agreed on joint measures in the interest of a unified Arab stand.

Arrives in Baghdad 20 Apr

JN200700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad this morning on a brief visit to Iraq. He was received by the director and members of the RCC Liberation Movements Office.

Soviet Mediation To Effect Syrian-PLO Accord

JN201326 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Citing an Arab diplomatic source in Amman, AFP says that as a result of Soviet mediations, Damascus has consented to resume dialogue with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. The source said that letters were recently exchanged between Syrian officials and PLO leaders and that the letters included proposals to effect a Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation. [Sentence as heard]

An authorized Palestinian source in Amman said that a high-level PLO delegation may soon leave for Damascus for this purpose, adding that Moscow does not consider the Syrian-PLO differences as basic, but as being personal rather than ideological in nature.

USSR, Algeria Work for Palestinian Reconciliation

GF201014 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Dubayy, 20 Apr (WAKH) — Official Palestinian sources are speaking of a joint Soviet-Algerian move to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation which would take place through the convening of a national dialogue conference among the Palestinian factions in Algeria, and which would be supported by the USSR and Syria.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, published in Dubayy today, quotes these sources as saying that the features of this move appeared through the two meetings Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat held with Soviet leader Gorbachev in East Berlin while the two were attending the celebrations [as received] of the ruling party in the GDR, and through the contacts that Algeria is making with representatives of the Palestinian resistance factions.

The sources expressed optimism concerning the meetings of 'Arafat and Gorbachev. These have been the first meetings between them since the Soviet leader assumed power.

The sources pointed out that Algerian officials are currently holding a series of meetings with representatives of the Palestinian factions to arrange for the Palestinian national dialogue conference recently called for by the Algerian president and which has been welcomed by most Palestinian factions. However, the sources said that George Habash's PFLP stipulates the annulment of the Amman agreement as a condition for holding the conference. However, Algeria wants to bring all Palestinian factions together to discuss everything and to use the Aden-Algiers agreement as the basis of achieving Palestinian national unity.

Qaddumi Meets Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz in New Delhi

JN181842 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in New Delhi yesterday on the sidelines of the meetings of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement. The talks dealt with the latest developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas, the developing bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in the interest of the joint struggle, and the Arab nation's objectives of achieving liberation, peace, unity, and progress.

Abu Jihad Comments on U.S. 'Aggression' on Libya

LD181147 Kuwait KUNA in English 1026 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 18 (KUNA) — The American aggression on Libya "is open terrorism aimed at subjugating the determination to confront the American policy," a top Palestinian official was quoted as saying.

In an interview with the Arabic *AL-TADAMUN* magazine, to be published here Saturday, Deputy General Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) expressed confidence that the American aggression will end up in failure and, regardless of casualties, will not succeed in subjugating the will of the Libyan people or the determination of the Arab nation.

Abu Jihad renewed the Palestinian leadership's condemnation of state terrorism by the U.S., which goes in line with the terrorism that the Israeli military apparatus is practicing against our people.

The Palestinian official warned that if the Arab countries failed to unite stances and close ranks despite differences, their enemies will attack them one state after the other.

Palestinian Reconciliation Meeting To Be Held 1 May

GF181148 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Apr 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] 'Abbas Zaki, official in charge of Fatah's foreign relations, has stated that it has been decided to hold the Palestinian reconciliation conference, which Algerian President Chadli Bepdjedid has called for, in Algiers on 1 May.

In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, he said that four Palestinian factions so far have agreed to attend this conference. These factions are Fatah; the DFLP led by Nayif Hawatimah; the

PFLP led by George Habash; and the Palestinian Communist Party. He said that other Palestinian factions are expected to agree to attend the conference.

'Azmi al-Khawajah, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, has confirmed the PFLP's acquiescence to attend the conference. He said that the Algerian mediation efforts receive Syria's support and are blessed by the USSR and that four Palestinian factions have agreed to them.

In another development, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has denied that there is any real progress in relations between Syria and the PLO in the direction of achieving a comprehensive Palestinian reconciliation.

In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, Abu Jihad said that what has been said on this issue is mere speculation and not the truth. He said: Evidence of this is the fact that Colonel Raji al-Najmi, one of our cadres, was arrested in Beirut and was transferred to Majdal 'Anjar and then to Damascus after a meeting had been held between him and Amal officials in Khaldah, south of Beirut.

Further Reportage on Geneva OPEC Conference

'Very Far' From Ceiling Agreement

LD181908 Kuwait KUNA in English 1815 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 18 (KUNA) — The OPEC committee of experts meeting Friday evening were finding it very difficult to come up with mutually agreed demand predictions for the remainder of 1986, well-placed conference sources said.

Even though the experts from the 13 countries were not empowered to make any decisions, the political positions of their respective ministers had influenced the way they calculated their estimates for OPEC oil, they added.

On the ministerial level much of the talk today had been centered on how a production ceiling low enough to boost prices might be achieved.

The Subroto proposal of a 14 million to 14.5 million barrels level had been aired repeatedly.

But the fundamental obstacle in realising this had been Iraq, some sources claimed.

They said that the Iraqis were insisting that their existing quota of 1.2 million barrels a day be increased by a further 800,000 barrels.

Even though a number of countries were prepared to accept deep cuts in their production levels, there was not enough flexibility to accomodate the Iraqi demand, they went on.

Some of the sources said that Saudi Arabia had accepted in principle to reduce its cut, but only if the other members accepted cuts of a similar proportion.

The general feeling among delegates was that OPEC was still very far from any agreement on an overall ceiling, and was even further from finding ways to realign individual quotas.

Talks Resume 20 April

LD201258 Vienna OPECNA in English 1008 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 20 Apr. 86 (OPECNA) — OPEC oil ministers reassembled here this morning, as their resumed 77th (extraordinary) conference meeting, aimed at restoring market stability, entered its sixth day.

The ministers adjourned their session Saturday night and held private consultations, according to sources.

Technical experts from the 13 member countries have held three sessions since the conference began Tuesday. Their recommendations have been under study by the ministers to finalize a production and marketing strategy.

The ministers have been reassured of the support of non-OPEC producers from developing countries in any solution they might work out to arrest falling oil prices, reintroduce predictability to the oil market, and bring an end to the 'nervous behaviour' which has characterized the world oil industry over the last few months.

Talks 'Move Toward Agreement'

LD201306 Vienna OPECNA in English 1145 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 20 Apr. 86 (OPECNA) — Three OPEC oil ministers were assigned today to prepare 'a timetable for a plan of action' to be presented to the full conference meeting Monday.

The group, comprising the oil ministers of Nigeria, Indonesia, and Kuwait, was set up by the conference during its two-hour morning session.

The OPEC Secretariat was also asked to prepare data on non-OPEC cooperation with the organization.

According to a conference source, the ministers have 'moved towards an agreement on OPEC oil production for the second half of 1986'.

Aqazadeh on Production, Pricing

LD201445 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Iranian Oil Minister Aqazadeh, who is in Geneva to participate in the 77th extraordinary session of the OPEC oil ministers, held a news conference on the oil market situation, the trends of the meeting, and the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the general oil market situation.

Aqazadeh said the report that OPEC intends to fix its market share at 17 million barrels per day [BPD] is an experts' proposal, adding that Iran has objected to this proposal. During the first round of talks, 12 member states accepted a 14-million-BPD production ceiling, he said. Aqazadeh added that while Saudi Arabia was supposed to clarify its stance, it did not do so at yesterday's meeting.

The oil minister reiterated that despite announcements by some OPEC members, an increase in OPEC's production share will not be followed by price increases nor an eventual increase in income. We must reduce production in order to lift oil prices to $28 per barrel, he said.

Aqazadeh added: An increase in the OPEC production ceiling under the pretext that there is increased demand for OPEC oil may well be a plot. He said that a price war against non-OPEC producers is a mistake, adding that it will be an error for OPEC to attain its share through a price war. We have to specify the prices for whatever production ceiling is decided on, he said, adding that Iran will not accept any production ceiling without specified prices. We are saying that whatever the agreed ceiling may be, it must contain an upward trend of price increases. The organization must follow suitable procedures if the decision to achieve $28 per barrel is accepted by the organization.

Aqazadeh stated: OPEC is facing a crisis, and we must reduce production for a limited period in order to eradicate this problem.

Iran is proposing a production rate of 14 million BPD. We believe it is possible to increase production levels following an increase to the official price, he said.

The oil minister concluded by saying he hoped that the OPEC meeting today will result in desired and logical agreements.

Ecuador on Market Share Strategy

AU201925 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 20 (AFP) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), "has not abandoned the market share strategy," Ecuadorian Oil Minister Javier Espinosa Teran said here Sunday at the end of a day of deadlocked talks.

Mr Espinosa said that the so-called hardline group of Algeria, Iran, and Libya, which wants production quotas cut to between 14 and 14.5 million barrels a day (MBD), "will go along" with the rest of OPEC.

A ministerial committee is attempting to end the deadlock between the "hardliners" and OPEC's 10 other members, led by Saudi Arabia, who want production levels kept at 16 MBD.

The 10 want production kept up as part of OPEC's strategy to get, what it calls, a "fair share" of the market.

If OPEC followed the hardliners, said Mr Espinosa, "I don't know how long it would be before it (OPEC's share) would be 10 MBD." In 1979 OPEC had a 30 MBD share of the market.

Mr Espinosa said the current meeting, which has been extended to Tuesday, would not decide the share out of production among members, and that a special meeting may be held before OPEC's summer conference in Yugoslavia in June.

He said account had to be taken of support given by Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, and Oman, which have held talks with OPEC on production levels, as well as expected production cuts in the United States and Canada caused by the 50 per cent slide in oil prices since December.

"At the end of the year, hopefully we will have a higher price and a better share," said the Ecuadorian minister.

KUWAIT

Government Expresses Support for Arab Summit

Foreign Minister Remarks

LD191357 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1133 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Apr (KUNA) — Kuwait has renewed its support for an Arab summit conference at any time and at any place fixed by the Arab countries. Deputy Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir has said in a statement to KUNA and newspaper *AL-WATAN* that Kuwait's support for a summit conference has not changed, and Kuwait supports holding it at any agreed upon place and time. He added that Kuwait feels it vital and urgent that the summit, if held, should discuss "all issues and developments in the Arab homeland". He affirmed that the summit will be the only opportunity available at present for discussing all the problems facing the Arab world. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad spoke of the importance of holding a preliminary meeting before the summit to prepare for it, and thus insure its success. This preliminary meeting could be on the level of foreign ministers or any other level.

Council of Ministers Comments

LD201342 Kuwait KUNA in English 1302 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 20 (KUNA) — The Council of Ministers held its weekly session here Sunday and discussed Arab developments in light of the recent U.S. aggression on Libya and the efforts toward holding an Arab summit conference, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid said.

Following the meeting, chaired by His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, Al-Rashid said discussions also dealt with the drastic need for unifying Arab ranks and warding off dangers posed to the Arab nation.

The cabinet, after being briefed on all steps and stances adopted by the Arab countries on the issue, welcomed convening of the Arab summit at any place and anytime to discuss foreign aggression in general against the Arab nation, particularly against some Arab states, Al-Rashid said.

He added that the Council of Ministers has started the sssion by getting acquainted with the two messages exchanged between his highness the amir and President of Mexico Miguel de la Madrid which dealt with petroleum issues.

Papers 'Vent Fury' Over U.S. Attack on Libya

LD191313 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 19 (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti media continued Saturday to vent fury and indignation over the U.S. attacks on Libya last Tuesday and three publications used acid language to criticize Washington's Middle East policy.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM daily viewed the American aggression on Libya not as an isolated incident but as "part of a strategy designed to cripple the Arab nation's potential of development and progress."

The paper at the same time was bitterly critical of the Soviet Union, saying the Soviet warships "retreated" when the U.S. fleet was cruising the Mediterranean.

Casting doubt over the Soviet Union's proclaimed support, the paper said it was not surprising that the Soviet Union failed to respond to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's call for help "because they cannot anger their U.S. partners with whom they share the world."

According to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, the Soviets "put their interests ahead of all.... They support some regimes in the region not out of love but to benefit and exploit the consequences of any U.S. or Israeli strike agianst the Arabs by replenishing the arsenals of these regimes."

But the paper concluded that it was the state of weakness and disarray in the Arab world that made possible such "penetrations" in Libya, the Gulf region, Lebanon and Palestine.

But the most harsh criticism of the U.S. attack on Libya came from Kuwaiti weekly magazine *AL-TALI'A* which spoke of "the dirty American" and "barbarous Reagan" charging that the U.S. exercises its "meanness" only against weak nations.

The U.S. "through chemical reaction with the Zionist enemy has become the Arab world's enemy number one," the magazine said in a commentary.

Referring to the recent U.S. attack on Libya, the weekly said the administration "has sought to give" the American public "cheap victories" by attacking small nations like Grenada, Nicaragua, and Lebanon.

It added that the aggression on Libya was intended to make up for the U.S. losses in the Middle East, mainly the 250 U.S. "Rambos" killed in Lebanon three years ago.

The magazine, though voicing reservations on Libya's policies, pointed out that this Arab African country was spearheading the confrontation against the key enemy of the Arab nation.

Another Kuwaiti weekly said the United States has placed itself on the top of the "chart of pirates" by attacking Libya, "the small developing nation which is trying to be its own master, free of custodianship of the big powers."

AL-MAJALES magazine said force must not be restored to in solving problems between nations, and by doing so the U.S. is encouraging the others to follow suit.

In an article entitled "Pirates of the 20th Century" the magazine said hijacking of planes and intimidation of nations are two faces of one coin, indicating that the U.S. though a superpower, has now become involved in terrorism.

Rejecting the U.S. "cowboy" policy, the weekly said "We state it clear and loud that the U.S. is making a mistake if it thinks it can subjugate nations by using its fleets, as much as small nations are mistaken by insisting on practices that may hurt the others."

PDRY

Chairman Receives Libyan Envoy, Affirms Support

GF181330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today met with Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden. During the meeting they reviewed the current situation in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the latest developments concerning the U.S. aggression against it, and the steadfastness of the Libyan people in confronting the flagrant aggressor. Brother al-'Attas affirmed our country's unlimited support for the fraternal Libyan people in their steadfastness against U.S. imperialism's malicious aggression, which demonstrates its aggressive nature against struggling people and those countries that do not revolve around its orbit. In this regard he hailed the heroic and marvelous steadfastness of the peoples of the glorious 1 September Revolution who not only defend the sovereignty, dignity, and security of their own country, but also defend the sovereignty, independence, and security of all Arabs. He reaffirmed our country's stand calling for the holding of an emergency Arab summit to discuss the U.S. aggression and ways to confront it, and to consolidate the steadfastness of our fraternal Libyan people. He added that our Arab peoples possess more than one weapon to confront U.S. imperialism, and that the struggle for our legitimate rights and our fateful Arab issues demands Arab solidarity in order to confront imperialism and Zionism.

Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam appreciated our country's stance in support of the fraternal Libyan people, affirming that relations between the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions are firm fraternal relations, and that Libya will remain steadfast against imperialism and Zionism.

Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

GF191959 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The PDRY renewed its denunciation of the U.S. aggression against Libya since they threaten Libya's political and economic independence and its regional sovereignty. This was affirmed in our country's speech delivered by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, at the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries. In his speech, the minister stressed the pioneering role played by the Nonaligned Movement and India during the past 2 years. The minister said that the U.S. Administration is a power which contributed to creating new positions of aggression, to deepening the international disputes and conspiracies, and to escalating the arms race, and that it refused to respond to the peaceful Soviet proposals in this regard. He affirmed that it is not possible to secure international security and safety without general disarmament and prevention of arms in space.

The brother foreign minister reviewed our country's stances toward various current international issues. He stressed the importance of holding an international conference on the Indian Ocean in 1988. He also stressed the importance of Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the importance of restoring all inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and to self-determination under the PLO's leadership. The minister affirmed the importance of holding a peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the concerned sides, including the PLO. He called for the Zionist forces' withdrawal from Lebanon and affirmed Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and Arabism. At the conclusion of his speech, the minister repeated our country's firm policy based on principles of peaceful living, international solidarity, establishment of relations with all countries on the bases of principles of good neighborliness, noninterference in each others' domestic affairs, and exchange of joint interests.

U.S. Accused of Distorting USSR Relations

GF201556 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry made the following statement to ANA: U.S. statements constantly endeavor to launch allegations and unfounded claims in order to implement conspiracies and aggressions against the national and progressive regimes and our Arab people. In his statement at the beginning of this month, William Casey, CIA director, stated that the Soviet Union instigated the recent events witnessed by our country and sent back those exiles in Moscow to arrange the black 13 January coup and that the Soviet Union aimed to obtain a bridgehead in the PDRY. The statement of the CIA director is fabricated and unfounded and aims to shake confidence in the PDRY and distort its principled and stable relations with the Soviet Union in order to pave the way for the U.S. Administration to implement its designs aimed at disturbing security and stability in the region. The hostile policy of the U.S. Administration toward our Arab people cannot be concealed. We do not need to remind people of the strategic relationship between the United States and Israel, which has become a developed basis for Israel to continue its aggression against the Arab countries, a recent example being the attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and against sister Tunisia itself.

The U.S. Administration's escalation of its conspicious aggression against the policy and independence of a sister Arab country — the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah — and its violation of all international laws and norms is proof of its intention to continue its aggression against other Arab countries. The visit of U.S. officials to the Arab region and their provocative statements against the PDRY reveal the truth of the hostile intentions of the U.S. Administration toward our country. All of this proves the United States' continuation of its policy of direct intervention in the affairs of independent countries and the violation of their legal rights and national sovereignty. It can be concluded from the statements of White House leaders that something new is being concocted and prepared in order to drag the Arab region into tension, conflict, and instability through weakening the Arab ranks and creating obstructions before Arab efforts to convene an urgent Arab summit to discuss U.S. aggression against sister Libya.

The Arab countries and their people have become more capable than ever before of differentiating between their friends and enemies. They know very well that the Soviet Union continues, as in the past, to stand beside the just causes of the Arab people, foremost of which is the cause of the Arab Palestinian people and the liberation of Arab territories occupied by the Zionist entity. It stands beside the Arab Libyan people and the 1 September Revolution aginst U.S. military aggression. The attempts of the U.S. Administration and its agents to distort the stable internationalist PDRY-Soviet relations, which are based on friendship, cooperation, mutual respect, and nonintervention in others' internal affairs, will fail because these relations are deep-rooted and constantly developing on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries to serve the interests of the two friendly peoples and countries and the just causes of our Arab people.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF191933 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a verbal message from his brother Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message was conveyed by Dr Misbah al-Usta 'Umar, envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, during a meeting with his majesty the king this evening. The meeting was attended by 'Ali al-Sha'ir, information minister, and Mawlud Ramadan, Libyan charge d'affaires in the Kingdom.

Crown Prince Receives Khamene'i Message for Fahd

GF201156 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, received at his office at the Royal Court today, Mohammad Hoseyn (Taremi), charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Saudi Arabia, who conveyed to his highness a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Tuwayjiri, adviser at the crown prince's office, attended the meeting.

UAE

President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF182020 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Apr (QNA) — His Highness President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message was conveyed by Hassunah al-Shawish, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Kuwait and the envoy of the Libyan leader, during an audience with his highness the president today. Following the audience, the Libyan envoy said that the message pertains to the need to convene an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the U.S. aggression on Libya and to attain a collective Arab confrontation. He said that His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan gave him a reply message to the Libyan leader.

Government Stand on Emergency Arab Summit Announced

GF200610 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Apr (WAKH) — A responsible source at the UAE Foreign Ministry has stated that the UAE has submitted an official memorandum to the Arab League Secretariat urging the holding of the emergency Arab summit at any date and venue which could be agreed upon. In a statement carried by WAM tonight [19 April], the source said that the UAE's stand on the call to hold the summit is that it is necessary, in the event the summit is held, to discuss the recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the means to end the Iraq-Iran war, and affirmed the need to invite Egypt to attend the Arab summit to profit from its Arab and international weight, particularly during these circumstances as the Arab world is facing serious problems and conditions, which require that Egypt assist its brothers and carry out its expected role. The source pointed out that it is important that a preliminary meeting be held to prepare for the summit and work toward its success, whether this meeting is held at the level of the foreign ministers or at any other level.

Two Tankers Hit by Unidentified Rockets

Panamanian Carrier

GF181102 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
18 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Doha — The radio officer of a Panama-registered lpg [liquid propane gas] carrier was missing while 17 other crew members were rescued from sea after the vessel was hit by rockets from an unidentified helicopter about 30 miles off the Das Islands yesterday morning. The carrier was in flames immediately after the attack shortly after 10 am Qatar time. Salvage tugs were later trying to put out the fire.

The crew members anchored the carrier as the fire spread and abandoned ship. Another Panamanian ship, *Mr Al*, which was nearby picked up the 17 crew members, one of whom was injured. The rescue ship had earlier sighted the radio officer in the water but could not find him after others were hauled aboard. All crew members are presumed to be Panamanians, though the ship is owned by a Monte Carlo firm.

The rescue ship was on way to Dubayy where it is expected to dock this morning.

Two rockets hit the carrier which was on its way from Al-Hudaydah Port in North Yemen, one of the crew members told

Doha Radio. The ship's agents in Bahrain, Kanoo and Sons, have been informed of the hit.

Turkish Ship

GF201222 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Apr (WAKH) — A responsible source in the UAE has announced that a Turkish oil tanker was hit by a missile from an unidentified plane this morning. The tanker's crew consisted of 30 persons. One of them was killed and 3 others were wounded. The source said that the missile hit the crew cabin of the tanker *Atlas I*, which was heading from Ra's Tannurah to Turkey carrying 138,000 tons of crude oil. Th relief teams of the offshore oil companies in Abu Dhabi managed to save the crew members and carried them to Umm al-Sha'if oilfield, where they are to receive the necessary first aid. The fire units of these companies are continuing to extinguish the fire which broke out in the tanker. The source pointed out that the incident took place in the UAE territorial waters 25 km southeast of Abu al-Bukush oil field.

Mubarak Urges Conference To Discuss Terrorism

JN201357 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Apr (MENA) — In statements to journalists today, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak stressed that holding an international conference to study the issue of terrorism has now become an urgent issue regarding putting an end to terrorism and preventing violence from spreading in the world. Following a tour of the Cairo Governorate today, President Mubarak described the phenomenon of terrorism as a very serious issue. He expressed the belief that the whole world is aware of the dangers of terrorism. He called on world states to seriously think of holding an international conference on terrorism to discuss ways to prevent this phenomenon. The president pointed out that in his speech before the EC group in Strasbourg he stressed the need for holding an international conference to combat terrorism.

Assembly Hails Call for Summit

GF201107 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 20 Apr (WAKH) — The People's Assembly has welcomed the call for His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, to convene an Arab summit to be attended by Egypt to close Arab ranks and restore solidarity in confrontation of recent and future possible aggressions against the Arab homeland. This came in a statement by Hasan Hafiz, chairman of the Local Government Committee in the People's Assembly and member of the Secretariat of the ruling national party, published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*. During the People's Assembly session held in Cairo yesterday, Hafiz said: "As the People's Assembly, in this session and while discussing the U.S. aggression against Libya, we must send our greetings to Shaykh Zayid, since his stand stems from reason and a logic that the Arabs must use during these circumstances.

Foreign Minister on Relations with Libya

GF180610 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
15 Apr 86 p 9

[Interview with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during his stop over in Dubayy on 14 April, by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] What are the possibilitites of establishing a dialogue with Libya and normal relations between the two countries?

['Ismat 'Abd al-Majid] We in Egypt harbor only love and friendship for the Libyan Arab people. There are deep-rooted ties between us. The two peoples are close to each other. It is no secret that we have criticised the Libyan leadership. However, we have not done anything to this leadership that would jeopardize the security of Libya. On the contrary, Libya carried out attempts to jeopardize the security of Egypt, such as the assassination attempt on Al-Bakkush. There are several other events which arouse questions. Why do such attempts take place? We do not accept this situation. This contravenes the relationship that should prevail between neighbors and brothers. Generally speaking, if Libya stops these acts against the people of Egypt, we will welcome this, because Egypt does not harbor any threats against any other people. Throughout history Egypt has always given more to others than it receives. Egypt will not allow its dignity to be harmed.

Let us take the example of the incidents which took place recently in the central security forces. Libyan media called for revolution and mutiny. This hurt us. This is an internal matter, which requires patience or silence. The crisis, thank God, passed and the Egyptian people contained it. The Egyptian people were saddened by the behavior of Tripoli radio. Despite all this, we hope that the Libyan leadership will consider this a mistake and understand its dangers. It is clear that in Egypt there is democracy and freedom of expression together with respect for human dignity and human rights. We are not ready to receive lessons from others. This is a clear matter. Democracy in Egypt is deep-rooted. There is freedom of the press and there is an opposition in the People's Assembly. Our next-door neighbor has to grasp these issues. We harbor love, amity, and friendship for the Libyan people. Egypt is a sincere and open Arab country, which enjoys freedom of expression and freedom of press. No country can impose foreign policy on us. Egypt's policy is mapped out by the Government of Egypt. We have the right to preserve our policies. No country can impose its policies on other countries. Egypt's policy is well-known and announced. This policy has been adopted by the people through referendums, an elected parliament, and free press. Egypt is not ready to receive lessons from anyone.

Ghali Says U.S. Action in Libya 'Unacceptable'

JN191453 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 19 Apr 86

[From "The World on the Air" program]

[Text] During its session today, the People's Assembly discussed the U.S. attack on Libya. The Assembly members condemned and deplored the U.S. attack and demanded an end to all forms of terrorism.

Speaking during the discussion, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said:

[Begin recording] The U.S. intervention is unacceptable for the following reasons:

1. It contravenes the principle of the impermissibility of using force in international relations.

2. It also contravenes another important principle, which is the need to settle international disputes by eaceful means.

3. Military operations cannot lead to settling international disputes.

The third point [as heard] is the demand to convene an international conference to combat terrorism based on the principle that we should not be content with a partial remedy for a sudden development but should deal with terrorism in a comprehensive manner. The idea of the international conference was discussed here in Cairo by the interior ministers of the African states. Moreover, the idea was presented to the European Parliament by President Mubarak. Three days ago, the European Community proposed this idea. Currently, discussions are taking place between the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and the European Community representatives to convene this conference and discuss terrorism on an Arab-European or Euro-Arab level. I would like to say that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry will continue to contact all states, on the nonaligned level, on the African level, or on the level of the European Community to find a peaceful solution to this serious problem. [end recording]

'Foreigners' From Libya To Arrive on Way Home

JN190721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* says today that the Al-Sallum crossing-point on the border between Egypt and Libya is preparing to receive nationals of all countries leaving Libya. The paper adds that it has been decided to dispatch luxury buses to transport the first group, consists of 100 Swedes who were working in Libya, to Cairo en route to their country. Another group of Italians is also expected. The paper says that the Matruh Governorate authorities have decided to facilitate the entry of those foreigners to Egypt in order to hasten their journey to Cairo.

Papers on Shultz Remark, Medical Aid to Libya

JN190732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — Papers today continue to comment on the U.S. raid on Libya which resulted in scores of innocent Libyan casualties.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* denounces U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' remark that overthrowing Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was one of the objectives of the raid. The paper asserts that the Libyan people have every right to choose their own leaders and that no foreign power has the right to force them to choose someone else.

The paper asserts that the tons of bombs and rockets dropped by U.S. bombers not only killed children, women, and innocent people, but also destroyed civilian installations, and above all they destroyed principles of international law acknowledged by the United Nations and all world nations which provide for noninterference in other peoples' affairs.

The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* refers to the Egyptian Government's initiative of urgently contacting the Libyan Government and offering to dispatch a medical team and first aid supplies to treat the wounded — an initiative which was acknowledged by the Libyan Government with thanks and appreciation. The paper says that this Egyptian stand stems from from Egypt's abidance by its pan-Arab responsibility and its belief that it is an indivisible part of the Arab nation, as well as from its pioneering role in the region and its commitment to support any Arab country, near or far, under any tribulation. This commitment, the paper adds, is above all political, intellectual, and ideological differences, because the bonds of kinship and fraternity among Arabs must be above all other considerations.

Search of TWA Plane Reveals Forged Passports

JN191321 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1248 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — Security men at Cairo International Airport today found three forged passports issued in Bahrain in the garbage bin of a toilet of a TWA plane which arrived from Bombay. The passports were found when the plane, the passengers, and luggage were searched for the second time in accordance with new instructions. The three passports bear the names of three students from the same family. The pictures were stripped off of the three passports. The American plane, coming from Bombay via Kuwait on its way to New York, arrived at Cairo International Airport with 255 passengers on board. Twenty-five of the passengers disembarked at Cairo and the other 230 passengers continued their journey to New York. The TWA airliner left Cairo airport this afternoon, 4 hours behind schedule after security men searched the plane and passengers for the second time. The security authorities tend to support the view that the three forged passports belong to drug traffickers or terrorists who threw their passports in the garbage bin when they learned that the plane was to be searched again after being evacuated. The airport security authorities have ascertained the identity of all the passengers who entered Cairo and who would leave for New York. Some 101 passengers boarded the plane at Cairo, in addition to the 230 passengers on board.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Nonaligned Conference

JN190701 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0622 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo from New Delhi early this morning after a 5-day visit to India during which he led the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the Nonaligned Ministerial Council. In a statement upon arrival, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said he will brief President Husni Mubarak on the results of the meetings which began in the Indian capital on Wednesday, as well as on the contacts he made with heads of delegations participating in these meetings. He said that he conveyed a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He added that he held a series of intensified contacts with a number of foreign ministers who took part in the meetings and discussed issues related to the Middle East, as well as Egypt's relations with these ministers' countries. 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt presented a draft resolution to the meetings on halting the Iraq-Iran war after Egypt held contacts with Iraq. He noted that the Iraq-Iran war was one of the subjects of differences at the conference.

'Abd al-Majid described the nonaligned meetings as serious. At the beginning of the meetings, the conferees discussed the situation in Libya and the statement issued clarifies the official view of the conference on this subject. 'Abd al-Majid expressed hope that Egypt will present a proposal on convening an international conference to combat terrorism during the new UN General Assembly session, after Egypt holds contacts in this regard.

Lutfi Speaks to Assembly on Emergency Law

JN191511 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The People's Assembly resumed its sessions this morning under Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. At the beginning of the session, the assembly heard a statement by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi on extending the state of emergency for 2 more years. In his statement, Lutfi said it is indisputable that continuing to act in accordance with the emergency law is inconvenient. However, he said, there is no alternative to this law, in light of the circumstances affecting our country and the entire region. We understand all objections to the structure of this law and the concepts of freedom and democracy, which we are eager to stress and support. The prime minister said that it should be agreed that the homeland's security must be above all considerations, especially in light of our current circumstances, in order to stabilize the internal front against various possibilities. The prime minister reviewed the current events, plots, and challenges that prompted the extension of the emergency law. Dr 'Ali Lutfi said: The government committed itself not to apply the emergency law to opinions or thoughts, no matter how far they go in logic or methods. Moreover, the law will not be used to restrict any political moves.

Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr also delivered a statement on this subject in which he explained the work in accordance with this law as the Interior Ministry is responsible for its application and implementation. The interior minister said that if the Assembly approves the law's being directed at combating acts of violence and terrorism, then the ministry will be committed to this. He also said that the ministry will see to it that the regulations of the law do not restrict or suppress liberties and do not obstruct the democratic march.

Extension Approved

JN191953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1941 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — At its session this evening, the People's Assembly approved by majority vote the extension of the state of emergency for 2 more years. The opposition parties voted agaisnt this extension.

Ramadan Returns From 'Fruitful' USSR Visit

JN200711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and his accompanying delegation returned here at dawn today at the end of a 3-day official visit to the USSR. Ramadan told INA that the visit was successful and fruitful and resulted in the conclusion of an agreement on bilateral cooperation in various fields that will be another step on the road to serious cooperation between the two countries. He emphasized the importance of the visit and its results in view of the fact that it had taken place following the summit meeting between President Saddam Husayn and USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the translation of the principles of this summit into facts through what was agreed on for the current stage and the future, particularly in the sphere of bilateral cooperation.

Ramadan said that the results of the visit reflect the close relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between Iraq and the USSR and their mutual desire to promote these relations.

Ramadan added that the talks with the USSR leaders, held in a very cordial atmosphere, dealt with the latest developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war, dangers posed by the Iranian regime's insistence on pursuing its aggressions against Iraqi territory and its rejection of all peace resolutions and efforts, Iraq's determination to expel Iranian forces from Iraqi territory, and Arab and international issues of mutual interest. The Iraqi delegation which accompanied Taha Yasin Ramadan comprises Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; the under secretaries of the Oil, Industry and Minerals ministeries; and several officials from other ministries.

Hasan 'Ali Receives LCY Delegation 18 Apr

JN181350 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, Regional Command member and secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party central labor office, received Lazar Djodjic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and president of the Central Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [title as heard], and the accompanying delegation today. During the meeting, Comrade Hasan 'Ali affirmed the need for an effective role by the international trade unionist movement in mobilizing and promoting workers' efforts in all spheres.

Lazar Djodjic praised Iraq's peaceful stands, its response to the calls for peace and stopping the war, cultural advancement, and progress in work and production. The two officials discussed ways to promote relations between the two friendly countries in the fields of labor and exchange of expertise.

Delegation Departs Baghdad

JN210838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — A delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] led by Lazar Djodjic, CTUY president and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee member, left Baghdad at dawn today following a visit of several days. The delegation held talks with Iraqi labor leaders which resulted in an agreement on vocational and trade union cooperation and exchange of expertise and delegations.

Planning Minister Leaves for Norway 20 Apr

JN200840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — Planning Minister Dr Samal Majid Farid left for Oslo this morning to head the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the fourth session of the Iraqi-Norwegian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation, scheduled to begin there tomorrow.

Military Discloses Iran-Israel Arms Cooperation

JN210817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — A secret military document on armament cooperation between the Iranian regime and the Zionist entity against Iraq and the Arab nation was disclosed here today. The document, found by the Iraqi Armed Forces in the great Badr forces' operational sector under the II Army Corps, requests ammunition, including Israeli-made ammunition for the Israeli 120-mm mortars which are being used against the Iraqi forces in the various sectors. The document was issued by one of the Iranian regime's regiments on 20 February this year. It discloses the true face of the Iranian regime as well as its alliance with the Zionist entity against Iraq.

The newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH*, organ of, the Iraqi Defense Ministry, published a copy of this secret military document in both Arabic and Persian.

Ramadan Denies Egyptian Forces Fighting With Iraq

JN191243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 19 Apr (MENA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has denied that Egyptian forces have participated in the Gulf war with the Iraqi forces and affirmed that the Iraqi forces are fighting the war against Iran with efficiency and capability. In a statement to the Lebanese magazine *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* to be published Monday, the day after tomorrow, Ramadan stressed the need for Egypt to return to Arab ranks in order to play its full role. He said Egypt constitutes one-third of the Arab nation and its return to Arab ranks is a primary Arab requirement, adding that the Arab boycott of Egypt will not solve anything.

Speaking about the Al-Faw battles, Ramadan said that the Al-Faw offinsive will not add anything to the war developments. He said that the Al-Faw battle will be decided in Al-Faw itself and that it is only a matter of time. Ramadan noted that the Iraqi strategy of destroying Iran's economic centers is aimed at crippling Iran and forcing it to accept peace. He noted that the end of the war will be contingent on sapping the Iranian ability to continue war.

Spokesman Refutes Iranian Claims of Major Battle

JN201454 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1424 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) An Iraqi military spokesman has refuted Iranian claims that a major battle took place in the Al-Faw area and described these claims as ridiculous. Commenting on Iranian Communique No. 28 issued today, the spokesman said that the claims contained in this communique provoke laughter, adding they are an indication of the Iranian rulers' collapse and suffering from Iraqi victories in the north, center, and south.

Speaking to INA, the spokesman noted that the battle which occurred in the south was on the company level, something which is a daily occurrence. The battle, he added, ended in the Iraqi forces' favor. the spokesman denied Iranian allegations that the battle was on the brigade level and said this only occurred in the sick minds of the Iranian rulers who spoke about Iraqi formations which do not even exist in the area.

The spokesman regretted that the Iranian rulers have reached such low levels of lying and immorality in trying to deceive the Iranian people and world public opinion. The spokesman said: We dare the Iranian regime to present practical proof of its allegations. The spokesman asked reporters and agency correspondents to visit the area to ascertain that such a battle did not take place.

Air Force Commander on Plans Against Iran

JN210748 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Air Force and air defense, has said that the Iraqi Air Force is prepared to pursue the Iranian forces from the confrontation lines to rear positions. In a statement to the newspaper ***AL-QADISIYAH*** on the 55th anniversary of the Air Force, he added that Iraqi fighter planes will deliver painful and surprise strikes against all military and economic installations deep inside Iran. He added that if 1985 was the year of the eagles, 1986 will be the year of the eagles and of decisiveness in implementing subsequent plans according to which no hostile target will be safe from Iraqi fighter planes.

He indicated that the national war industry, which has begun production with a degree of self-dependence, signals Iraq's entry into a significant stage of self-sufficiency based on a broad scientific base and numerous industrialization centers that achieve production integration and meet the needs of the coming stage. He stressed that the Iraqi Air Force is on the threshold of great transformations in its operations and methods of acheiving them after it has been provided with great capabilities in terms of quantity and quality and high efficiency and expertise in weapons and equipment.

Comuniques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2193

JN181700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Communique No. 2193 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces remain an example of man's abilities and a vivid model of courage, embodying Iraq's power in defending its territory and safeguarding the achievements of its glorious revolution. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our giant Air Force continues to be the iron fist that pounds the heads of the enemies so long as they do not regain their senses. Our valiant eagles carried out 103 combat missions today during which they inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. At 1500 [1100 GMT] today, our daring planes carried out a raid on Khark Island facilities, setting their targets ablaze. After carrying out all these missions, our eagles safely returned to base, praise be to God.

2. An enemy force tried to approach one of our units' positions on the VII Army Corps front. Our brave men confronted it with artillery, tanks, and other types of weapons, killing 25 and wounding many. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed 11 infantry positions; set 2 vehicles and 1 ammunition dump on fire; and also destroyed 1 heavy machinegun and 1 106-mm gun.

3. A brave force of our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps raided four enemy rafts, setting them on fire and inflicting losses in life on the enemy. The force then safely returned to its positions.

4. A patrol belonging to our forward units in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps clashed with an enemy force. The patrol was backed by our brave artillery and the enemy force withdrew after sustaining more than 15 killed and many wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and two Kalashnikov rifles were captured.

5. Three enemy vehicles were set on fire, three RPG-7 launchers were captured, and one enemy personnel carrier the enemy had left behind was taken in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

6. Five enemy soldiers were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps. Weapons and military hardware that our units captured in the same sector from 15 April 1986 until 17 April amount to the following: 321 GC rifles, 13 rifles, of various types, 55 medium machineguns, 11 machineguns of various types, 58 RPG-7 launchers, 6 (Narinja) launchers, 9 60-mm mortars, 11 81-mm mortars, 9 SPG-9 guns, 1 (j-10) gun, 5 106-mm guns, three of them mounted on vehicles, 1 120-mm mortar, 2 (strella) launchers, 35 wireless sets, 16 field telephones, 1 12-line field telephone exchange, and 5 vehicles of various types.

7. The criminal enemy forces shelled the Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 April 1986

No 2194

JN191652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Communique No. 2194 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 April 1986]

[Text] Our triumphant armies will proceed from one victory to another, raising the banners of truth and affirming Iraq's superiority over the aggressors. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. A brave force from our valiant forces in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps carried out a resolute attack against enemy positions on three border peaks opposite our units. With the well-known courage of our fighters in general and the fighters of the heroic IV Army Corps in particular, our triumphant forces annihilated the enemy presence on these peaks and occupied them. The situation was finally settled in favor of our forces. The remnants of the enemy forces fled after suffering 67 confirmed deaths. One tank and two vehicles, one of which was carrying a 106-mm gun, were destroyed.

God bless our IV Army Corps fighters — officers and other rafks. God be praised for his support.

An enemy force attempted to advance on our forward positions elsewhere in the same sector, but the force was confronted and made to suffer massive losses. Confirmed enemy losses were 20 dead and a great number of wounded.

In yet another area of the same sector and while carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land, one of our patrols seized three 120-mm mortars and a radio set. The patrol returned to its original positions safely.

It has been confirmed that the enemy lost 436 dead and 1,100 wounded in front of one of our formations in the IV Army Corps sector from 15 to 17 April 1986.

2. An enemy force attempted to attack our forward positions in the VII Army Corps sector, but our brave fighters confronted it with their firepower and artillery shells and annihilated most of the attacking force. The rest fled and the situation was finally settled in our forces' favor.

In other areas of the same sector, the following were destroyed: two tubular launchers, 2 armored personnel carriers, 10 infantry positions, 5 vehicles, 11 ammunition dumps, 1 106-mm gun, 2 machinegun positions, and 1 shelter.

3. With successful field guidance and support, one of our brave units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps raided enemy positions opposite them. They stormed three enemy hovercraft, destroying and burning them and killing their occupants. Our unit seized some equipment and returned safely to base.

Elsewhere in the same sector, seven enemy men were killed, and four boats, two infantry positions, and one heavy mortar position were destroyed.

4. In a frustrated attempt to advance on our forward positions in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps, the enemy sent forth a number of its remnants. Our heroes confronted the enemy men, inflicting massive casualties. The rest of the enemy troops fled in frustration and ignominy.

Elsewhere in the same sector, two infantry positions, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

5. Using artillery and other weapons, our brave units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps opened fire, killing four enemy soldiers and wounding others. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Our forces also destroyed 13 infantry positions, 1 bulldozer, 3 vehicles, 2 medium- caliber machinegun emplacements, 1 emplacement for a heavy-caliber machinegun, one mortar emplacement, and one observation post.

6. A number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of the gang of evil and tyranny shelled Khanaqin and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 April 1986.

No 2195

JN201702 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Communique No. 2195 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continue to guard the borders of the dear homeland and to protect the people's security, sovereignty, and achievements with utmost efficiency and ability.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today.

1. O glorious Iraqis, your victories are multiplying. With the roar of truth you stifle the voice of evil, forcing your enemy to live in the most difficult and desperate circumstances. The Iranian rulers will not escape collapse by the lies which are the only thing they are skilled at making. Our Air Force, the Iraqi arm, will continue to affirm our victories and will hover above the heads of the enemies in order to wreak death, terror, and destruction among them. Our brave pilots will continue to force the enemies to bow their heads and take their punishment.

With impeccable planning and perfect implementation, the following missions have been accomplished:

A. At 1510[0110GMT]today, a number of our aircraft launched a surprise, devastating raid against the Qaflan Kuh bridge, which is 340 meters long and 40 meters high and made of concrete. It is situated near the Mianeh city, west of the Caspian Sea. A railway passes over the bridge, connecting Tehran with both the USSR and Turkey. With God's help, the bridge was destroyed and the enemy was deprived of this extremely vital road.

B. At 1000 today, an enemy maritime target was destroyed off the Iranian coast.

C. At 1235, our planes attacked the Musak military camp, pounding their targets.

D. At 1350, our planes launched a successful raid against the Baneh military camp and destroyed their targets.

E. At 1355, our planes spotted 50 enemy vehicles south of the Laleh bridge near the (Koplan) military camp. Most of the vehicles were destroyed. Flames and columns of smoke were seen rising from them.

F. Our Air Force continued attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting massive losses in 133 combat missions. Having completed all these achievements, our pilots returned to the homeland, safe and triumphant with God's help. God bless our heroic Air Force. We salute it for its brilliant victories.

2. A brave force from our heroic units in the central operational sector launched a lightning attack on enemy positions, destroying them and killing more than 150 Khomeyniites. It also destroyed enemy weaponry and equipment.

3. With their resolute attacks, our helicopter gunships inflicted significant losses on enemy men and equipment in 63 combat missions, after which our helicopters returned safely to base.

4. Two forces from our units in the VII Army Corps sector in two separate areas launched two raids against enemy positions opposite them. With their lightning strikes, the two forces reached their targets and destroyed enemy forces there, inflicting losses in men and equipment. The two forces returned to their original positions safely.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces inflicted the following losses on the enemy: 11 killed; 1 machinegun, 3 observation post, 2 excavators, 1 large vehicle, and 2 ammunition dumps destroyed; and 2 DSHK machineguns captured.

5. Fourteen enemy men were killed and others were wounded in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps and two observation posts and one machinegun emplacement were destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

6. In the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, one of our forward units spotted an enemy infantry company which was attempting to advance on our forward positions. Our unit opened fire and forced the enemy to flee after inflicting a number of casualties.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our units killed two enemy soldiers, destroyed one tubular launcher and one 106-mm gun, and burned an ammunition dump.

7. Five infantry positions were destroyed in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps and two gun emplacements were destroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

8. The forces of the charlatan gang shelled Khanaqin and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

9. A number of Iranian military men sought refuge with our forces at the front and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 April 1986

Paper Opposes Summit, Criticizes Al-Qadhdhafi

JN180950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0833 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 18 Apr (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* emphasizes Iraq's firm position on achieving Arab solidarity and a unified pan-Arab stand on crucial issues to confront the challenges and dangers facing the Arab nation. In today's editorial, the paper says: When Iraq declared that it was against the U.S. attack on Libya, it was expressing a constant firm, principled stand, namely, that Iraq is against any foreign aggression against any Arab country.

The paper adds: However, this constant principle of Iraq's pan-Arab policy does not in any way mean that Iraq would agree to the Libyan regime blackmailing the Arab nation and exploiting its stands for propaganda purposes serving the regime and its leader Al-Qadhdhafi.

AL-THAWRAH explains that the Libyan regime has the least right to demand Arab support against foreign aggression, as that regime has supported a foreign aggression against Iraq and has continued for 6 years to violate and flout the principles of Arab solidarity. The paper asserts that Iraq does not encourage the convocation of a summit or any other Arab meeting at any level called by Libya, saying that if convened Iraq will consider such a meeting some kind of blackmail of the Arabs and a ridiculous event.

AL-THAWRAH says any Arab meeting which is held must first discuss the Iranian aggression against Iraq before discussing the U.S. aggression against Libya, mainly because the Iranian aggression takes priority over the U.S. aggression, as it is more dangerous to Iraq and the Arab nation and has continued for 6 years. The paper holds the Libyan regime responsible for the current Arab situation, saying that the Libya regime's deviant stands and policies vis-a-vis Iraq's just defensive war during the past 6 years are responsible for the currently divided Arab stands.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* warns that certain acts of assassination, kidnapping, and bombing have greatly harmed the Arab nation's true struggle and provided others with the excuse to distort this struggle, discredit the Arab nation, and harm its central issues.

Support for Emergency Arab Summit Announced

JN171523 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 17 Apr (PETRA) — Jordan today announced its support for an emergency Arab summit to discuss all the aggressions that are being directed against the Arab nation. In a cable to the Arab League secretary general, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said that Jordan, while working toward its pan-Arab responsibility, out of its firm commitment to and conviction of the common Arab destiny, and while it continues to follow the continuing aggressions against the Arab territories represented by the occupation of parts of the Arab homeland by foreign Israeli and Iranian forces, and out of its belief and conviction that any danger threatening any Arab country or territory is a direct threat to the Arab homeland as a whole and the entire Arab nation, voices its support for an emergency Arab summit to discuss all the aggression against the Arab nation so that this summit may result in a unified Arab stand to confront these dangers.

British Trade Delegation Arrives in Amman

JN191600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabi 1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — A British economic delegation led by Lord (Jellicoe), head of the British Foreign Trade Council, arrived in Amman this evening on a 4-day visit to Jordan during which it will meet with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent. It will also hold talks with the ministers of planning; supply, industry, and trade; energy and mineral wealth; and a number of senior officials on ways to develop economic relations and increase trade between the two countries. The delegation is made up of 10 persons representing British industry, trade, and finance.

Meets With Prince Hasan, Ministers

JN191615 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received the British trade delegation led by Lord (Jellicoe) this morning. They reviewed bilateral cooperation in trade areas between Jordan and the United Kingdom. The meeting was attended by the minister of supply, industry, and trade, the minister of energy, the governor of the Central Bank, the Planning Ministry secretary general, and the British ambassador in Amman.

Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade, received the British trade delegation and briefed it on Jordan's development in both the economic and social areas, the high rates of growth, and the reason for the economic prosperity in Jordan, which is stability in the political, economic, and legislative areas, a fact that increased confidence in Jordan in all investors. They also discussed economic and trade relations between the two countries and ways to develop them.

Planning Minister 'Abdallah al-Nusur also received the delegation and explained the general features of Jordan's economy as well as the 5-year plan that the ministry is preparing, pointing out that its investments amount to $10 billion and that it is concentrating on the less developed areas with the purpose of spreading the gains of development to the various parts of the kingdom. He also said that because of the 5-year plan's big investments and its ambitious projects, Jordan is looking forward to a British role in implementing Jordanian projects, stressing the importance of joint projects between the two countries.

Minister Conveys King's Message to Bahraini Ruler

JN192054 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn sent a verbal message to Bahrain ruler Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on bilateral relations. The message was conveyed in Manama by Minister of Labor and Social Development Khalid al-Haj Hasan. The minister said his talks with the Bahraini leader dealt with Arab and international questions, especially those of interest to the Arab nation.

Cabinet Meets, Approves Agreement With Egypt

JN201213 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met at noon today under Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali. The Council was briefed by the foreign minister on the latest Arab contacts concerning the convocation of an urgent Arab summit to discuss the external attacks to which the Arab lands are exposed.

The Council was also briefed by the industry and trade minister about his visit to Baghdad and his talks with Iraqi Government officials on a number of issues and common economic and trade issues between Jordan and Iraq.

The Council of Ministers decided to allocate 300,000 Jordanian dinars from oil and road transportation revenues to public service projects in the governorates.

The Council approved a draft tourist agreement between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Council authorized the tourism minister to sign the draft agreement on behalf of the government during meetings of the joint higher Jordanian-Egyptian committee which will be held in Amman 28-30 April. The agreement will replace the 1968 agreement and aims at bolstering Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in the field of tourism and joint marketing as well as the use of the Nuwaybi' line for maritime transportation by the two countries and the other fraternal countries in an effort to foster tourism.

A joint committee will be formed to study and follow up the necessary measures to implement this agreement and achieve its objectives.

19 Leave American University, Return Home

JN201929 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] A responsible source at the American University in Beirut has said that in light of recent security developments, 19 people left their work at the university and returned to their countries. The source pointed out that most of these are British nationals working in a program teaching English organized by the university in cooperation with the Al-Hariri Foundation. Thirty-one British nationals were evacuated from West Beirut today to East Beirut.

38 British Nationals Cross to E. Beirut 20 Apr

JN200959 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the British Embassy in Beirut has confirmed to Voice of Lebanon radio that at 0800 today some 38 British nationals crossed to East Beirut, from where they will decided on their next destination.

Karami Approves Summit on U.S. 'Aggression'

NC181236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has announced that Lebanon approves the convention of an emergency Arab summit for discussion of the U.S. attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah, so that practical measures to face this aggression can be decided upon. This approval came after Prime Minister Karami received an invitation to the summit from the Algerian ambassador in Beirut. Following their meeting, the Algerian ambassador said that he had conveyed to prime Minister Karami an extraordinary invitation to an urgent summit. Asked whether the summit will also involve discussion of the continuing Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon, the Algerian ambassador said: This is up to the presidents and it depends upon the summit's agenda. The specific subject noted in the invitation is the U.S. aggression against Libya, he added.

Junblatt Accuses 'Some Arab States' of Revenge

JN201754 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Minister Junblatt has accused some Arab states of attempting to get revenge in the western area [of Beirut]. He said that the law of the jungle has begun to rule in the western area. He wondered: Why do these states have the right to have schools, universities, and hospitals at a time when we do not have this right? Junblatt added: These states give facilities to foreign nationals and protect them while attempting to take revenge on some helpless nationals who have decided to stay with us.

U.S.-Israeli Attack Expected in S. Beirut 10 May

GF181612 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Beirut]

[Text] Political leaders in Beirut have received reports from an Arab country recommending swift action to control the internal situation in the Lebanese national and Islamic regions in preparation for confronting, as described in the reports, a U.S.-Israeli military action against the Lebanese territories under the cover of combating terrorism. The reports affirmed that the upcoming aggression will be against several Lebanese regions, including the southern district of Beirut and the Ba'labakk-al-Harmal region near the Syrian border, where pro-Iran Islamic movements dominate, and where most of the kidnapped foreigners are taken.

The report indicated that the storming of these regions is most likely to take place on 10 May, and in particular after the international summit of industrial nations scheduled to convene in Japan during this period. U.S. President Reagan will try to win the approval of the Western countries and Japan to give the go-ahead for this operation. A summit meeting of industrial nations in Brussels in 1982 gave the green light for the Israeli storming of Lebanon at that time.

European Assistance for Wounded Requested

NC181000 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, has summoned the head of the European Common Market Mission's in Lebanon and the Swiss, Italian, German, and Belgian ambassadors in order to request that their governments give financial aid to those who have been wounded in the war in Lebanon, now that expenses have increased and the necessary funds have become unavailable.

'Asim Qansuh Calls for Liquidating 'Arafatists

JN201742 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] While contacts are being held to start a dialogue between Syria and the PLO, [Lebanese] Ba'th Party Regional Secretary General 'Asim Qansuh has called for a complete liquidation of all 'Arafatists. He expressed concern over reactivating the 'Arafatist forces and the eruption of the camps war.

'State of Alert,' 'War' Atmosphere Reported

JN181804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Syria is in a state of alert and the atmosphere is one of war. Travelers from Damascus have told Voice of Lebanon that a state of alert prevails in the country. The Army has been placed in a state of alert and Army officers and soldiers' leave has been canceled. Large quantities of medicine and medical equipment have been imported and that hospitals have been emptied of all patients except emergency cases. Also large quantities of arms and ammunition have been unloaded at Latakia Harbor.

Furthermore, roadblocks have been set up in many parts of the country, especially following the recent explosions in the northern towns which resulted in more than 150 casualties, including civilians and soldiers. Some 20 roadblocks manned by Syrian intelligence men in civilian clothes have been set up between Damascus airport and (?Aleppo). Police cars are also patrolling the area.

The explosions were followed by a campaign of arrests on which the Syrian authorities imposed a blackout. The explosions were preceded by the assassination of several Syrian Army officers.

Security Measures Cited

NC181210 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Jordanian magazine *AL-DUSTUR*, which is published in London, has quoted Arab sources as having said that the Syrian security authorities have carried out a campaign of arrests in Damascus and in northern Syria and have established security roadblocks in both Tartus and Latakia. Citing people who visited Damascus recently, the paper says that security precautions could be noticed all along the Syrian borders, as well as in ports, airports, economic establishments, and hotels.

Further Reportage on Series of Explosions

Prime Minister Comments

AU191820 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, April 19 (AFP) — Syria Saturday blamed Israeli-employed Lebanese agents for a series of explosions this week in Syria that caused "a number" of deaths, according to a Syrian official.

The previously unknown group October 17 Movement for the Liberation of the Syrian People said it killed more than 50 Syrian intelligence agents in attacks Tuesday, while the Voice of Lebanon Christian radio here reported at least 150 deaths in the attacks.

Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, without specifically referring to the attacks, said his country "will not let Israeli and U.S. agents have a free hand in Lebanon." Damascus acknowledged the attacks only on Saturday and said they occurred Wednesday on private transport vehicles linking Syrian towns.

The Voice of Lebanon said two of the blasts were at the Port of Tartus 150 kms (90 miles) northwest of Damascus, two at Mashta al-Hulw near the Port of al-Ladhiqiyah, two at Hims 120 kms (75 miles) north of Damascus, one at Masyaf in northern Syria and one at Safita close to Tartus.

Israeli Intelligence Blamed

JN190837 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] A security source has stated the following:

On Wednesday afternoon, 16 April 1986, explosions took place in a number of civilian vehicles which transport Syrian citizens. A number of innocent citizens were martyred and wounded in the incident. We did not accuse anybody, waiting for the investigations and collecting information. The results of the investigations show that these explosions were planned by Israeli intelligence and carried out by its agents in Lebanon. The security organs will continue their investigations and those who took part in this crime will receive just punishment.

Group Claims Attacks

JN190625 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] An anonymous caller contacted a western news agency in Paris claiming that the 17 October Movement for the Liberation of the Syrian People is responsible for a series of operations carried out on Tuesday against the Syrian intelligence service. He said the Movement carried out seven operations against the organs in charge of protecting President al-Asad, killing about 50 of their personnel.

Press Commentary

JN200703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] Today's papers highlight reports about the new crime that Israeli intelligence organs have carried out through their agents in Lebanon against innocent civilians in Syria in a desperate attempt to scare our steadfast people and within the framework of their deep-rooted hatred of Syria, its stands, and its pan-Arab decisions.

AL-THAWRAH says: It is no coincidence that Israeli intelligence organs moved their agents in Lebanon, while Syria and its proud people were translating their stand toward fraternal Libya into effective action in the confrontation of the barbaric U.S. aggression. They have done so because Syria's pan-Arab stand has generated a wave of anxiety, and hatred among Zionist circles and because it has become evident to the imperialist and Zionist forces of aggression that Libya is not alone, and that

Syria's stand constitutes an insurmountable obstacle which cannot be overcome or bypassed.

AL-THAWRAH adds: However, the criminal killers, the Israeli agents in Lebanon have completely failed to attain the objectives of their masters in Tel Aviv. Syria is stronger than all conspirators. They have resorted to every kind of conspiracy and sabotage. They also made impudent threats to commit aggression, and waged many wars and hostile military actions. However, all these means will not affect Syria's determination. On the contrary, Syria has become more determined to pursue its national, pan-Arab, and progressive course, and to confront imperialist-Zionist schemes, irrespective of the sacrifices. The Zionist enemy and its agents in Lebanon will not succeed in preoccupying Syria or diverting its attention from closely following up the serious developments taking place in the region and from confronting all those who seek to harm the nation's dignity or liquidate its central cause. It is evident that this crime will not go unpunished and that criminals will pay a prohibitive price for what they committed against Syria, the Arab nation's steadfast bastion and the Arab people's hope for victory and liberation. When this takes place, repentance will be of no use to the criminal killers and the Zionist intelligence organs and the forces that are hostile to the Arab nation and to its struggle will not come to their rescue. Syria's long arm is capable of reaching all enemies and demolishing their dens on their heads.

TISHRIN, for its part, stresses that with its new crimes, Israel believes it can twist Syria's hand and make it impotent in confronting a new conspiracy that the Reagan administration and the Tel Aviv rulers will prepare against the Arab nation, following the impudent crime the United States committed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and also in confronting the preparations underway for committing aggression on the pretext of avenging the death of the two British citizens and the U.S. citizen in Lebanon.

TISHRIN concludes: Despite this, we are in a position to say that pressures, crimes, and car bombs will not succeed in changing history's course or in making Syria change its unswerving policy. On the countrary, these pressures and conspiracies will only make Syria more determined to pursue its stands and policy. Syria will continue to confront the conspiracies with force and firmness, irrespective of the sacrifices. A handful of conspirators will not succeed in affecting our pan-Arab option. This is the biggest challenge, and Syria accepts it. Syria announces that it will proceed forward to achieve victory for itself and its loyal Arab masses.

Al-Asad Receives PFLP's Habash, Delegation

JN211129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus —President Hafiz al-Asad received a PFLP delegation led by PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad Yamani], Abu Ahmad Fu'ad, Salah Salah, and Abu Jabir, members of the PFLP Political Bureau.

Al-Kasm Receives USSR Machine Building Minister

JN201605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received USSR Minister of Machine Building Bakhirev and the accompanying delegation at 1300 today. Attending the meeting were Deputy Defense Minister Major General 'Awwad Bagh and the USSR ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, talks dealt with the strong bilateral relations of cooperation in all fields, as well as prospects for their continuous promotion. The prime minister was acquainted with the talks the guest held with Syrian officials and expressed his satisfaction with them.

At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked the guest to convey his greetings to Comrade Nikolay Ryshkov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

Transport Minister Receives Iranian Official

GF170802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Mr Yusuf al-Ahmad, Syrian minister of transportation, has said that struggle against the Saddam regime is a holy jihad and the thought of toppling Saddam is a holy thought. The Syrian minister of transportation was speaking on Wednesday at a meeting with a railway delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran. He stressed that Saddam is the great enemy of the Arab people and is an element of the United States and Israel in the region. He expressed regret at the support by some Arab countries for the Baghdad regime and said: Saddam, by starting a war against the revolution which had kicked out imperialism and Zionism from the country and turned the Israeli Embassy into a Palestinian Embassy and showed its support for the Arab people, committed the biggest treason against the Arabs' principles.

The deputy of the railway authority of the Islamic Republic of Iran is taking part in a meeting of railway officials of the Middle East being held in Damascus. During his meeting with the Syrian minister of transportation, he told the minister: Your words echo the position of the Iranian people.

Ba'th Party, SED Sign Cooperation Agreement

JN191916 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT
19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Berlin — An agreement on cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the SED for 1986-87 was signed in Berlin this afternoon. The agreement was signed for the Ba'th Party by Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the party, and for the SED by Politburo member Guenther Kleiber.

Qaddah Addresses SED Congress

JN210705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin — Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, has affirmed that our party and people greatly appreciate the GDR support for the just Arab struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territory as well as the GDR support for our country which helped and continues to help in attaining further socialist changes along the path of building a progressive, socialist society.

In a speech yesterday at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], Comrade Qaddah added: Our people, under the leadership of the Ba'th party and its Secretary General Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, have achieved numerous accomplishments along the road to socialism. Moreover, the unity of the national and progressive forces in Syria is being consolidated and the Progressive National Front and the popular democratic system embody our people's strong unity against the imperialist U.S. schemes and the Israeli aggression.

The assistant secretary general added that at this stage Syria's policy aims at achieving the largest possible Arab solidarity against Israel's aggression and those backing it. Meanwhile, struggle continues to establish an Arab unity that enhances Arab independence. Our country, he added, affirms its principled policy of supporting the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples' struggle against racism and imperialism. Our relations with the socialist countries in general and the Soviet Union in particular continue to develop out of our belief in the fateful link between the peoples' just causes all over the world.

Comrade Qaddah stressed that the United States and Israel are intensifying their feverish activity and their political and military pressures in order to control the Arab region. Recently, he added, the United States has escalated these provocations and turned them into armed aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Supported by the United States, the Israeli threats are escalating and intensive Israeli concentrations are massed in the Golan to strike at our country's heroic steadfastness in the face of the irresponsible imeprialist-Israeli policy.

Comrade Qaddah called for increasing the cohesion and cooperation of the world progressive and socialist forces in order to confront this policy. He said: Acheiving a just and lasting peace in our Arab region is one of our basic militant tasks. Such a peace cannot be achieved under Israel's intransigence and strategic cooperation between Israel and the Untied States. Therefore, we are struggling to attain a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy. Our country believes that achieving the desired peace can only take place through the sound framework represented by holding an international conference under the UN aegis and with the participation of the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Al-Shar' Returns From Nonaligned Meeting

JN181004 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus late last night after heading the Syrian delegation to the meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi.

The foreign minister yesterday delivered Syria's speech during the meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau currently being held in New Delhi. In his speech, Al-Shar' asserted that the new U.S. aggression on Libya is like any other aggression which cannot be justified regardless of pretexts and reasons, especially following the growing rejection of this aggression by nations throughout the globe.

He added: The U.S. Administration's pretext of self- defense to justify its brutal aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah cannot be accepted, even by the standards of sea pirates or laws which prevailed during the Dark Ages. Al-Shar' said: If the U.S. Administration had conclusive evidence against the perpetrators of the terrorist operation in West Berlin, then why did it not show this to the world before it committed the aggression on Libya? He added: Even if we assume that it had such evidence, was the premeditated military attack acceptable according to international law or to international or moral norms for settling international disputes in this nuclear age in which the world is standing on the brink of disaster?

Al-Shar' added that it is a strange and tragic thing to see superpowers possessing huge arsenals and acting in accordance with such hollow logic. Al-Shar' said: The Nonaligned Movement is urged today more than ever before to not only condemn and denounce this military aggression on a member state of this Movement, but also to bravely confront this aggression and expose its dangerous motives. He added: Our Movement, which has faced great and serious challenges since its establishment, is now facing this new and serious challenge. However, he said, I am confident that our Movement and peoples will overcome all challenges because peoples' rights will eventually triumph.

Military Officers Reportedly Summoned From Abroad

JN201543 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Citing diplomatic sources, our correspondent has learned that Israel has recently summoned Israeli military officers who were receiving training courses abroad and asked them to return to their country immediately. The diplomatic sources declined to explain this Israeli step. However, they said that this step must be linked to the tense situation in the region, particularly the escalation of tension between Syria and Israel and the increase of international terrorism.

Peres Leaves for France To Meet Mitterrand, Chirac

TA210525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres left for Paris and Strasbourg this morning. Our political correspondent reports that the prime minister will confer today with French President Francois Mitterrand, Premier Jacques Chirac, and representatives of the Jewish communities in Europe. The prime minister will address the Council of Europe in Strasbourg tomorrow. In his speech, Peres is expected to address the peace process in the region, the problem of international terrorism, and his plan to extend economic aid to the countries of the regiona as a way of solving its conflicts.

Peres, Former Gaza Mayor Meet on Autonomy in Gaza

TA181631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has held a talk with former Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa in an attempt to formulate procedures to implement autonomy in the Gaza Strip. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav has learned that talks on this matter were also held with Egyptian and U.S. representatives, but that no decisions have yet been reached. Our correspondent notes that several parties opposed to the idea of implementing autonomy in the Gaza Strip plan to raise the issue in the Knesset.

'Accusations' of Terrorist Attacks in Syria Denied

TA192010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Authoritative defense sources in Israel have described Syria's accusations that Israel is responsible for the terrorist attacks in Syria as a gross lie. The defense sources regard the Syrian claims as an obvious ruse aimed at putting the responsibility for the internal problems in Syria on Israel.

Radio Reacts to Syrian Claims

JN201631 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1435 GMT 20 Apr 86

["Observation" by Yusuf Ya'qub]

[Text] After a period of 3 days during which Syrian authorities ignored the explosions which occurred in several places in northern Syria, an official announcement issued in Damascus yesterday admitted these events without mentioning the full details of what happened. After this announcement, the official Syrian mass media launched a campaign of falsification and deception, casting their usual, exposed lies by blaming the explosions on Israel.

At the beginning, the Syrian authorities attempted to hide what happened, as they hid similar past events against them. The authorities have shrouded their activities in secrecy, as they did in regard to their frequent measures of oppression and coercion against opponents.

However, it seems that the Damascus regime found that events of the volume, nature, and gravity of the recent explosions could not be hidden and the news could not be blacked out from the Syrian people, especially since a great many of the details leaked to mass media abroad. Nevertheless, admitting the reality of what happened involves difficulty and embarrassment for the Damascus authorities. The Syrian regime, which held big celebrations during the past weeks in celebration of the Ba'th Party's anniversary and glory, does not find it harmonious with its bragging and self-importance to admit that it has adversaries and opponents working against it inside Syria. It does not find it convenient to let people know, at this time in particular, that it is facing hostilities, feuds, and vengeance from Syrians, Palestinians, Lebanese, Iraqis, and other Arabs who are bringing double retaliation on it in its own country.

In such a case, there is nothing easier for the Damascus rulers to launch then the usual, exposed lies to obliterate facts by accusing Israel and holding it responsible for what happened. Their major aim is to deceive public opinion in Syria and abroad into believing that their regime has no opposition, adversaries, or enemies and that any operation against their regime is not from Syria or other Arab sides with which it exchanges hostility. However, no matter how the Damascus rulers try to obliterate facts and resort to deception and falsification, facts cannot be hidden from the Syrian people who are experiencing economic distress and political restriction. They know the full record of the adversaries, feuds, and hostilities of the ruling Ba'th regime.

If it is not convenient for this regime at this time to admit facts, and if Syrian mass media find it inharmonious with current solidarity slogans to admit that the Syrian regime has hostilities and feuds with Syrians, Muslim Brotherhood members, Palestinians, Lebanese, Iraqis, and others, then it is only deceiving itself if it believes that wornout, exposed lies can help it overcome its crisis and isolation.

Cabinet Views Attempt on El Al, U.S. 'Operation'

TA201505 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1441 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] At its weekly meeting today, the Cabinet heard about the unsuccessful attempt to sabotage an El Al aircraft. The prime minister expressed his appreciation to the security people for having prevented a serious disaster.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin praised the U.S. Air Force operation against Libya, saying that the Americans managed to sabotage Libya's air defense system.

El Al Incident Not To Be Ignored

TA200832 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Victor Levi]

[Excerpt] The United States and Israel have increased their coordination in antiterrorism warfare in the last few days, following the escalation in terrorist activity against U.S. and Israeli targets. The Americans were impressed by the success of El Al's security officers in foiling the attempted attack on the airliner in London.

Political sources in Israel have said that Israel regards Abu Nidal's terrorist organization and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as responsible for the attempted attack on the El Al airliner. The sources stressed that Israel will not ignore the incident, and will ask Britain to give it information about the terrorist who was caught over the weekend.

The foiled attack against the airliner has caused an increase in security alertness in El Al offices around the world, as well as in Israeli embassies and institutions abroad. All assessments agree that the latest incident is part of a comprehensive campaign against Israeli and U.S. targets.

Senior Military Sources Comment on Libyan Incident

USSR Shows No Interest Militarily

TA181830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] A senior Israeli military source said today the Soviet Union withdrew its technicians from Libyan bases some days before the U.S. attack. The source, whose name was not revealed, told foreign reporters in Tel Aviv that the U.S. raid destroyed an intelligence complex from which terror operations abroad were directed. He said the Soviet decision to withdraw Russian technicians confirmed Israel's assessment that the Soviets had no interest in a military involvement. He said the Libyans were surprised by the scope of the U.S. attack, and added that there was no widespread opposition to Al-Qadhdhafi's rule in Libya.

Libyan Opposition 'Not Great'

TA171615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] A senior IDF officer has said that the opposition against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is not great and that the IDF does not have information that confirms reports that Libyan Army units tried to topple him. Briefing foreign correspondents in Israel, the officer said that, in his opinion, the Soviet Union will in the future demand that Al-Qadhdhafi restrain himself and moderate his positions in exchange for arms supplies, and that he will indeed do so. The senior officer also said that 5 days before the U.S. attack, Al-Qadhdhafi conferred with his senior advisors and expressed the belief that the United States would attack several army camps. When it became clear to him that strategic targets were hit, he was shocked, the officer said.

Nazareth Residents Demonstrate Against U.S. 19 Apr

TA200956 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by correspondent in Nazareth]

[Text] Several dozen Nazareth residents demonstrated yesterday at the city's central bus station, waving banners denouncing the U.S. attack on Libya. The banners read: "Reagan, the number one terrorist in the world," and "We in Nazareth support the Libyan people and Al-Qadhdhafi." In the evening a large protest rally was held at the local Friendship House. The speakers sharply attacked the United States, calling for an end to what they termed "the wild behavior of the actor Reagan."

Arab Countries Importing Stone From W. Bank

TA191425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Our correspondent Yitzhaq Feller has discovered that tens of thousands of tons of quarried stone from Judaea and Samaria are sent every month to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf emirates, and even Iraq and Iran. The Jordanian Government has devised a taxation policy that encourages the export of quarried stone from the territories. Our correspondent notes that Saudi Arabia and the Gulf emirates are currently experiencing a construction slowdown due to the Iraq-Iran war and the drop in oil revenues. This has resulted in a lower demand for the stone from the Judaea and Samaria quarries, but exporting continues.

ALGERIA

Further on Response to U.S. Action Toward Libya

FLN Issues Communique

LD202020 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The FLN published a communique this afternoon in which it stressed the necessity and urgency of convening a meeting of the progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean. The U.S. aggression against the sovereignty of the Libyan Jamahiriyah gives a new dimension to the dangerous threats which weigh down on peace and security in the Mediterranean, the communique continues. The recourse to a policy of violence and diktat clearly shows that U.S. strategy in the region is being conducted with disregard for international law and morality. This exceptionally serious event threatens to jeopardize efforts aimed at turning the Mediterranean basin into a lake of peace, security and cooperation.

Thus, the necessity to hold an extraordinary meeting of the conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean seems to be urgent, th FLN stresses, and a stage toward greater concerted action to evaluate the consequences of this dangerous armed escalation by the United States. The righjt to independence and the respect for the sovereignty of the Mediterranean countries, an essential precondition for security and peace in the Mediterranean, can only be guaranteed, the FLN communique adds, if all the forces for progress of the Mediterranean basin react firmly to the indescribable imperialist aggression against Libya through the convening and success of this conference.

JANA: Students Demonstrate

LD200917 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 20 Apr (JANA) — A tumultuous student demonstration marched yesterday evening from the University of Algiers through the Algerian capital's streets chanting slogans denouncing the barbaric U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah people. The demonstrators called for the long life of the Arab nation and the downfall of the United States.

The students also called on the Arab governments to sever their political relations with the U.S. Government and to isolate it economically. They also declared solidarity with the Jamahiriyah people.

LIBYA

Nonaligned Delegation Arrives in Tripoli

LD202037 Tripoli Television in Arabic 1940 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The delegation delegated by the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement arrived in Tripoli tonight on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. The delegation includes the foreign ministers of India, Yugoslavia and Cuba and the representatives of Senegal, Ghana and the Congo.

In a statement to JANA, Indian Foreign Minister Mr Bali Ran Bhagat said that this delegation has been delegated by the nonaligned foreign ministers to visit the Jamahiriyah and to extend the support and backing of the movement to the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership regarding the U.S. aggression which was directed against the independence, sovereignty and security of Libya. The Indian minister added that this delegation will also go to the UN headquarters to exert pressure to adopt an urgent measure against the U.S. action and to prevent is recurrence. He expressed the movement's deep worry and anger regarding the U.S. attack against Libyan territory.

The statement issued by the movement at its emergency session held in New Delhi reflected its firm and clear stance. The political declaration of the conference also included an entire section on Libya and the Mediterranean.

He said, on behalf of this ministerial delegation: We express anew our solidarity with the Libyan people and its leadership. We raise our voices, by virtue of our position as a nonaligned movement, in defense of the independence and freedom of the movement's member-states and in condemnation of the unjustifiable military action by the United States against Libya.

He added that Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister and the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, sent a message to Colonel Muʿammar al-Qadhdhafi expressing full support and brotherly greetings. The Indian Parliament held a special session attended by the leaders of all political parties during which resolutions supporting the Jamahiriyah and its leadership were adopted. The Indian foreign minister said that the movement will continue to undertake political initiatives supporting the friendly Jamahiriyah in the United States and in other international forums.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD210032 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2346 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received the delegation of the Nonaligned Movement that arrived in Tripoli this evening, led by the Indian Foreign Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhagat and composed of Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic, the Cuban foreign minister, Ghana's envoy to the United Nations, Congo's permanent delegate to the Security Council, and Senegal's ambassador to Morocco.

The head of the Nonaligned Movement delegation stressed the movement's position denouncing the savage aggression launched by the United States against the Jamahiriyh as an aggression against every member of the Nonaligned Movement; the dangers represented by this aggression on the independence and safety of a state which is an active member in the Nonaligned Movement; and the threat constituted by this aggression to peace and safety in the Mediterranean region and the whole world.

The delegation affirmed to the brother leader that the criminal U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriayh is regarded as a grave precedent by a power like the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council, who begins its aggression against the Jamahiriayh and its people today, and will practice it against any member state of the Nonaligned Movement tomorrow.

Proceeding from this, the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriayh is aimed at the security and independence of all the states and peoples of the Nonaligned Movement.

The delegation expressed its solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah, and its commitment to defending the position of the nonaligned group, expressed by the delegation at the Security Council and at the United Nations. The delegation had asked the council to condemn the aggression and take practical measures to prevent its repetition.

The delegation condemned the U.S. provocative maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra and the aggression against this gulf as a prelude to the perfidious aggression launched by the United States these days against the people of the Jamahiriyah. [Video shows Al-Qadhdhafi receiving the 6-man delegation and shaking hands with them. They all sit down, with the six men in arm chairs and Al-Qadhdhafi behind a desk]

Dehli: Further Details

BK210319 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The 6-member delegation of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, now in Tripoli, met Colonel al-Qadhdhafi last night. The delegation led by the Indian foreign minister, Mr Bali Ram Bhagat, conveyed to Col al-Qadhdhafi the movement's condemnation of the American air attack and expressed the movement's solidarity with Libya. Earlier on its arrival, the delegation was received by Major (Kueldi Hamidi), member of the revolutionary command, and the Libyan industry minister, Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-Bargash. The Indian ambassador, Mr G.D. Atuk, and senior Libyan officials were also present. The group will later proceed to New York to press for UN Security Council action against the United States. Besides India, the group consists of the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Cuba, Senegal, Ghana, and Congo.

Sudanese Defense Minister Arrives for Visit

Conveys Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD192038 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1941 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Major General 'Uthman 'Abdullah, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and minister of defense, who handed the leader a written message from Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister of fraternal Sudan, in which he saluted the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people who are bravely and heroically resisting the sinful U.S. aggression against the pure Arab land. The message stressed that the Sudanese Government and people are offering all their resources to support the Libyan Arab right against the brutal U.S. aggression. [Video shows Sudanese defense minister entering room; Al-Qadhdhafi rising to embrace him]

Expresses Support in Interview

LD201540 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Interview with Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Sudanese defense minister and member of the Transitional Military Council, by unidentified report in Tripoli; live]

[Text] [Reporter] Welcome, Brother Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah. You have been anxious to come to the Jamahiriyah. What are the motives and reasons for your visit at this time?

['Abdallah] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful; if God supports you no one will defeat you. First of all, I would like to convey greetings over your radio to the Arab masses and our brothers in the Jamahiriyah. I have come firstly [words indistinct] our people in Sudan have decided to make a determined stand alongside their brothers in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in facing the unjust U.S. aggression. I have also come with two messages from Brothers General 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab and Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'Allah for the brother leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. These messages stress that the capabilities of the Sudanese people will always be at the disposal of the brotherly Libyan people in facing this unjust imperialist attack. I have come to tell our brothers in the Jamahiriyah that the Sudanese people's stand, which was represented in their overwhelming demonstrations organized by the forces of the uprising led by the National Alliance for National Salvation and all other political (?parties), stems from the sincerity of the Sudanese people and their affirmation of the pan-Arabic battle fought by the Jamahiriyah, and also to stress that the target is not just the Arab Jamahiriyah but the whole of the Arab nation. Since Sudan is a part of the Arab nation, it will always act with its brothers everywhere for the achievement of an Arab triumph.

[Reporter] Major general, the United States has declared that the reasons for its aggression were what it called terrorist actions, which it accuses the Jamahiriyah of carrying out. Do you think this is the true reason and motive for the aggression against the Jamahiriyah?

['Abdallah] I do not believe this is true. This is only an excuse which the United States gives to justify this aggression, which is directed not only against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah but rather in the first place against the Arab nation from the [Atlantic] Ocean to the gulf.

The justifications the United States gives will not deceive world public opinion nor even U.S. public opinion, because what the United States is seeking to do is to create further rifts and destitution within the ranks of the Arab nation and to undermine its unity and cohesion, thereby making it easy for the United States to strike at it and contain all its independent aspirations.

I do not believe that the arguments the United States has announced to justify its aggression really do justify it. If the United States truly wants to tackle the problem of terrorism, there are civilized methods and legal ways to deal with such a problem. If the United States truly possesses evidence with which it can prove that the Jamahiriyah was behind terrorism, it could take the matter to the international courts instead of waging a huge military campaign which has no justification and which harms the entire Arab nation, in particular the Jamahiriyah.

[Reporter] If the so-called terrorism is not the reason, what in your opinion are the reasons which angered the United States and provoked it into carrying out aggression against the Arab people?

['Abdallah] I believe that unfortunately the United States has by devious means succeeded in creating a crack in the wall of Arab unity. The current attitude of the Jamahiriyah led by Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is seen by the United States to epitomize the Arab revolution and Arab unity. The United States also sees in the Libyan attitude an epitomy of the seeds of pan-Arabism. For this reason, the United States sought first to strike at the Jamahiriyah and at Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, believing that this will put a final end to all the efforts being exerted to reunite the Arab nation.

However, I say with deep regret that many of the Arab countries have failed to realize this point and have not cast a profound look that would enable them to see what the United States really wants. I believe this is the basic and principled reason for this barbaric onslaught.

[Reporter] Brother Major Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah, at the start of the aggression the United States admitted through a statement by President Reagan that it wasnts to assassinate Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In the past few days, today and yesterday, the U.S. media and U.S. official statements began playing a new tune, saying that Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was not their target. What, in your opinion, is the reason for this retreat in the campaign?

['Abdallah] I believe this attack, in which they used the most modern types of aircraft, the most modern weapons, laser weapons, and vacuum bombs [qanabil al-tafrigh al-hawa'i — gravity bombs] that it has become clear, after my having visited today all the areas which were subjected to the attack, that the main objective behind the attacks was Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi himself. The main part, equal to 70 percent of the concentration, [as heard] was directed at his residence and his home. Therefore, the main objective was to assassinate Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and other Arab revolutionary personages. The evidence indicates that the objective was to liquidate Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. If we study U.S. reaction and U.S. official comments, in their first and second days they indicate that the targets which were hit had not been specified and that the U.S. military administration did not have information regarding the identity of the targets that had been hit. When it became clear later that Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had not been hit, they began a new maneuver and [words indistinct]. However, I believe that the main objective, in view of what I saw today and in view of the type of amassment and concentration [of the attack] on Bab al-'Aziziyah [barracks], was to assassinate Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the failure of the attack from the political and military angles, the rise of world public opinion against U.S. terrorism, and the rise of the Arab public, the first signs of which we witnessed in brotherly Sudan, played a role in imposing this retreat on the United States, and that they are now [words indistinct] the crime they perpetrated?

['Abdallah] There is no doubt that that played a role as well. I believe that the reaction of the Arab world, the African world, and throughout the world affirms their total condemnation of this barbaric [word indistinct] attack, the like of which we have not seen in modern times. I believe that this was among the reasons of the retreat. However, I am fully convinced, after what I saw today, that the target was Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally.

[Reporter] Major general, as an Arab military commander and official, what, in your opinion, is the lesson that the Arab nation should learn from this aggression against us?

['Abdallah] I believe that what occurred in the Jamahiriyah is identical to what happened in Hamman Elhatti, identical to what is happening in Sabra, Shatilah, and southern Lebanon, identical to the hijacking of Egyptian and Libyan planes over the Mediterranean, especially the plane that had Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar onboard on his way to Damascus. All these are [words indistinct] that an Arab nation that is divided and not united by leaderships that are united in their opinion, united in [word indistinct] and united in destiny, is bound to be always exposed to imperialist or Zionist aggression. I believe that the first lesson that could be learned from this is that if the Arab nation did not unite [words indistinct] will always be exposed to attack. Secondly, I believe that there should be a principled (?conviction), devoid of all [words indistinct], that any aggression against any Arab country, whichever country carries it out, must be condemned, because that is blatant interference in the independence, freedom, option, and direction of independent Arab countries. These are [word indistinct] that must be laid down, and these are the lessons which must always be considered by Arab peoples and Arab leaderships. I take this opportunity to repeat the call for an Arab summit conference to remedy this division. An agreement must be reached on what the minimum consensus for the Arabs must be. [Words indistinct] and crush all attempts of aggression the enemy may try to carry out against the Arab nation.

[Reporter] Major Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah, minister of defense of fraternal Sudan, you have referred to the Hammam Elchatti incident and a number of other incidents and aggression by Zionism and imperialism against the Arab nation, such as the aggression on [word indistinct] in 1982, and the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. At what point did things begin to deteriorate? What could we consider the prelude for all these catastrophes and tribulations?

['Abdallah] I will speak in complete openness and frankness. I believe that the departure of one of the major Arab sister states from the Arab ranks was the cause of all this weakness and destitution. Unless the reasons for the rift are removed, there can be no unity or union and consequently the Arab nation will always be exposed to aggression by the enemy.

[Reporter] Was the Arab response at this stage up to the expected level?

['Abdallah] I personally am not happy with the Arab attitude. As you stated at the beginning, I believe that the Arab attitude should be based on a principled rejection of aggression. That is first. Second, I believe that hesitation in deciding on condemnation prevented the adoption of a decision with the required speed.

We should have totally rejected the aggression from the very moment that it took place and without any reluctance or hesitation, because it is a flagrant aggression, a premeditated and planned aggression.

[Reporter] I believe it has now been established that America is Israel and Israel is America. Both of them exchange roles in striking at the Arab nation and participate in the 10th crusade against Islam and against the Arab nation. Is there any justification now for anyone in the Arab homeland to speak of friendship with the United States?

['Abdallah] I have stated my views in all clarity and frankness. I have said that anyone who still banks on the friendship of America would only be reaping the wind. At no time has the United States been a true friend. It has always placed strategic interests above all other relations. I repeat this, because it is something I believe in and which I will never abandon.

[Reporter] Is the presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean accidental? Was it by accident that the 6th Fleet was created in the Mediterranean only 2 weeks after the creation of the so-called Israel?

['Abdallah] That was no accident. What is happening at present in the world and in the United States in particular has nothing to do with accidents but is the result of critical detailed planning. The United States plans its strategy in the Arab area for years ahead. It is not by accident that the U.S. 6th Fleet was formed at the time of the creation of the state of Israel. All that was planned and programmed. Unfortunately, we as an Arab nation fail to see beyond our noses. We must arm ourselves with science and realize that what is happening in the world today demands that we cast a strategic look abounding with vision. We must draw up plans to face such stands in the future.

[Reporter] According to the Arab proverb, this day will have consequences. What do you expect to happen after this day, I mean on the level of the Arab nation?

['Abdallah] I have great confidence in the Arab peoples. I still believe that victory will eventually come for the Arab peoples. What is happening at present will, God willing, be consigned to oblivion. The Arab people from the ocean to the gulf will rise like a giant, a united people crowned with victory, God willing, in all their steps.

Concludes Visit; Departs

LD201514 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1457 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Apr (JANA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Mohammad, member of the Transitional Military Council and defence minister of Sudan, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli today following a visit to the Jamahiriyah. He was seen off at the airport by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces, a number of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces' officers, and the staff of the Sudanese Embassy in the Jamahiriyah.

Burkina Faso Defense Minister Arrives in Tripoli

LD191555 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Major Jean-Baptiste Boukhari Lingani, member of the National Council of the Revolution and minister of popular defense in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD192230 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1941 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Major Lingani Boukary, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of defense of the Republic of Burkina, delegated by Commander Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of the second Jamahiriyah Burkina, who asserted to the brother leader the firm stance of the people of Burkina and its revolution which supports the Jamahiriyah.

The envoy of Commander Thomas Sankara saluted the heroic steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people in confronting the unsuccessful U.S. aggression. This meeting was attended by the ambassador of the Republic of Burkina to the Jamahiriyah.

Ends Visit; Departs

LD201721 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Apr (JANA) — Major Boukari Lingani, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of defense of the Republic of Burkina Faso, left Tripoli this evening at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Pays Tribute to Those Killed in Attack

LD192129 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1846 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution, this evening paid tribute to the martyrs of the abortive barbaric U.S. aggression at Shuhada' al-Hani cemetery.

Armed Forces Commander Jallud Holds Press Conference

LD182152 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2056 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Press conference by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, general commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on 18 April in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Good evening brothers. The correspondents of world news agencies, television and radio stations who have come from all over the world to have a close look at what had been done by butcher Reagan, head of the gang of criminals and terrorists, against the Libyan Arab people who are struggling and withstanding for the sake of the dignity of the Arab nation, attended a press conference held by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud this evening.

Here is the full recording of the press conference:

[Jallud] The whole world has witnessed the barbaric, savage, terrorist action which has no equal in the annals of mankind, in history. This barbaric terrorist attack has confirmed who the terrorist is and at whom the fingers of accusation and condemnation are pointed. In full view of the world, Reagan's terrorist administration amassed the biggest strategic air power for his barbaric and terrorist attack: more than 170 fighters and bomber aircraft, midair refuelling tankers, and jamming and electronic war aircraft.

The U.S. Administration and the Pentagon have admitted that this was the biggest operation in the history of the United States. But what was the result? The attack was a total failure from the military point of view. It has also failed politically. From the moral point of view, this barbaric attack has labelled Reagan a war criminal and a mass killer and put him in the garbage dump of history.

The Libyan people emerged proud and strong from this confrontation. Libyans have a right to feel pride and glory because they fought the greatest devil and the administration of the greatest devil, the number 1 enemy of humanity [words indistinct] to the world, are Reagan and Thatcher for killing children and women with the guns of the Tartars. Indeed, Reagan has proved that he is the 20th Century Hitler [as heard].

The failure of the attack is due to, and we will continue to struggle for, we [word indistinct] the Arab unity immediately. [sentence as heard]. Everyone who stands in the way of Arab unity should be stampeded. This is it.

The United States itself has decided to destroy its interests in the Arab homeland. We direct and ask the Arab masses to liquidate [as heard] U.S. interests in the Arab homeland immediately. This mission has a priority. The United States, by its terrorist action against the small and peaceful Libyan people has also planted the seeds of revolution in the Arab homeland. This terrorist action has created a uniting revolutionary atmosphere.

God willing, the United States will soon reap the consequences of its criminal act in the Arab world. The groundwork began in the first moments of the terrorist aggression against the Arab homeland, from the ocean to the gulf, to achieve a happy and free world.

As revolutionaries, we cannot be intimidated by force. There is no precedent in political history, in the history of mankind, when a president of state or a state itself has ever issued an order for an attack against the home of the president or the leader of a revolution in another state, and for the killing of a president or a leader of a revolution.

In his first and second press conference, Reagan announced that the main attack, was directed against the person of Brother Mu'ammar — him personally. His tent and his home were attacked in a concentrated operation.

This decision to kill was a criminal, premeditated, and deliberate decision, and all the divine legislation, the law of the United States, and all laws consider this immoral act to be a crime. There may be differences between two regimes, (?and conflict continues), but it is unprecedented for a state or a president to give an order to kill a president or the leader of a revolution or a politician in another state. This has happened only in the Reagan era.

But the tent defeated Reagan's criminal scheme. The tent defeated the highest technology of the United States which it used against the person of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. We do not fear death. This operation has morally finished Reagan. The American people should be ashamed of the fact that their stupid and ignorant president has committed this moral crime against the American people and against humanity.

In his second press conference, the ignorant terrorist Reagan said that the bombing was directed against Al-Qadhdhafi but that he was hiding underground. It seems that he is sorry that the bombing, the arranged assassination plot, was not accomplished. By such an action, the United States, especially the U.S. Administration and Reagan in particular, has lost its integrity. I repeat, if there is any humanitarian democracy in the United States and Britain, then Reagan and Thatcher should fall and should be put on trial as murderers; criminals; annihilators of masses and children, women, and old people.

The United States was given a seat in the UN Security Council in order to preserve peace and security, but with this action and with its rampage it has become a danger to peace. Therefore, it should be deprived of its seat in the UN Security Council. We will struggle for the expulsion of the United States from the UN Security Council. We are carrying out concentrated contacts these days with the Warsaw Pact countries and with the Soviet Union after it became clear that NATO is confronting the small Libyan people.

We are now addressing ourselves toward an assessment of our policies and our stands. If we are forced to take steps, the responsibility lies on those who pushed the matters. We have the right to take every measure that will reinforce our capability to stand in the face of aggression and this barbaric, bestial act. We are conducting intensive contacts with the Warsaw Pact and with the Soviet Union. We are reassessing our stands and our policies.

It is clear that this attack has failed from the military and the political aspects and the United States has lost. However, regrettably, Reagan and the U.S. Administration are lying to the American people when they say the attack has achieved its objectives. I would like to ask you: What are the objectives achieved by this attack? All the bombs were dropped in a haphazard way and outside their targets, and the United States has lost aircraft and pilots in addition to what it has cost the American people in terms of planning and massing of this operation, the biggest strategic air operation. The United States is now isolated, in addition to the fact that the peoples' awareness and their antagonism toward the United States will increase as a result of this terrorism.

But taking a stand by the Palestinian people is our cause and we stand by the liberation movements. We have repeatedly called for an international conference and for an international effort to combat terrorism. We tell you the truth: We only want you to convey the truth because there is misinformation and fabrication in order to conceal the truth from the American people. We want you to convey only the truth. When 170 aircraft failed to assassinate the brother colonel and failed to destroy the targets. The United States now has no alternative but to use the nuclear bomb against the Libyan people.

And in order not to be forced to do this they now assign this cowardly action to Casey and to the U.S. intelligence to kill the brother colonel by means of a cowardly operation. We warn and hold the U.S. Administration responsible for the gravity of this action. And if such an (?order) is issued, it will finish the American people morally. I find it strange: Where are the democratic forces in America? How can this be allowed in the 20th Century (and nearing the end of the 20th Century)? The biggest state in the world issues an order and terror becomes law and the assassination of leaders and heads of state by law! This is indeed a moral catastrophe, and a decline in the moral and political standard in the world and of the United States Administration. This morally and ethically harms the American people. We find it strange that man can even think of such an order. Is it the right of Congress, the United States, or Reagan after this to talk about morals, values, and humanity after this law? If this law is issued that will be sufficient for the setting up of international courts to put the U.S. Administration on trial for this law. Thank you.

[Unidentified male journalist speaks in English with an American accent] Has Colonel al-Qadhdhafi suffered any physical injuries, and if not, how and where was he that he was able to avoid... [Question is abruptly cut here, and then BBC Correspondent Kate Aidie's question in English is heard in progress]

[Aidie] ...the action, but can I ask you, [words indistinct] very carefully: Do you want revenge?

[Unidentified male voice in English] Major Jallud, may I please add one thing? I am sure we understand that... [Jallud interrupts in English]

[Jallud in English] We do not want to go into this. I think (?the Lady) with the green (?vest) please?

[Question in English] Major Jallud, Mary [name indistinct] UPI; Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at his last news conference said if the United States attacked Libya he would issue orders to Mathaba [Center] and to the Arab Revolutionary Command to attack everywhere. Can you tell us if he has done this, and if not, does Libya have any plans to retaliate against the U.S. attack?

[Jallud in Arabic] Reagan is a trivial, base person. He allows himself to speak to the Libyan people, and at the same time he sends bombs to the Libyan people, killing children and women. What do you expect from the Libyan people? It is natural that we should go mad.

[Unidentified male voice in English] Major, John ... [question is abruptly cut]

[Jallud in Arabic] Naturally, the United States has tried to poison the brother leader, to get him assassinated by enlishing the Muslim brothers; it is conspiring against him by means of the reactionary forces in the region. and when all this failed, Reagan decided to undertake his act of terrorism, aimed at the person of the brother leader, personally, and his family. This has never happened in the history of mankind. It has, as a matter of fact, ended Reagan morally.

It is a scandal for the American people that Reagan should continue in the White House. Reagan should be put on trial as a criminal, a terrorist, and a mass murderer. So should Thatcher. It is within your reach to see the feelings of the Libyan people and to see the hatred against the United States.

[Question] You said: If the United States attacks us, then we will issue orders [word indistinct] to the pan-Arab forces to attack anywhere. Did you do this? Did you give such orders, or do you have the intention to take revenge?

[Answer] Actually, we are still assessing the situation. In fact, these people do not receive direct orders from us. We differentiate between a revolutionary action and the other actions which have no political base.

[Question] Approximately, how many Libyans fell [words indistinct]?

[answer] A total of 37 are dead.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] Civilians ... out of the 37 dead, there is only 1 soldier. The wounded, slight injuries, 93. But most of them came out of hospitals, and the rest are still in hospitals, and you can visit them if you want.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] Total! Inclusive figure!

[Question] When you said that you will liquidate American interests in the Arab world, could you please specify accurately what you meant by interests?

[Answer] All political, economical, and military interests.

[Question in English] How do you define the word liquidate? Because sometimes it is used in rather [words indistinct]?

[Answer, Jallud in English] No, I did not use the word liquidate.

[Interpreter] Tasfiyah is the word for liquidate.

[Answer, Jallud in English] No. In Arabic it is different you know. That means, liquidate is not like in English you know.

[Interpreter in English] It will be sort of, you know, harmed and finished.

[Answer, Jallud in English] It does not give the same meaning in English.

[Question in English] You are not talking about murders [word indistinct]?

[Answer] No, no. [in English] This is in Arabic, is different meaning from the English meaning.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] Meaning, ending the interests.

[Interpreter in English] Ending the American economic, military, and political interests in the Arab world. The word, ending, when you use it in Arabic means the same thing. Liquidating means, you know, perhaps it is used only to the human [word indistinct], but sometimes you can use it to other terms.

[Answer, Jallud in English] But we did not mean it.

[Interpreter in English] What he meant is that ending the American interests vis-a-vis economic, military, and political.

[Question] How is the colonel's family? We know that one died and one is injured. How is the family now? Would you give us any information about it?

[Answer] He has a little girl whom he adopted. She died. She was 1 year and 6 months old. But he has two who were slightly injured. (Words indistinct] there is nothing. She is safe and everything.

[Question] Will you have close relations from now on with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Sure, what do you expect from a small people facing the NATO alliance, from America to Europe and the Zionist enemy.

[Question] Will there be Soviet bases in Libya?

[Answer] We have not decided yet. However, as long as the Security Council is paralyzed by the United States, and as long as the United States and NATO throw their weight about, and as long as the world is a world of the jungle, what do you expect? We have not, however, made specific decisions but we are reevaluating our policy and we are in direct contact with the Warsaw Pact and with the Soviet Union. It is our fight now, after the world has failed to respect our neutrality, to take the appropriate measures.

[Question in English] You say you are reviewing the situation, but do you now consider yourself at war with the United States, and if so where would that lead?

[Answer] In fact we did not declare war and we do not want to fight the United States. But the United States is fighting us in our homes, in our streets, in our schools, and in our hospitals. We are fighting back in defense, and even if that leads the United States to exterminate us, we will accept that. We did not cross the ocean to fight America. American aircraft crossed the ocean and crossed Europe and fought us. Therefore, defense is legitimate. To be at war or not depends on the United States. If the United States stops its aggression. [incomplete sentence as heard] We are only defending ourselves. But, if the United States believes that by raids, electronic aircraft, it can deflect us from our principles and aims, then it is mistaken. The world in the last few days was on the brink of a world war.

[Question] Reagan has threatened that Libya will be responsible for any other actions in the future. What is the position of Libya?

[Answer] We are fighting the U.S. Administration in self-defense. And the Americans. [incomplete sentence as heard] If the United States was able to trick the world in the past and fooled it to believe that Libya has a relationship with the [word indistinct] operation, now following this act of terrorism Reagan is no longer capable of fooling the world.

[Question] Did Libya and the United States exchange messages through a third party regarding the halting of the operations, and what were the results?

[Answer] We, in fact. [Jallud does not complete sentence] Definite contacts were made between the Soviet Union and the United States. Had the battles developed, matters would have reached a worse situation. We said that we were fighting in self-defense. If the attacker withdraws then the battles will end. The one who started the aggression should halt the aggression. This is our view. Thank you.

[Question] [Question indistinct]

[Interpreter asks Jallud: Can we meet Al-Qadhdhafi? Is there any truth in the rumors which say that there are differences within the Revolution Command Council?]

[Answer] In fact, I have forgotten to mention that Shultz said at his press conference that Al-Qadhdhafi is the number 1 person standing against the peace process in the Middle East, and that he was the one who aborts the American attempts, and that he was the one who obstructs the provision of security to the Zionist enemy, and that he was the number 1 obstacle. It is clear that this is the reason; neither the Berlin operation, nor the airliner operation [sentence as heard]. As for the question, This is a dream of the U.S. Administration that there should be differences within the Revolution Command Council. This is absurd.

Today Shultz announced that he wants to see a coup in Libya and that there are differences in Libya and that the Libyans are not satisfied. In fact, he is dreaming. It seems that the U.S. officials are mad, ignorant and stupid. The fact that there is people's authority means that there is no possibility of a coup. Who will turn against whom? The people are the authority. With regard to me personally or the members of the leadership or the free officers movement or the movement of revolutionary committees, we are Al-Qadhdhafi. Who turns against Al-Qadhdhafi turns against us. We are not rulers, we are revolutionaries. And we have objectives and the objectives Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi believes in, we believe in, as do the brother members of the leadership, the free officers and the movement of the revolutionary committees. The September Revolution erupted in order to remain and continue in spite of Reagan and the United States. Reagan should be ashamed of himself. In the first statement he pretended to be the defender of the Libyan people, made himself the defender of the Libyan people. He is a mean and despicable person. [at this point the translater's voice is heard but not Jallud's] ...the Muslim Brothers, conspires against it through the reactionary forces in the region. [at this point Jallud's voice is heard again] You must reply to Shultz who dreams of differences and dissatisfaction. I call on you to convey the truth without any background [as heard] and treat equitably this small and peaceable people, and condemn this terrorist operation. The American people should disavow this crime for which the U.S. Administration should be held responsible. Thank you.

Basic Peoples Congresses Open Regular Session

LD192129 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2050 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Apr (JANA) — The basic people's congresses throughout the Jamahiriyah began today their first regular session for 1986 in order to discuss the issues on their agenda. The masses of the basic people's congresses dealt first with the failed treacherous U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah which was aimed at the life of the brother leader of the revolution and which led to the killing of children and the destruction of areas inhabited by innocent people.

The masses confirmed the strength of the will and the complete readiness to confront the U.S. aggression and respond to it violently, pointing out that this barbaric aggression will not pass unpunished, because America was the one to start the aggression and responsibility for its results rest with it. The masses pointed out that the pan-Arab battle has begun and that the Jamahiriyah would not be alone in this battle.

The masses confirmed in cables sent to the leader of the revolution their readiness to become suicide squads in order to destroy all that is American and that they are ready to die for him, who represents the pride and dignity of the Arab nation.

JANA Reports Popular Demonstrations Held

LD181620 Tripoli JANA in English 1442 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Al Badr, Shaban 8, APR. 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Masses of the basic people's congresses and the national and international basic people's congresses in al Jabal al Akhdhar Municipality took to the streets yesterday evening roaming the streets and squares of Al Badr City chanting slogans praising the great 1st September Revolution and its leader. They declared their readiness to carry out the order of death in defence of the civilised gains accomplished thanks to the Great Al Fatih Revolution and in confronting the failed U.S. barbarous aggression.

The masses confirmed its absolute belief in the Green Jamahiri thought and the achievements of the masses' Arab unity from the ocean to the gulf.

In (Alshararah al Oula) City, the people's masses held a festival in the Green Square of Sabhah City. Took part in the festival were the masses of the National Basic People's Congress. There were songs and patriotic ballads and popular poetry.

Funeral for U.S. Raid Victim Held April 19

LD191118 Tripoli JANA in English 0931 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 9, Apr 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Masses of the basic people's congresses in Al-Nuqat al-Khams Municipality held a funeral procession, yesterday afternoon, for one of the martyrs of the U.S. barbarous aggression which was aimed at children, women and populated residential areas.

Speeches mourning the martyrs were delivered confirming the continuation of struggle and fight against U.S. imperialism, courageously and firmly confront all conspiracies aimed at undermining the freedom and the accomplishments of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary choices in liberty and the building of progress.

UN Delegate Calls for Need To 'Punish' U.S.

JN191311 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1250 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The Jamahiriyah's chief delegate at the United Nations has called for the need to punish the United States for its savage aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah. He told the UN Security Council that if such a criminal act is allowed to pass unpunished [words indistinct].

Addressing the UN Security Council yesterday, the chief delegate said that all targets hit by the U.S. bombers in their aggression are civilian targets and that the UN Security Council can make sure of that by dispatching a delegation to the areas targeted by U.S. aircraft during their barbarian aggression.

The chief delegate explained in his statement that the United States wants to establish its hegemony over the whole world and that whoever does not succumb to its hegemony will be considered an outlaw and be subject to U.S. aggression. He said that the Libyan Arab people's sole crime is that they want to live free after having liqudiated all forms of foreign exploitation and monopoly in their country.

The Libyan chief delegate called for ending the presence of foreign fleets and bases in the Mediterranean Sea. This alone, he said, would achieve peace and security in this area.

People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison Issues Statement

LD192218 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2005 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Statement by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on the "abortive U.S. aggression on the Arab Libyan people"; date and place of issue not specified — read by announcer]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has agreed to pass a law that gives Reagan the competence to perpetrate political assassination of the leaders and heads of states who differ with the policy of the U.S. Government. This decision makes terrorism the law by which the U.S. state works and affirms that the United States is a state of official terrorism. This law seeks two objectives:

1. To cover up the criminal U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah, and specifically the bombardment of the home of the brother leader of the revolution and the outcome Reagan hoped for from this bombing. This affirms that the aggression had a definite aim and that the political and legal means for the following cover up had been prepared meticulously;

2. To cover up future assassination operations against leaders who do not please the United States or whose role in the movement of revolution and liberation in the world does not please the United States.

The presenter of this decision to the Congress did not hide these aims but insolently affirmed them indicating the base thinking and streak of madness that dominate the decisionmakers in the U.S. Administration.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, while following the aimlessness, contradictions, lies, and deception presented by the band of the black house, states the following:

1. Lies and deception have become the official language of Reagan, Shultz, Bush, and Weinberger, who represent the body of U.S. decisionmaking, and the world has not at any stage of its history witnessed the emergence of such criminal behavior by a state, namely a state deciding to legislate the assassination and killing of revolutionary leaders and heads of states just because they disagree or refuse to be subjugated to its policy.

2. Lies, infatuation, [as heard] and contradiction are clear in the statements emanating from the gang of crime in the black house, the Defense Department, and the State Department. In the first comment by Reagan on the savage aggression on the Jamahiriyah, he stressed at a news conference that the attack was aimed at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. After that, he was followed by Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger, who repeated the assertions. As the reactions mounted inside the United States and in the world in condemnation and indictment of the savage U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah, the gang of lies and deception backed down, and Reagan appeared again to announce that the bombing of Col al-Qadhdhafi's home was not intended but rather the bombing of his guards. Bush did not conceal his anger when he said: Let us admit that Col Al-Qadhdhafi has won from the operation. A mix-up of words and deeds in the U.S. Administration emerges from the lies and sense of failure.

3. The U.S. Administration has prepared everything based on the expected outcome of the bombing. There was a prepared statement ready to be broadcast. Moreover, VOA, a quarter of an hour after the start of the aggression, started broadcasting a special program to Libya, reflecting the senile dreams of a man suffering from speech complex ['uqdatul alson].

4. The senile Reagan has not realized yet the depth of the roots of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in the Libyan soil, in the Arab world, in Africa, and in the world. He did not and will not realize the depth of the masses' link in Libya and on the pan-Arab and world levels with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He was not and will not be alone in his small home Libya; will not be alone in his big home in the Arab world; and will not be alone in the world — the home where the factors of change and revolution motivate his ideas and stands.

5. The volume of the means used in the aggression and the tons of bombs that were dropped on the peaceful homes, killing children, women, old people, and the infirm, reflect the criminal reality of Reagan's behavior that was not revealed by the wars of extermination carried out by Hitler and Mussolini. At the same time, however, it reflects the bankruptcy of the U.S. Administration and the absence of logic in its stances. Its failure in realizing the objectives of its policy in overthrowing this great revolution and putting an end to the role of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as an Arab, African, and international revolutionary has been substituted by violence and bloody terrorism against the innocent children, women, and old people of the Libyans. Hence, official terrorism becomes the language of expressing the madness of impotency, and the legislation giving a president of a state such as the United States the right to kill and assassinate revolutionary leaders and heads of states is a natural consequence of the moral weakness, madness, and decadence that inflict the human mind. This is what Reagan represents, and it is reflected by the behavior of his government and his decisions.

In conclusion, one question from the world that requires an answer remains: Who is the terrorist and who is really practicing terrorism in the world?

Opposition Issues Statement

JN192045 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Libya Corner]

[Text] The following is the text of a statement by the Libyan National Movement on the criminal U.S. raid against our Libya people:

O struggling masses of our Libya people. O sons of our glorious Arab nation. In the early hours of 15 April 1986, the U.S. Air

Force carried out a terrorist raid on our Libyan land aimed at several civilian and military areas. Dozens of our Libyan people were killed and extensive destruction was inflicted on a number of institutions and buildings, which are part of the Libyan people's property. We in the Libyan National Movement, while condemning this criminal raid on our Libyan land and people and holding the United States responsibile for the human and material losses resulting from this criminal raid, would like to affirm the following facts to our people so that issues may become clear to them:

1. We in the Libyan National Movement firmly believe that the U.S. authorities would not have dared carry out such a criminal raid had they been confronted with unified, serious Arab stands in previous similar situations. It is regrettable to say that Al-Qadhdhafi and his gang were the first to work and are still working to fragment Arab ranks and hinder any movement toward Arab unity.

2. We affirm that this raid was carried out to settle scores between two sides that take crime and terrorism to be their occupation both at home and abroad. These two sides are Al-Qadhdhafi and the United States. The only ones who will be forced to pay the price are the Libyan people. Al-Qadhdhafi is now known for this terroristic behavior which he exercised against our Libyan people inside Libya when he set up gallows in the squares of every Libyan city and village where he hanged all noble Libyan men. He filled his jails and detention camps with the innocent strugglers of the Libyan people. Al-Qadhdhafi was not satisfied with perpetrating these deeds, but pursued Libyans abroad in the U.S. and European cities. He was offered all the facilities he asked for. Many European states released criminals who had killed the Libyans. This happened in Italy, Britain, the FRG, and Greece.

As for America, it is also known for tis terrorist record over many years, practicing terror against many people in many parts of the world.

3. We affirm that this raid, the theatricals that preceded it, and their announcement before they took place are, in effect, a lease on life for this regime, whose ugly image has been revealed to the Libyan people and to all good men in the world. After this raid, Al-Qadhdhafi will try to tighten the noose around the necks of our Libyan people. Hence, with this criminal action, the United States has not only killed our innocent Libyan brothers but has also given the terrorist Libyan regime the chance to escalate its arbitrary measures against our Libyan people under false slogans such as facing the U.S. aggression.

4. The criminal Al-Qadhdhafi, who is raising a hue and cry over Arab solidarity and calling for application of the Joint Arab Arab Defense Pact, has in the past stabbed all the Arab countries in the back and fought any attempt at Arab solidarity. He has trampled on all the Arab agreements, including the Joint Arab Defense Pact.

O sons of Libya, O masses of our great Arab nation. This insult to which the Libyan dignity, land, and honor were exposed would not have occurred had this filthy imbecile not been ruling our people. The first step that must be taken is to unify our efforts to remove this nightmare which is afflicting our people.

The overthrow of the criminal Al-Qadhdhafi regime is now more urgent than ever. The efforts of the Libyan opposition, the masses, and Armed Forces must converge to topple this traitorous regime. Then Libya will be able to demand respect as a unified people with a strong Armed Forces. And then, the Arab brothers will be able to stand by us and we will be able to stand by them. No power whatsoever will be able to encroach on our land or dignity.

Long live the struggle of our Libyan people. Glory to our martyrs. Humiliation to the traitors and the enemies of the nation.

[Signed] The Libyan National Movement, Paris, 17 April 1986

JANA Reports U.S. 6th Fleet Ships at Italian Ports

LD211314 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Apr (JANA) There are confirmed reports that some of the U.S. 6th Fleet warships which took part in the aggression on the Jamahiriyah people have returned to Italian ports for repairs of damages inflicted on them.

Announcing the official stance of the Italian Government, Prime Minister Craxi sharply criticized this barbaric aggression and noted his country's policy of not allowing the U.S. planes to fly over Italian territory on their way from Britain to commit the aggression on the Libyan people, which is a stance emanating from Italy's eagerness to maintain its good relations with Libya and also from its concern about security and peace in this region of the world.

The Italian people must protect this Italian friendly stance with all their capabilities so as not to expose the security and interests of their country to danger and put Italy at the end of a gunbarrel.

However, Italy's aid and assistance to the terrorist and aggressive fleets will prompt the Arab Libyan people to review their accounts in the file on the history of the Italian dirty involvement in Libya.

The Arab Libyan people, who were the target of a barbaric savage aggression, will eventually not be able to differentiate between warships led by "Grazian" sailing from Italy [as received] and a U.S. fleet that sails from the same place.

Gorbachev Condemnation of U.S. at SED Congress Cited

LD190054 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1932 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, has stressed that the cowardly barbaric U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah has failed in achieving its goals. He described it as an appalling crime against humanity which can never be forgiven.

Gorbachev pointed out that the fallacy of the claims by the U.S. Administration, its extreme hostility to the Arab nation and its unlimited bias toward Israel have been revealed again.

In his address to the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, Gorbachev said that no justification or claim gives Washington the right to impose the law of jungle on the world.

The Soviet leader recalled that the U.S. Government understands very well that its relations with the Soviet Union can never develop independent of the foolish policies which it adopts at the international level. Gorbachev warned against the consequences of these policies which might hasten the annihilation of the human race in the fire of nuclear hell.

Gorbachev listed the crimes of Reagan's administration in various parts of the world. Gorbachev warned Washington and its allies in West Europe, stressing in particular that the aggressive military tendency, which is shared among them might inflict fatal blows on the East-West dialogue.

'Collision' With U.S. Reportedly 'Inevitable'

LD191425 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2035 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Undoubtedly a long fateful epic of confrontation against the forces of evil and aggression has begun as a result of the treacherous aggression launched by the imperialist British and American circles against the stronghold of Arab revolution, the Jamahiriyah.

Undoubtedly, too, the might of the haughty Arab revolution, which is consolidated by this fortified stronghold that is supported by the forces of the Arab revolution and the Arab masses and the world revolutionary forces, has prepared itself for every eventuality, and has taken all precautions and has filled its quivers with all material and spiritual powerful weapons.

This is because it knows for sure that the collision is inevitable and that this collision is a task and a sacred duty and because it also knows for sure that there can be no alternative for this collision and this confrontation; for the alternative is simply to succumb to what the enemies — who harbor grudges against this nation — crusaders and Zionists — want: humilitation and loss, obliteration and annihilation. This is something no free man would accept nor a revolutionary would condone. We would rather die than agree to them, and so it can never happen at all.

Hence, the forces of the revolution are in good shape. They are breathing the breezes of the glory of the faith. They are flourishing in hope. They rely on the ultimate power, the might of God, the Higher and Greatest, after the might of their masses and men, and after the might of the preparation for all the weapons needed for the conflict: political, military and economic.

The bottom line of profits and losses has always been and will always be in our favor, the favor of the forces of the revolution as they fight their holy battle against the forces of imperialism and Anglo-American aggression. This is very logical and natural: Never could the forces of evil and the forces of good be on an equal par. Never will the light be equal to darkness. Never will the rising be on equal par with those falling down.

The forces of evil and aggression and aggressive imperialism will reap nothing other than repentence, failure, defeat and routing, however mighty they become and whatever weapons they may amass up to their teeth, weapons of annihilation and devastation, and whatever superpower it is considered, superpowers that possess fleets, aircraft carriers, alliances and nuclear bombs.

Let us now review the balance sheet of losses and profits, who lost and who is now reaping bitterness and torment; who is now being trampled all over the world. Who is the one whose citizens are going into hiding or are being evacuated because they fear the prowess and wrath of the peoples of the earth?

We do not think that we need to review the balance sheet of losses and profits for each side. For the matter is very clear to all to see. But let us take one example only: It has been reported that the United States has begun to evacuate its citizens from Sudan. Naturally this is only one of the by-products of its crime and aggression. Nobody is astonished by this bitter yield of the treacherous American crime. Nobody will feel astonished either if America finds itself obliged to withdraw its citizens from all parts of the Arab homeland, and, probably, too, from most of the world countries. For this is the logical and natural result of the actions of a foolish mad criminal who flouted all values, traditions, and laws and betrayed the most fundamental principles for which he is presumed to be responsible: the so-called responsibility of the UN Security Council member-countries for the preservation of international security. Reagan was the first to tear this security and drive it to the abyss of full collapse.

What did the Americans and British expect to reap as a result of their treacherous aggression? The foolish and the conceited think that ferocious material prowess and might is all that matters. They imagine that the abandonment of principles is possible and can be done under the cover of brute aggressive force. They calculate everything on the basis of materialist matters which cannot survive and which are bound to end in defeat.

They are not familiar with this nation. They are not familiar with the true nature of the revolution. They are ignorant. They cannot see, in their blindness, that we possess sufficient might of faith and principles that can excel by a thousand times their treacherous material might. They are not aware that we are fighting and confronting them with weapons they do not possess. They do not know that our dead go to heaven while their dead go to hell. They do not realize that they will be vanquished and they will lose both this world and the Hereafter alike. We will be the triumphant and eternal ones who will win in this world as well as together in the Hereafter. They do not realize that we may lose, suffer pain and sacrifice, but their losses in life and property is greater.

U.S. Aggression Will Receive 'Tough' Reply

GF191843 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 17 Apr 86 pp 1, 22

[Text] In an exclusive statement to *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, a Libyan military spokesman said that the U.S. aggression against Libya will receive a tough and strong reply, which will not exclude anyone who participated in the aggression in a direct or indirect manner.

The spokesman said that Libya will not forgive anyone who contributed to the killing of women and children in Tripoli and Banghazi. He said: We will chase them all over the world to make them feel the same pain felt by the sons and children of Tripoli. He said: Regarding the American people who show their hostility through their support for President Reagan in his aggression, they will also pay the price for supporting the aggression.

The spokesman said that the raiding of the international airport in Tripoli "did not result in any damages, since we had full knowledge beforehand that they would raid it. That is why we set up substitute airports on Libyan territories for military use." The spokesman concluded his statement by saying, "We rely on the Arab people for their support to us and not on the governments which capitulate themselves to U.S. aggression and hegemony."

United Stance Called for Against U.S. 'Air Piracy'

LD192128 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1941 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Statement by Mubarak al-Shamikh, secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport, on U.S. interception of civilian airliners over the Mediterranean; date and place not specified — live or recorded]

[Text] Some lawyers describe the air piracy carried out by the U.S. Air Force [as heard] since the beginning of its maneuvers and until the recent aggression as contrary to the international regulations and international traditions and agreements, including the well-known Chigago international agreement. We have some examples of actual interceptions by the U.S. Air Force [as heard]: Libyan flight No 127 from Rome to Tripoli yesterday, 18 April 1986, and a Bulgarian airliner, which was coming from Sophia to Tripoli, flight No 162, 17 April 1986.

The U.S. fleet unfortunately uses the civilian aircraft as a cover up for infiltrating Libyan Arab airspace. This occurred with a Yugoslav airliner on 17 April 1986.

These actions by U.S. military aircraft violate the principles of the freedom of air navigation in the international airspace over the high seas. We consider such actions to be air piracy and state terrorism practiced by the U.S. Administraiton against international civil aviation and to be a grave violation of the freedom of international air navigation.

On this basis, we submitted a protest to the Internaitonal Civil Aviation Organization and the Arab Civil Aviation Organization. We intend to call on the International and Arab Civil Aviation Organization to meet to draw up and to adopt a united international and pan-Arab stance in order to put an end to these provocations, violations, arrogance, and air piracy, which endanger passengers and peaceful civil aviation, whether the flights belong the Jamahiriyah or anyone else.

On this occasion, we call on all the countries of the Mediterranean, whose airliners pass through this region, to adopt a united stance against these threats and these violations, which are actually an implementation of the word terrorism.

U.S. Reportedly Admits F-111, A-7 Planes Hit in Raid

LD191041 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0947 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Apr (JANA) — Despite the attempts of the U.S. terrorist administration to conceal the extent of its heavy losses of pilots and aircraft during its failed terrorist aggression against the Jamahiriyah, Robert Sims, spokesman for the U.S. Department of Defense, the 'Pentagon,' said that the operation was carried out in difficult circumstances. U.S. Air Force history has never witnessed such losses.

Sims admitted that 10 F-111 and A-7 aircraft were hit. He said that 5 F-111 bombers and 2 A-7 aircraft were among the total of aircraft that failed to achieve their mission as they were hit before reaching their targets.

Even if we are to assume that this is the number which was in fact shot down, as was admitted, this number represents a military catastrophe for the U.S. Air Force.

F-111 Wreckage Reportedly Recovered, Sent to USSR

LD200929 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0901 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 20 Apr (KUNA) — *AL-ITTIHAD*, published here today, reports that informed Libyan sources have said that the wreckage of an U.S. F-111 aircraft has been recovered from the sea.

It adds that the wreckage of the aircraft has been transferred by air to the Soviet Union to enable Soviet experts to study the technical aspects of the most advanced U.S. bomber, which was used in the aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The sources said that the bodies of the pilots of the aircraft were also recovered and they are in Tripoli. The sources note that the United States has, in the past few days, intensified the search operations for the wreckage of the aircraft and the bodies of the pilots, using very advanced reconnaissance planes. The sources also said that the Libyan leadership sought the help of Soviet expertise in recovering the wreckage of the only aircraft the U.S. Administration has admitted being shot down by Libyan air defenses on the night of the attack on Tripoli.

Possibility of Coup D'Etat Ruled Out

LD210851 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0323 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When the government is itself comprised of Jamahiri institutions — that is, when the power is in the hands of the basic people's congresses to which all Libyan Arabs, without exception, belong — any other interpretation for [word indistinct] and conspiracy against this government or authority will look like an heretical interpretation, because water remains water in spite of very hard efforts to change it. [as heard] Is it possible to think that a coup d'etat could take place against an authority which derives from all the people? Or to word it differently: Who wants to topple whom within the people's authority?

Western and reactionary mass medias have been noisily trying to compose and propagate an ill-fated song about the dream of Western imperialism: a coup d'etat in the Jamahiriyah. This superficial noise reflects shortsightedness and a total lack of analytical ability; it also shows the ignorance and shallowness of their assessment.

The Jamahiriyah is the home of the people's conferences and the revolutionary committees, which exist everywhere. Thus, in accordance with the Jamahiriyah's populist policies and organization, it is not possible for a coup d'etat to be carried out in the Jamahiriyah for the following reasons [words indistinct]:

1. Coups d'etat occur in countries ruled by an individual, party, clique, minority, or a group of people, which causes other parties, cliques, or groups to move against this authority.

2. Coups d'etat occur in countries where the power is monopolized in a way that prevents the people from exercising authority.

3. Coups d'etat occur in countries where wealth is monopolized by a group of brokers, middlemen, or merchants, and where the working class suffers from unjust wages and employers' domination.

4. Coups d'etat occur in countries where weapons are possessed solely by a clique, [word indistinct] minority, or by a traditional army, traditional security forces, or a traditional, oppressive, and powerful secret service.

5. The Jamahiriyah's resources, by virtue of its very nature, authority, wealth, and weaponry, are all in the hands of the people. This rules out the rationale for a coup d'etat and shows this idea to be completely ridiculous.

Accordingly, the time has come for the Western media to understand that the Jamahiriyah is not the country of 180 coups d'etat [as heard]; it is not a republic whose foundations can be undermined by fabricated news items from highly respected radios like the BBC, Voice of America, or Monte Carlo radio. [passage indistinct]

UK Citizens Condemn U.S. Raid, Thatcher Support

LD182256 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1932 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] More British citizens expressed their condemnation of and protest against the American aggression against the Jamahiriyah. They expressed these positions through the numerous letters which were published in *THE GUARDIAN*; *THE TIMES* and *THE DAILY TELEGRAPH* as letters to the editor yesterday.

One of the readers described the American aggression as a cowardly action, while another said that America carried out a massacre against civilians, which should be considered as an attack against everyone of us. A third reader condemned Thatcher's decision to approve the use of the American aircraft in Britain. One of the British readers called for the launching of a wide campaign immediately to boycott Americans and American companies and their products and to end the special relations between Britain and America. Other readers expressed their conviction that the Great Al-Fatih Revolution has adopted the right stance towards the imperialists. [video shows the announcer reading the item and map of the British Isles in black]

[Begin recording in English with superimposed Arabic translation] [Video shows unidentified questioner talking with unidentified woman]

[Question] He is being held, we think, by a group called the Children of al-Qadhdhafi. Is there anything you would like to say to them?

[Woman] I would like to say that I do sympathize with the situation. I would like them to know that the British people as a whole do not approve of the American air strike and are not happy at so much force being in this country. John is not politically minded. He too sympathizes with the situation, But as a reporter he wanted to report all aspects of it.

[Question] So, you obviously would like them to set him free.

[Woman] I do appeal to them to set him free and let him come home. He is just a young man doing his job, and sympathizes with all factions and all the problems in the world.

[Question] This is a hypothetical question, but do you think this might not have happened has not Britain allowed our bases to be used for the Libyan bombing?

[Woman] Yes I do. I do. I do feel that perhaps the Western world does not realize that the Americans to the British people are foreigners just as much as they are to the rest of the world.

[Question] [end recording]

Commentary Cites Media 'Propaganda Campaign'

LD201658 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1511 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Monitoring the tendencies of the propaganda campaign or the campaign of psychological warfare being conducted by the crusading imperialist radios since the beginning of the treacherous, terrorist American aggression on the Jamahiriyah clearly shows that the aggressors drew up a propaganda plan according to the specific aims of the aggression, and which serves these aims. Whereas the assassination of the brother leader of the revolution is one of the main aims of the aggression, the propaganda campaign of the Voice of America radio, and London radio [as heard] and the rest of the crusading radios contained news and propaganda materials which very feverishly concentrate on the attempts to portray the assassination crime — if it succeeds — as an action which constitutes a great service for security and stability, and as an action which saves lives from what the crusading radios termed as the terrorism of the Jamahiriyah.

At the beginning, the statements made by officials of the U.S. Administration stressed that the targets which were bombed in the Jamahiriyah were terrorist targets, as they put it. American officials, thinking that their aggression achieved its aim and that they succeeded in assassinating the leader of the revolution because they bombed his house, hastened to point out that their operation succeeded and that an end was put to terrorism. The Americans wanted to leave an impression on world public opinion that their aggression was for the purpose of putting an end to what they term terrorism, and that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi practices terrorism, whereas they imagined that they succeeded in assassinating the leader of the revolution, they said, in order to confirm the wicked intentions of their propaganda campaign, that an end was put to terrorism. But when it became apparent to them that they disappointedly failed in their sinful attempt, they changed their tune. Terrorist Reagan said, as quoted by the Voice of America on 15 April 1986, that the United States believes that this abortive step — meaning the aggression on the Jamahiriyah against what he termed the terrorist establishments in Libya — would lead to a decrease in the capabilities of the Libyan leader to develop terrorism.

Reagan's description of the aggression as being an abortive step aims to portray his aggression as a precautionary, preemptive action taken in self-defense. This statement by terrorist Reagan — quoted by the Voice of America and London radio — reflects the insistence of the U.S. Administration to link the accusation of terrorism to the Jamahiriyah. If the plan to assassinate the brother leader did not succeed, and if terrorism continued as the U.S. Administration claimed, the bombing would lead to the paralyzing of Al-Qadhdhafi's capability to develop terrorism, as they insolently and impudently allege. This American insistence on accusing the Jamahiriyah and the leader Al-Qadhdhafi, of terrorism reflects and exposes the dirty intentions of the Washington administration. This administration wants to suggest that the assassination of the brother leader would lead to the termination of terrorism. But as long as the attempt to assassinate him did not succeed then the outcome will be a decrease in terrorism. The objective is an attempt to pin the accusation on the Jamahiriyah in all cases, and to justify the aggression as having been for reasons connected with what America terms as the Jamahiriyah's practice of terrorism.

The crusading imperialist propaganda plan has been amended and changed in the light of the results of the treacherous aggression. The magnitude of the contradiction during the first hours of the aggression regarding what was broadcast by the crusading propaganda media was less than the magnitude of the contradiction which this media fell into following the utter defeat suffered by the aggression. At the beginning, it was clear that the terrorist Reagan was impudently and shamelessly (?sponsoring) the news that he had ordered the assassination of Al-Qadhdhafi and his children, and that he had ordered the killing of Libyan civilians as punishment for their very close relations with their leadership and revolution. The line adopted by the crusading radios — such as London radio and the Voice of America — were along this dirty beat. But following the failure of the plan and the fact that the entire world shook with anger against criminal America, Reagan and the crusading propaganda campaign began to play a different tune.

On 19 April 1986, the Voice of America said: President Reagan has denied that the aim of the air strike against Libya was to kill the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Dear brother listeners, is this not strange? London radio and the Voice of America spoke about what they termed disturbances, commotions, and rebellion in Libya. In fact the statement of terrorist Reagan during the first hours of the aggression demanded disturbances and commotions in Libya. But following the failure of the aggression and after the Libyan Arabs slapped Reagan and his administration in the face, downed his aircraft, and foiled the aggression militarily and politically, the Voice of America came out with a statement by the U.S. defense secretary in its bulletin on 19 April 1986 in which he said that the raid was not an attempt to create disturbances in Libya.

VOA, quoting *THE WASHINGTON POST*, said that unidentified U.S. officials have said that the aim of the raid was not designed to result in the killing of the Libyan leader.

On 19 April, London radio, reviewing an article by one of the followers of the perished Al-Sadat gang, said that this article reflects what many Egyptians repeat unofficially concerning the reaction of the Arab states toward the events in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

It is in this way, and in all wickedness that London radio speaks about the events in the Jamahiriyah and does not state that what happened was an aggression. Thus, the wicked broadcasting station, London radio, claimed that many Egyptians agree with the author of the article in his hatred for the Jamahiriyah.

We do not know from where London radio arrived at this judgement which it attributes to many Egyptians.

Further on Media 'Propaganda

LD190002 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2138 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Britain evidently took part in the terrorist attack against Libya. The British anti-Libyan media propaganda is as hideous as its military attack against the Jamahiriyah. The British media waged a wave of anti-Libyan propaganda aimed at undermining the Libyan heroic confrontation against America.

A BBC Arabic service newscast broadcast at 1500 on 18 April quoted Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe as saying that Britain will not give in to terrorism. The BBC added that Howe said this following the discovery of the bodies of three Westerners near Beirut. The BBC stated in its news item that the British foreign secretary said that Britian had solid proof for several days that Libya had a part in the abduction of the two dead Britons, and that Britain had strong reasons to believe that the Libyans were detaining them. In a news item which came immediately after the statement by the British foreign secretary the BBC quoted one Lebanese leader as saying that those who carried out the operation against the Westerners are mercenaries who support the Arab struggle.

What impression does the BBC want to make on the Arab listener?

It wants to accuse the Libyans of executing four Westerners who were killed in Lebanon recently. It wants to make Arab listeners believe that the statement of the Lebanese leader was directed at the Libyans.

The United Nations is the international institution which, according to its Charter, should intervene and stop as well as prevent aggression and safeguard international peace.

A BBC radio newscast on 18 April quoted U.S. Secretary of State Shultz as saying that there is apparent opposition within the Libyan forces over the leadership and conduct of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. While talking to observers in Washington, Shultz says it is difficult to say whether there was a rebellion against the regime following the U.S. air raid. But he added that we know that many Libyans are hoping that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would be toppled. This news item was broadcast by BBC radio. Probably London's excuse would be that it only transmitted and broadcast a statement by the U.S. secretary of state. However, this excuse is futile, becaue BBC radio does not merely report but is a propaganda service dedicated to serving the war of nerves against the Arabs. It is a shameful for any Arab to work with the crusading service.

'Great Tension' Reported in City of Darnah

JN190738 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo — Sources of the Libyan Liberation Front said in Cairo today that great tension is currently prevailing in the Libyan city of Darnah. These sources added that reports leaked from Libya indicate that tension began after a clash between the Armed Forces and elements of the revolutionary committees. Therefore, committee members in the city urged the inhabitants to stay in their homes lest they should organize anti-regime demonstrations.

Libyan opposition sources said the state of fear and panic which dominated Libyan citizens' behavior began to diminish and the people are now publcly expressing their opposition of the regime, holding it responsible for the deterioration in Libya's status on domestic, Arab, and international levels.

Tripoli TV Shows Wreckage Following U.S. Bombing

LD192309 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Television Service in Arabic at 2125 GMT on 19 April 1986 carries a 12-minute video report entitled "This Is a People Whose Challenge is Very Difficult," purporting to show the wreckage of U.S. aircraft and missiles following the U.S. air attacks.

The film opens with shots of small fragments of metal strewn on the ground, then focussing on one particular item, circular in shape, on which can be seen eight boltheads or nuts and bearing the inscription "warning spring loaded cover" in capital letters. This appears to be connected to twisted metal parts, unrecognizable in origin. An unidentified soldier at the scene says that these are the remains of U.S. aircraft. The landscape round about is cultivated agricultural land.

Next, the camera shows the same or identical circular piece which is being held and examined by a group of soldiers. This has tattered cloth fragments attached. The announcer says that this is the remains of a parachute used to carry a rocket. The item appear to be about 10 inches in diameter.

In the next scene a group of about 12 people are seen examining wreckage and picking up metal fragments and tossing them into a pile.

Next, the camera shows a crater, at the edge of which can be seen a missile-shaped object about 6 feet long and 1 foot in diameter at its widest point, with fragments of cloth attached to one end. A soldier points to the object and says that the missiles will be detonated tomorrow. He says that the object contains about 60-70 kilograms of explosive and points out features which he describes as electronic circuitry, the gas propellant and heat-seeking equipment.

AFP Reports Bomb Explosion at Tripoli Airport

PA192357 Paris AFP in Spanish 2342 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Apr (AFP) — According to eyewitness reports, three people were injured when a bomb exploded tonight at the Tripoli airport.

Correspondents who were returning from Tripoli's civilian airport saw a person whose hand had been smashed and two others who were covered with blood as a result of the injuries they suffered when they were hit by shrapnel from a howitzer.

According to the Libyan official who was accompanying the injured people, these three people were victims of a delayed action bomb dropped by the U.S. planes that bombed Tripoli and Bangahzi on Monday. [as received]

Commander Ahmad Abdallah, military official responsible for that sector of the Tripoli Airport, accused the United States of dropping delayed action bombs during Monday's raid against Libya. The Commander added that at least 17 bombs had not exploded.

AFP Reports Unexploded U.S. Bombs To Be Detonated

AU201328 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Tripoli, April 20 (AFP) — Three unexploded bombs dropped by the United States on Libya were to be detonated on

Sunday afternoon, the Libyan Army announced, after three people were injured in Tripoli Saturday in what Libyan officials said a U.S. delayed-action bomb. [sentence as received]

Army Commander Ahmad 'Abdallah, in charge of the airport district, whose military sector was targeted in the raid on Tuesday, said a total of 17 bombs dropped by attacking U.S. F-111 bombers did not explode.

Reports from diplomats and Libyan officials indicate that about 45 bombs fell in the Tripoli area.

Libyan officials say the raid killed 37 people, including one soldier, and injured 93.

Covered

Normal Flights Resume; Airliner Arrives at Heathrow

LD182100 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2020 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] London, 18 Apr (JANA) — Libyan Airlines have resumed their normal flights and an airliner with 59 passengers on board arrived at Heathrow airport today.

The foreign passengers who arrived from the Jamahiriyah at Heathrow airport expressed surprise and denunciation about the barbaric and fascist raids launched by the allies against the people of the Jamahiriyah, among whom they were living in all safety.

Internal Flights Resume

NC181148 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Libyan Arab Airlines has announced the resumption of its normal flights from (Junah) Airport to the Tripoli International Airport at the rate of 14 flights a day. The ticket sales office at (Junah) Airport operates on a 24 hour basis.

SUDAN

Further Reportage on Election Results

23 Seats for National Islamic Front

JN201807 Khartoum SUNA in English 1748 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 20 (SUNA) — The National Islamic Front obtained 23 out of the 28 seats allocated for graduates [as received] in the ongoing legislative elections.

The NIF swept all 21 seats allocated for northern Sudan as well as two others in the south (Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile Provinces).

On the other hand the People's Progressive Party (PPP) obtained two seats, the Sudanese African Congress Party obtained one seat, the Sudanese Communist Party obtained one in the south, and the Political Alliance for Southern Sudan obtained one seat.

Daf'allah Speaks on Need for National Government

JN191724 Khartoum SUNA in English 1623 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 19 (SUNA) — Premier Al-Jazuli Daf'allah stressed the necessity of forming a national government, saying no party will individually solve Sudan's current problems and disturbances. Daf'allah said Sudan is confronting many national problems which need a strong national government to encounter them.

Forming a national government, Daf'allah said, does not mean the participation of the conflicted parties.

On the southern Sudan question, Daf'allah reaffirmed that some external circumstances had hindered ending the bloodshed there.

He pointed out that the transitional government had paved the way for solving the problem. The political declaration previously announced by the Cabinet had theoretically laid down the base for holding the constitutional conference which he described as a best framework for tackling the southern Sudan long civil war.

The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country "NASC" and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement "SPLM" meeting recently held in Kokadam, Ethiopia is a positive step towards solving the problem, despite what the two sides had reached, Daf'allah said. Daf'allah called on John Garang, leader of SPLM to give up prior preconditions in order to hold the constitutional conference.

Aru Calls for SPLA Participation in Government

JN191734 Khartoum SUNA in English 1624 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 19, (SUNA) — Deputy prime minister, Samuel Aru, who is also chairman of the Southern Sudan Political Association [SPA], today joined the idea calling for the participation of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA,) led by Colonel John Garang, in the upcoming partisan government, which is scheduled to be set up next week.

The call for the SPLA participation in the government was launched by leader of the Sudanese National Party, Reverend Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush.

Aru, also called for the representation of the southern region in the coming sovereignty council and Cabinet.

He, further, appealed for keeping in force of the Addis Ababa accord 1973, which granted the southern Sudan a regional government and asked for the establishing of a regional government in the south on the base of consultations to be conducted between the parties which will be in power during the short coming period.

Ending war in the south, curbing drought and desertification and drawing up the country's constitution are the top problems that the coming government, should encounter, Aru explained.

On the other hand, TMC member, Gen Muhammad Mirghani, who is also chairman of the TMC Political Committee, today hailed consultations being now undertaken for the composition of a coalition or national government in the country.

Speaking on the interim government, Mirghani, stated that the impossibility of holding the scheduled constitutional conference during the transitional period or even taking preparatory steps for the said conference were one of the interim government failures

He, also pointed out that the constitutional conference, if held would solve the southern political question and eliminate all other disputes.

Al-Mahdi Holds Contacts With Political Groupings

JN201003 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 20 (SUNA) — The leader of the traditional Al-Ummah Party, Sadiq al-Mahdi, is currently conducting consultations and contacts with all leaders and chairmen of political groupings and parties on the composition of the coming civilian government, the daily *AL-AYYAM* today reported.

In the beginning of this move Al-Mahdi, whose party has won one third of the constituent assembly's 301 seats, is scheduled to meet here today with the religious leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, number two after Al-Ummah, Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, the paper said.

Meanwhile, Al-Mahdi has early addressed a comprehenisve message to the southern political groupings and parties to this regard and a delegation representing his party will fly to Ethiopia within the few coming days to meet the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader, Colonel John Garang, for the same target, the paper added.

Al-Mahdi Interviewed by Cairo Paper

PM141836 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 13 Apr 86 p 5

[Report on interview with Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by Mahmud Murad on 11 and 12 April in Khartoum]

[Excerpts] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, which is historically known for its unfriendly attitude toward Egypt, has stated that the party has made a comprehensive review of its position and is now committed to a new policy which transcends these inherited traditions and concentrates on special relations between the two countries based on their common history and fate in addition to the ties of Islam, Arabism, and neighborhood as two states joined by the Nile and by common culture and kinship.

Contrary to what is being rumored, he said, the Al-Ummah Party's new program is not opposed to integration with Egypt and it believes in strengthening and developing the principles of integration in the interest of the two peoples.

Al-Mahdi first talked about his expected visit to Cairo, on which he will be accompanied by his daughter Salma and her husband, who is a professor at Khartoum university, his meetings with the Egyptian Government and party officials, the imam of Al-Azhar, and the teaching staff of Cairo university, and his discussions which will cover the Islamic experiment in Sudan and Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

He said: These relations are very special, but Ja'far Numayri distorted them. He used all the very popular slogans in Sudan, such as ties with Egypt and the Islamic Shari'a, to serve his own personal interests. That is why integration between Egypt and Sudan should take a positive form through legitimacy. This is what I will submit and discuss in Cairo. The transitional government cannot do anything regarding the question of integration, but the next government and the constituent assembly will decided that everything will be done jointly with Egypt.

Referring to what is being said about possible Libyan reaction to his visit to Cairo, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that his party is a political body responsible only to the Sudanese people and that he does not deal with others on the basis of reactions and does not await approval of his actions and movements.

He said that he hopes that an agreement on an integration formula would be reached at official and popular levels through the constitutional institutions so that a document could be drafted expressing the will of the masses, a document that would be binding and that would not be changed or diverted with the change of governments.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also said that the circumstances in Sudan are such that it would be very strange — and I would indeed by very surprised — if the Al-Ummah Party did not win at least 50 percent of the constituent assembly's (264) seats. The party fought Numayri's regime for 16 years, something which other parties cannot claim to have done. The party played a part in the April 1985 Revolution. It has also reorganized itself from the base to the top.

He added that if the party won a majority it would not form a one-party government but would seek to form a national government with the participation of the parties which win seats in the constituent assembly, with the aim of meeting the major challenges, tackling current problems, and enabling all the political forces to contribute to the solutions and to share the responsibilities because we are passing through unusual circumstances.

Diplomats To Refer Demands to New Cabinet

JN201052 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 20 (SUNA) —The Sudanese diplomats who went on a two-day warning strike last week last night decided a temporary freezing of the draft act on diplomatic corp due to the expiry of the transitional period.

In their proposed act the diplomats are demanding better service pay and other privileges.

The transitional Cabinet of outgoing Prime Minister al-Jazuli

Dafʻallah refused to adopt the proposed act and the diplomats staged a two-day warning strike last week and said that it will be followed by a series of strikes in pursuit of applying the act.

Last night's decision is aimed at shelving the act pending the formation of the new Cabinet to which the act will be referred.

Al-Turabi Rejects Communists in National Government

JN201115 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 20 Apr (SUNA) — Dr Hasan al-Turabi, leader of the National Islamic Front, has affirmed that the Front will not participate in any national government in which the communists play any role. Dr al-Turabi told *AL-AYYAM* today taht the Muslims and communists will not meet in the same government. However, theoretically it is possible for them to meet in Parliament. However, they will not meet in the government because the government must have one policy. The paper quoted Al-Turabi as saying that as well as rejecting communist representation, the Front's conditions for joining a national government include the demand that the September laws are not abolished, and that no political functionaries which do not have parliamentary representation are included in the government.

TMC, Cabinet Agree on Post-Election Steps

JN181113 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 18, SUNA — The chief justice will chair the elected Constituent Assembly on April 26, SUNA learnt.

In yesterday's joint meeting of TMC and the Cabinet, it was agreed that following the election of a prime minister the outgoing TMC chairman will dissolve the current Council of Ministers and that after electing a head of state the ruling TMC, the Transitional High Executive Council for Southern Sudan "THEC" will be disbanded.

The same day the region's military governors will also be relieved.

The meeting was officially centered on the preparation for handing over power to the elected representatives.

Reports That TMC Head Involved in Regime Denied

JN181104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 18, SUNA — TMC Member Gen. Muhammad Mirghani Mabruk has categorically denied reports that the outgoing TMC Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab would be appointed as president or member of the forthcoming Supremacy Council.

The military men are unwilling to be represented in that body, he said.

He added that the TMC did not discuss with any party the matter of the government and is unwilling to do so particularly bearing in mind that an earlier TMC call for forming a national government following the elections was misinterpreted and shrouded with unjustified skepticism.

The forthcoming Constituent Assembly is the only body that is authorized to form the Sovereignty Council, Mabruk said.

Candidate Assassinated in Bahr al-Ghazal

JN181535 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Waw/Sudan, 18 Apr (SUNA) — One of the three candidates in [word indistinct], 247, in Waw, Bahr al-Ghazal, was assassinated by the outlaws. The victim, (Maurice Apal), was affiliated with the Political Alliance for Southern Sudan. He was killed in the Kange area while he was observing the voting for the Constituent Assembly. Investigations are underway to determine the motives behind the assassination. Voting in the area was stopped until investigations are completed.

This is the second assassination of its kind this month. At the beginning of April, the outlaws assassinated the SAPCO [Sudanese African Peoples Congress Organization] candidate, (Joseph Kopalo) in Eastern Equatoria while he was riding a bus on the road between Mumalli and Juba.

This new trend of the outlaws, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, comes after the failure of their attempt to abort the elections in the south through military escalation. They have resorted to physically liquidating the candidates. This will result in the rescheduling of the elections in the electoral districts where the citizens are not voting for fear of their lives. All this is within the framework of their plan to abort the democratic trend in the country and impose the individual dictatorship regimes rejected by the people.

Workers To Boycott U.S. Ships, Planes

JN201512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Apr (SUNA) — Sudan's workers today decided not to fuel, load, or unload U.S. ships and planes. They also decided to call an emergency meeting of the central council of Arab workers to adopt necessary resolutions on the U.S. aggression against Libya. In a memorandum to Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafʻallah, the workers urged the Sudanese Government to continue efforts to convene an Arab summit so Arab solidarity may be achieved in the face of the U.S. aggression.

In the memorandum issued by the Sudanese Federation of Workers' Trade Unions, the workers called on the U.S. Government to withdraw the 6th Fleet from the Libyan coast and the Mediterranean. The memorandum also appeals to workers to volunteer to defend the honor of the Arab nation. The Federation announced its full support for the Council of Ministers' resolutions and commitment to strengthen efforts to support the Arab nation's unity.

Sudanese workers staged a mammoth demonstration this morning protesting and denouncing the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The demonstration proceeded from

Martyrs Square in Khartoum to the Council of Ministers building where demonstrators delivered a memorandum to the prime minister through a delegation of the Sudanese Federation of Trade Unions led by Union Chairman Muhammad 'Uthman Jima'.

Dr al-Jazuli reiterated Sudan's support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah against the U.S. aggression and the Sudanese Government's commitment to decisions supporting the Libyan Government.

The Sudanese trade union leaders and masses of Sudanese workers took part in the demonstration and shouted slogans denouncing the U.S. aggression against Libya and calling for an Arab and international stand against the United States.

Sudanese citizens in Port Sudan also staged a demonstration denouncing the U.S. aggression against Libya. The demonstration began at the workers club and roamed city streets. The demonstrators delivered a memorandum denouncing the U.S. aggression to the Red Sea Province commissioner.

Interior Minister Reports on Shooting Inquiry

JN181055 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Apr (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani has stated to *AL-AYYAM* that the investigation into the offense against the U.S. diplomat has made great progress on the way to finding the true perpetrator and those behind the incident. He said that the invesitgating sides have found important clues. The minister declined to reveal the results of the investigation for security pruposes, saying that the coming days will uncover the complete facts.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Meets U.S., French, Algerian Envoys

AU191634 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, April 19 (AFP) — President Habib Bourguiba met separately Saturday with the U.S., French and Algerian ambassadors here, for talks after the surge of tension in the region after the U.S. raid on neighboring Libya.

U.S. Ambassador Peter Sebastian said he had confirmed Washington's "interest" in Tunisian security during the talks with President Bourguiba, while French envoy Eric Rouleau said he stressed France's "privileged relations" with Tunisia, its former colony.

Libya has accused Tunisia of letting U.S. fighter-bombers use its air space for the raid on Tuesday, in which 37 people were killed, according to a Libyan toll.

In a message to the United Nations on Thursday, Tunisia protested Libyan threats that were made after the raid and also last [word indistinct].

President Bourguiba suspended relations with Libya in 1980, accusing Tripoli of backing an armed attack by Tunisian insurgents on the central town of Gafsa. Tunis broke relations last September, after Libya ordered massive expulsions of Tunisian immigrant workers in a retrenchment program.

Three Tunisian magazines critical of the United States' raid or of the Tunisian Government's reactions to it were seized late this week, the editors of those publications, *REALITE, TARIK AL JDID (THE NEW WAY)* and *AL MOUSTAQBAL (THE FUTURE)* said.

'Summons' U.S. Ambassador

JN200828 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba yesterday summoned U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Peter Sebastian and discussed with him the serious situation in the Mediterranean in wake of the abortive, barbarian U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

Later, the U.S. ambassador said that his country wishes to affirm its continuous interest in Tunisia's security.

Students' Union Denounces U.S. 'Aggression'

LD200909 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 20 Apr (JANA) — The Arab Students Union in Tunisia yesterday issued a statement on the failed U.S. barbaric aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people, in which they denounced this treacherous aggression and affirmed their absolute support and unlimited bolstering of the Libyan Arab people in their stand against the U.S. aggression.

The Arab Students Union in Tunisia saluted the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people in the face of aggression and affirmed that the aggression to which the Libyan Arab people are being exposed is an aggression on all the Arab countries. They declared that they place all their capabilities at the disposal of their brothers in Libya.

The general secretariat of the union has adopted a number of resolutions, including one providing for the dispatch of an Arab medical team to Libya to help their colleagues there in treating victims of the U.S. barbaric aggression.

They have also decided to call on all Arab vocational federations to hold an emergency meeting to draw up a joint Arab plan to deal with the situation.

ETHIOPIA

U.S. Attack Condemned at International Forums

Mengistu at SED Congress
EA182050 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has called on the world community to pay special attention to imperialism's plot to stifle social revolutions in various parts of the world and to its antipeace policy aimed at pushing the world towards a holocaust.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, made this international appeal in the speech he made in Berlin at the 11th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party.

In his speech our comrade revolutionary leader pointed out that imperialism had declared an all-out war, stopping just short of nuclear war, merely because people who follow the socialist development path in the Third World, especially in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, are struggling to bring about a system in which social justice, democracy, and equality prevail. He added that the naked terrorism and aggression carried out by the U.S. administration against Libya recently was clear proof of its true nature.

Goshu at Nonaligned Meeting
EA191558 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia has called for the initiation of the diplomatic steps needed to effect proper international condemnation of the U.S. Administration for its illegal attack on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a speech to the special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in New Delhi, Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, called for the adoption of a resolution calling for the initiation of diplomatic steps to effect condemnation of the U.S. Administration's illegal acts. He stressed his own strong condemnation of the U.S. Administration's crimes against Libya and called for every effort to be made to stop the U.S. Administration's destructive actions in the Mediterranean area which constitute a threat to world peace. The minister pointed out that in the light of the U.S. Administration's overt intimidation and acts ofinterference against Libya, the recent overt aggression was not unexpected. He added that this action [words indistinct] the U.S. acts are in violation of international law. The foreign minister apprised the meeting of Socialist Ethiopia's strong condemnation of the aggression and its solidarity with the Libyan Government and people.

Soviet Helicopter Teams Help in Resettlement

EA190258 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A farewell ceremony for members of a 200-man helicopter transport team from the Soviet Union, which has been transporting our compatriots to ressetlement centers and supplying food aid for the past 18 months was held today.

Members of the newly-arrived helicopter transport team from the Soviet Union, who are here to continue the work, were welcomed.

During the ceremony, Comrade Berhane Deresa, deputy commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said that members of the team had transported nearly 57,000 compatriots from Gonder, Mekele, and Kembolcha to fertile parts of the country, using 17 helicopters.

KENYA

Moi: Government on Alert Regarding Clandestine Group

EA200516 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi said today that Kenyans should stop talking about the clandestine group, Mwakenya, and instead leave the government to track down the members of the group. The president noted that those involved in the group were misguided people who are the remnants of those involved in the disturbances of 1st August, 1982. He said that the government machinery was on full alert and members of the group were being arrested one after the other.

President Moi was speaking at (Muranau) in Makuyu Maranga District where he led the nation in a ceremony marking the national tree planting day at the start at the national tree planting week. He called on wananchi [citizens] wherever they are to pass to the police, district commissioners and DO's [district officers] any information about the clandestine group.

UGANDA

Museveni, U.S. Envoy Discuss Attack on Libya

EA191700 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has stated that the Uganda Government will not support terrorism as was shown by the nature and method in the struggle by the NRM whereby no terrorist methods were used. This was said by the president when he met the U.S. ambassador to Uganda, Mr Robert Houdek, yesterday.

Reiterating Uganda's stand on the recent U.S. attack on Libya and the ambassador's concern about terrorist attacks carried out by Libya against American target [singular as heard], the president said that the NRM Government had won the liberation war without resorting to terrorist tactics and would not tolerate any such activity. The president reminded the ambassador that, for a small country like Libya, the tendency in this kind of situation would be to resort to unconventional methods to counteract the use of military force. He expressed his fear that the use of military force was likely to provoke more terrorism.

The president was of the opinion that to deal with this situation effectively it was imperative for a big power like the United States of America to get to the heart of the problem so as to solve the basic question, which is the Palestinian problem.

The ambassador informed the president that his government was ready to continue its assistance program to Uganda, and various U.S. organizations had expressed willingness to take on various projects for rehabilitation and economic recovery. The president thanked the ambassador for this effort.

Present at the meeting was the deputy chief of the U.S. mission to Uganda, Mr Bennett, and the minister of public service and cabinet affairs and holding the portfolio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kibirango.

Joint Communique on Cooperation Signed with Rwanda

LD210344 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Bilateral talks which have been going on between Uganda and Rwandan officials have ended successfully in Kampala with the signing of a joint communique. The communique, issued at the end of the meeting, covers three areas, including the setting up of a permanent joint commission and a general agreement between the two countries. The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation,Mr Ngarukiyintwali, who led his country's delegation, signed on behalf of his government, and the Uganda minister of regional cooperation, Mr Ssebana Kizito, for the Ugandan Government. The Rwandan delegation later left for home.

ZAIRE

President Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

AB192120 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1130 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The MPR founding chairman and the president of the Republic [Mobutu Sese Seko], in accordance with the Constitution, especially Articles 36, 42, 45, and 99, decrees:

Article 1: The functions of the state commissioner for national defense, territorial security, and war veterans are exercised by the MPR founding chairman and the president of the republic.

Article 2: Citizen Kengo wa Dondo is appointed first state commissioner.

Article 3: The following are appointed state commissioners of departments:

Ideological Training for the Cadres: Kanghafu Vingi Gudumbangana
MOPAP [Political Directorate for Mobilization, Propaganda, and Political Action]: Duga Kugbe Toro
Territorial Administration and Decentralization: Muando Simba
Foreign Affairs: Mandungu Bula Nyati
International Cooperation and External Trade: Mushobekwa Kalimba wa Katana
Justice: Kande Buloba Kasumpata
MPR Youth, Sports, and Leisure: Tsimbombo Mukuna
Womens' and Family Affairs: Mayuma Kala
Information, Press, Posts, & Telecommunication: Ramazani Baya
Finance, Budget, and Bills: Djamboleka Lome Okitongono
Planning: Sambwa Pida Nbagui
Agriculture and Rural Development: Dzba Kalogi
National Economy and Industry: Mokonda Bonza
Mines and Energy: Ileo Itambale
Public Works and Territorial Administration: Thambwe Mwamba
Transport and Communications: Kasasa Cinyanti
Lands, Environment, and Preservation of Nature: Pendje Demodeto
Higher Education and Scientific Research: Mokolo wa Mpombo
Primary and Secondary Education: Nzega Aliazambina
Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr Ngandu Kabeya
Civil Service: Kembukuswa Nee Nzala
Labor and Social Security: Mbatsi Batsia
Culture, Arts, and Tourism: Beyeye Djema

Ordinance No. 86-120 of 18 April 1986 appointing secretaries of state in the departments.

Considering the Constitution, especially Articles 36, 42, and 45;

Considering Ordinance No. 82-046 of 31 March 1982 on the organization and functioning of the Executive Council, especially Article 18, the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic decrees:

Article 1. The following have been appointed secretaries of state:

1. **National Defense and Territorial Security**: Likulia Bolongo
2. **Veterans Affairs**: Sasa Muaka
3. **Territorial Administration & Decentralization**: Mujinga Suana Samukasa
4. **Foreign Affairs**: Kabala Kisekaseka
5. **International Cooperation and External Trade**: Nyiwa Mobutu
6. **Information, Press, Post, Telephone, & Telecommunications**: Ibula Muana Katakanga
7. **Finance and State Enterprises**: Selemani Muana Vile
8. **Budget**: Kwimi Nsel
9. **Planning**: Kasereka Kasai
10. **Agriculture and Rural Development**: Nzungu Luntadi
11. **Mines and Energy**: Sendwe Kasongo Ilunga
12. **Transports and Communications**: Bossekota Watsia
13. **Public Works and Territorial Development**: Kibangula Kia Makongo
14. **Land Affairs, Environment, and Preservation of Nature**: Tshombe Ditend
15. **Higher Education, Universities, & Scientific Research:** Boguo Makeli
16. **Primary and Secondary Education**: Nzali Lopembe
17. **Labor and Social Welfare**: Kisolekele Wamba

Article 2. All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance are hereby abrogated. This ordinance takes effect on the signing date.

Issued in Kinshasa on 18 April 1986

Signed: Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga

BENIN

Demonstrators Protest U.S. Action at Embassy
AB191250 Paris AFP in French 1201 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Cotonou, 19 Apr (AFP) — A march of support for the Libyan people was held by thousands of workers on Saturday in Cotonou, the economic capital of Benin. The demonstrators went to the U.S. and Libyan Embassies where they presented notes of condemnation and support. In the motions, they criticized [stigmatiser] the American armed aggression to which the Libyan people have been subjected, and which has claimed the lives of several persons including children. They also expressed appreciation for the positive attitude of some NATO countries, notably France, who thereby opposed "the cynical preparation of the beginning of the Third World War." They also demanded the immediate cessation of the American military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. The motion expressed the total support of the Beninese people for the statement of the Central Committee [of the People's Revolution Party of Benin] (the ruling body) which condemned the American aggression against Libya.

GHANA

Reportage on Anti-American Demonstrations
AB181948 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Massive demonstrations of peoples from all walks of life took place in Accra and the regional capitals today to condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya. In Accra, the demonstrators carried placards some of which read: Reagan leave Africa alone; Libya, Ghana supports you; and We support Libya's stand against imperialism. Others read: Cowboy mentality is madness; and Bring all murderers to justice.

Before the demonstration, the force sergeant-major, Warrant Officer Isaac Frimpong, said the attack on Libya is an attack on the whole of Africa. He described President Reagan and the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as murderers. Warrant Officer Isaac Frimpong emphasized that it is time for all progressive forces in Africa to unite.

From the Kwame Nkrumah Circle, where the demonstrators converged early in the morning, they marched through the Kwame Nkrumah Avenue to High Street. At the British High Commission, the demonstrators pulled down the British flag and burned it together with a coffin signifying their abhorrence of the atrocious views of Mrs Thatcher. The demonstrators then marched on to the U.S. Embassy. There a delegation, led by the political counsellor for CDRs [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], Colonel Asaase, and the secretary general of the TUC [Trade Union Congress], Mr A.K. Yankey, presented a protest note to a representative of the ambassador. Colonel Asaase said Ghana protests in the strongest terms at the invasion of Libya by the U.S. He said it is only through unity and solidarity of Africa that she can stand the might of America.

Earlier on, the demonstrators had thrown stones and sticks at the British High Commission building on High Street. When the demonstrators arrived at Danquah Circle, the police, seeing the anger of the crowd sealed the Americans in the embassy by insisting that the demonstrators confine their activities to the main road. In the confusion of trying to hold the angry crowd back, a policeman was fatally wounded by a gunshot. Several other persons were injured.

In the Ashanti regional capital, Kumasi, the placard bearing workers started off from the Post Office Square and ended at the Regional Administration, where they presented a statement to the regional secretary, Mr William Yeboah. The called on all progressive countries in the world to unite in a holy crusade against the United States and her allies in their attempt to (?inflame) humanity. The workers appealed to the OAU to take a fresh look at the question of an African high command which, they believe, is the only means Africa can safeguard her territorial integrity and national independence. Mr Yeboah said the attack on Libya should strengthen Third World countries in their resolve to stand together to fight imperialism.

From Cape Coast, our central region correspondent reports that the demonstration ended at the regional offices of the Electricity Corporation. Placards condemning the American raids and declaration of support for Libya were displaced. A 1-minute silence was observed in memory of those who lost their lives in the raid. The regional secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Baidoo, condemned President Reagan and the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for their shameful acts. A resolution by the regional CDR Secretariat described America's act as an attempt to destabilize progressive forces and perpetuate colonialism.

Policeman Fatally Wounded
AB190814 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Massive demonstrations of people from all walks of life took place in Accra and the regional capitals yesterday to condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya. Earlier on, the demonstrators had thrown stones and sticks at the British High Commission building on High Street. When the demonstrators arrived at Danquah Circle, the police, seeing the anger of the crowd, sealed the Americans in the embassy by insisting that the demonstrators confine their activies to the main road. In the confusion of trying to hold the angry crown back, a policeman was fatally wounded by a gunshot and later died. Several other persons were injured.

Investigation Ordered Into Death
AB191506 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The inspector general of police, Mr S.S. Omane, has ordered a full-scale investigation into the killing of a police constable during a workers' demonstration yesterday against American aggression on Libya. A statement from the public relations directorate said Mr Omane gave the order when he addressed policemen at the service workshop in Accra shortly after the incident. He assured them that he would ensure that justice is done. The statement gave the name of the assailant as Nelson Ansah, amilitiaman, who was among a group of angry demonstrators who had earlier broken a police cordon at the Danquah Circle and forced their way toward the precincts of the American Embassy. The statement said after fruitless attempts to gain access to the premises, the group hailed stones and other missiles at the unarmed policemen who were assisted by a team of mounted police. In the confusion, Nelson Ansah fired a pistol at close range, hitting Constable Teinor in the chest. The constable subsequently collapsed and later died at the police hospital. Nelson Ansah then managed to sneak through the crowd and sought refuge in a nearby house where he was arrested and his pistol retrived. The police statement said later, Mohamed Abdulai, who gave his identity as a security guard, also pulled a pistol at a police officer. He was instantly arrested and search on his car revealed a loaded AK-47 weapon. Both suspects are in police custody pending further investigation.

CDR Secretariat Condemns Force

AB192225 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The Greater Accra Regional Secretariat of the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] has condemned what it called the unnecessary show of force by the police during the demonstration. The police had mounted a street guard at the U.S. Embassy as well as along the roads from the Danquah Circle to Labadi Estate.

In a statement, the Secretariat said the assault by the police began when the demonstrators reached the Danquah Circle. It further said the police appeared to have determined to confront the demonstrators instead of concerning themselves with maintaining the orderly procession of the crowd. The paper [as heard] said the way the police acted has given the BBC an excuse to viciously report that the police were sympathetic to the Reagan administration. The CDR Secretariat said the police feel remorseful about the way and manner they conducted themselves and called on the authorities to ensure an immediate review of their performance. It added that the police should be taught how to calculate and balance judgment on action and reaction.

Information Official Cited

AB192145 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The under secretary for information, Mr Kofi Totobi Kwakye, has said the death of a policeman during the anti-U.S. demonstration in Accra yesterday was an unfortunate incident which could have been avoided. In an interview with the *GHANA NEWS AGENCY* today, he explained that Ghanaians have lived through the machinations of the U.S. for some time now, particularly, under the Reagan administration. Most Ghanaians have grown to appreciate the extent of the havoc that is being unleashed on progressive countries and progressive movements by the state power of the U.S.

Mr Kwakye said it is clear that the unwarranted air raid by the United States on Libya last Tuesday has solidified the people's anger against the aggressive and irresponsible policies of the Reagan administration. Up to a point, the government recognized that if that anger was not controlled, the explosion which would take place would defy description. Mr Kwakye said the actions of spontaneous protests against the U.S. between Tuesday and Thursday ought therefore to have been properly appreciated.

According to the under secretary, by yesterday the venom in most Ghanaians had considerably abated and, given an understanding of mob-psychology, the situation could have been controlled. He recalled the anti-CIA demonstrations last year and said even though the anger of Ghanaians was deeper and stronger at that time, the crowd was peaceful and the resolution was presented to the U.S. Embassy without any nasty scenes. Mr Kwakye said if proper analysis had been made, the police would have presumably responded differently and confined their presence to the precincts of the United States Embassy.

As it turned out, an unfortunate situation was created where it looked like the police had picked the wrong signal and placed themselves in a position which resulted in mutual misunderstanding. The undersecretary conceded that the demonstrators may have had a legimate question when they asked on whose side the police was. Under the circumstances, the police response to the demonstration was now being misconstrued to imply that the deliberate play was hatched to assault the workers. Mr Kwakye argued the incident was sad and undermined the very basis of the protest march, proof of which was the way and manner the staff of the U.S. Embassy were seen eagerly filming the scuffle.

LIBERIA

Chester Crocker Arrives on Working Visit 18 Apr

AB201529 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, has arrived in Monrovia for talks with Liberian Government officials. He is also expected to hold talks with prominent Liberian citizens in the private sector.

According to the *LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY*, quoting a USIS release, Dr Crocker, who arrived yesterday, will join his colleagues, Mr [name indistinct] Lyman, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Miss Lois Richards, deputy administrator of USAID for Africa, who arrived in Liberia earlier this week. Dr Crocker's discussions with government officials here will include the serious economic situation and constitutional issues.

Holds Talks, Departs

AB201750 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, left Monrovia yesterday after discussions with government officials. His talks centered on the serious economic situation and constitutional issues. Dr Crocker arrived in Liberia last Friday.

Reportage on Aftermath of Student Demonstrations

LINSU Demands Government Responsibility

AB172242 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Liberian National Student Union, LINSU, has called on government to assume full responsibility for damages incurred on private institutions during the March 18 students' demonstration.

According to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, this was contained in the press statement delivered yesterday by the secretary general of LINSU, Mr Larry Togba, on the grounds of the Dukor Palace Hotel in Monrovia.

The statement also called on government to ensure proper coordination to enhance the regular disbursement of salaries for teachers and that government do all in its power to ensure that when schools are reopened, it should be under conditions that will not permit a recurrence of 18 March. It also said that since the essence of a good government is to seek the welfare of its people, and what a government promises its people it is necessary to fulfill, the 1984-85 transportation allowance negotiated and agreed upon by the government during the 1985 teachers stay-home action should be paid, and a good insurance policy with the Miner Insurance Company be made in the best interest of the insured teachers, else it should be abrogated.

Ministry on School Reopenings

AB201852 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Schools throughout the country will resume normal classes next Monday 21 April, about 1 month after a big student demonstration in Monrovia which led to the closure of schools by government. While investigations into the incident were under way, the minister of education was ordered to draw up a new calendar for academic 1986. Has the ministry in fact carried out this task? We put this question today to Deputy Education Minister for Administration Dr Theophilus Sonpon.

[Begin recording] [Sonpon] Yes, we have restructed the calendar for 1986. And it runs from 21 April to 21 February. I am sorry, 15 February. And it takes into account the time that the students have lost, and it also takes into account the time that we will spend to administer the national exams. It is a very good calendar.

[Unidentified reporter] In essence, are you saying that there will be enough time for the senior students to be able to prepare for the national exams?

[Sonpon] Yes, certainly so. The seniors will have enough time to prepare for their national exams.

[Reporter] Before, it was announced that schools have been resumed, a report came that the public school students will be made to pay $5 each, so as to compensate for damage done during the demonstrations against private schools. The Liberian National Students Union, LINSU, issued a release calling on the government to take full responsibility for the damage done to private schools. What is your ministry's position on this?

[Sonpon] Well, I do not know about the position of the LINSU that you talked about, but I do know that the government announced that a child at MCSS [Monrovia Consolidated School System], before they get to school, each child should pay $5. The $5 is the money that will be used to repair the buildings that the students damaged on the day of the riots. We are saying that the students must pay this money on their return to classes. We are saying that if the student is not in the position to make a down payment of the $5, you can arrange for that money to be paid at a subsequent time. We are saying that when the students registered in early March, there were those who paid amounts in excess of the $10 that they were to pay at the high school level, and the $5 that they were to pay at the elementary level for a year. Now, so, they who have fallen into this category, the money will be refunded to them.

[Reporter] Has the ministry in fact settled this problem that culminated in the student demonstration on 18 March?

[Sonpon] I do not know what you mean by settle, but I know one thing: that we have started paying teachers for January. And we are also doing everything possible to give them one quarter of the transportation allowance. And, I think these are two major things that we are doing right now.

[Reporter] You mentioned about teachers receiving their checks. Most of the time you concentrate on MCSS teachers. Does this apply to all public school teachers around the country?

[Sonpon] Salary checks are released to teachers, based on the schedule that we have. And according to the schedule, MCSS teachers have already been paid. (?But the other) teachers are now receiving their checks. And they are releasing it here and there for teachers throughout the country. [End recording]

Teachers Reject Appeal

AB202040 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Teachers of the Monrovia Consolidated School System, MCSS, have rejected government's appeal that they return to their classrooms on Monday. The MCSS teachers' refusal came just 4 days following the announcement by the Government of Liberia that schools throughout the country will reopen next Monday. The MCSS teachers have said that they will not return to work until their demands were met.

According to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, the teachers said this yesterday when they met the newly appointed superintendent of MCSS, Mr A.N. Manley, at a meeting the superintendent held with teachers at the William V.S. Tubman High School in Sinkor. In a statement, the teachers told Honorable Manley that they were not prepared to honor the government's appeal that teachers return to work by Monday. The teachers were quoted by the *DAILY STAR* newspaper as saying, quote, We have received several of these empty promises by this same government in the past, unquote. They informed the superintendent that the delay in the payment of their salary arrears had imposed debt burdens upon them, including the payment of their utility bills, and their children's tuition. The teachers said although they were in sympathy with Mr Manley's new assignment, at a time when they were taking a positive direction, nothing can deter them from their course.

Speaking earlier, the new superintendent of MCSS, Mr A.N. Manley, appealed to the teachers to return to classes while government was doing everything possible to meet the teachers' demands. He said the government has announced a new salary scheme for teachers, while at the same time trying pay a portion of the transportation allowance promised them by government. Superintendent Manley noted that in times like these when the Government of Liberia was facing financial problems, it was advisable that the teachers remained patient until such time when the financial situation in the country improves.

NIGERIA

U.S. Embassy in Lagos Reopens After Bomb Scares

AB181742 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Lagos, April 18 (AFP) — The U.S. Embassy here resumed normal operations Friday after access to the public was restricted for a day and a half following several bomb scares, a spokesman said.

The restrictions, which started Thursday morning and ended Friday afternoon, had effectively shut down the visa line at the consular section, but anyone with an appointment was allowed in, the spokesman said.

No bombs were found in the embassy, he said.

There have also been three demonstrations in the last three days against the recent U.S. raids on Libya. The protests lasted less than an hour and each involved no more than 100 people, embassy sources said.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Presents Republic Day Address

AB192054 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Address to the nation by Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh on 19 April in Freetown marking the 16 Republican Day anniversary — recorded]

[Text] Fellow Sierra Leoneans, on this first anniversary that I am with you in my capacity as the head of state, I want to express my best wishes to you all for a happy 16th republican anniversary, and also most fitting on this occasion, to remind you that this year marks the 25th anniversary of our independence.

A period of 25 years during which, as a people, we have been able to accomplish much, even though a lot remains to be done. It is a period in which we should look back to appropriate contributions made by the founding fathers of this nation. They all worked [words indistinct] (?resolute pledge), stood up by them, to make sure that Sierra Leone became a sovereign nation.

I want, in particular, to recall the contributions of Mr Milton Margai, our first prime minister, and of His Excellency, Dr Siaka Stevens, the illustrious founder of the Republic and of the All People's Congress party. They are the examples of statesmanship that succeeding generations should emulate in order that the people of Sierra Leone honor the path to greater success and glory. May the souls of all those who in the noble cause of our toil have passed away rest in peace and may their memories remain with us now and forever.

Fellow citizens, I am well aware that the ship of state is not presently sailing smoothly. To put it mildly, things are not easy for most of us in this country. Notwithstanding this, I am confident that with patience, determination, and hard work we shall be able to weather the storm. That is why at home and abroad, I have taken positive steps that will hopefully facilitate movement towards our desired goal.

On the home front, the pending general elections in May will mark perhaps the most significant event in the nation this year. Through them, I expect that the nation will witness the emergence of the dedicated and patriotic leadership that the country needs to conduct its affairs in line with the political philosophy of constructive nationalism. I want to appeal to all of you to demonstrate the greatest interest in these elections by participating in them fully and actively. Remember that as the saying goes, a nation gets the leaders it deserves. Time and time again, history has proved that ultimate power rests in the hands of you the people. I therefore urge you to assume your responsibility by electing freely and fairly those among us that in your judgment are fit and capable to lead this nation to higher heights. For my part, I want to reiterate my determination to ensure that the atmosphere for these elections is warm and will allow you to exercise supreme responsibility without hindrance or obstruction in the process.

On the international front, I recently paid visits to three friendly and brotherly countries, namely, Nigeria, China, and Algeria, the outcome of which without doubt, will lead to the improvement of the standard of living of this country in the near future. The point I want to clarify about my visits to Nigeria, China, and Algeria, is that no nation is an island. The visits [words indistinct] (?restoring the) interdependence of nations, big and small and consolidating of cooperation and friendly ties with them for our mutual benefit. In a world that is getting closer and closer [as heard] and yet more and more difficult, Sierra Leone needs others just as others need her. This is the only way that we can create a better world in which it will be fit for us all to live.

From my visit to the PRC, I was able to secure ever greater commitment from the Chinese Government to continue assisting this country, particularly in the spheres of agriculture and energy development. With regard to the latter area, I am happy to report that the fourth phase of the Dodo Hydroelectric Scheme, realized with Chinese assistance, will come into operation by the middle of this year. This realization will result in considerable improvement in the life of the people in the Mid-Eastern Region.

From my visits to Nigeria and Algeria, I was able to secure some understanding from the governments of these brotherly countries on the question of assistance to Sierra Leonc, particularly in the sphere of petroleum supplies. All the above developments, understandably, will take time to mature. However, I want to assure you that delegations from the countries concerned will shortly arrive in Sierra Leone for the discussions that will pave the way for the concrete realization of that desired (?goal).

As you may have heard in the news, a delegation from Algeria visited us early this week as a follow-up to my visit to that country. I am happy to report that our discussions were fruitful and steps are now being taken for the concrete realization of a series of agreements which include oil supplies to Sierra Leone.

Fellow Sierra Leoneans, I cannot end this broadcast without even briefly referring to the present economic state of the country, and the earlier attempt by government to reach an understanding with the IMF. I know that the subject of IMF programs all over the world arouses suspicion, because of the conditionalities attached to them. In the case of Sierra Leone, however, government's decision to explore the possibility of reaching an accord on programs with the IMF has not been easily arrived at. Against the background of a long-term weakening economy, an economy starved of foreign exchange, an economy indebted to the tune of approximately U.S. $400 million, excluding a pipeline of U.S. $105 million, it gradually dawned on my administration that something has to be done quickly in order to reverse the current.

Added to this sad state of affairs are on the one hand, the dwindling resources from aid donors who are (?purportedly) the cause of the impasse between us and the IMF, and, on the other, the grim lack of confidence in Sierra Leone abroad caused by our poor economic performance. All this is bound to lead us nowhere, unless we are prepared to look at the situation while in the (?deep) and seek the consequential remedial measures, however burdensome and [words indistinct].

The only way to build a better and stronger Sierra Leone is to ensure that foundation upon which it is built is a solid one, capable of withstanding the test of time. These are therefore, fellow Sierra Leoneans, the circumstances under which my administration has decided to resume dialogue with the IMF. The intention is not to cause [words indistinct] undue hardship or suffering. Indeed, as the Bible says, which father can take stones and give them to his children as food? And yet no father will hesitate to give medication to his ailing child, however bitter.

Fellow Sierra Leoneans, on assuming my functions in November last year, I promised to be sincere and [words indistinct]. The scenario I outlined moments ago depicts the stark realities of the negative economic conditions of our country. I therefore appeal to you all to join me in the search for a lasting solution to our problems. It is not an easy task, for it is a task [words indistinct] of our collective resolve. I want you all to rember that the future of this country for the generations coming after us will be what we who are living today make of it.

Fellow citizens, I am fully conscious of the fact that the future of Sierra Leone cannot be seen only in terms of a program with the IMF, however crucial it is. Evidently, we shall therefore continue to combat the economic ills of our society. We shall continue to wage our declared war against indiscipline, profiteering, hoarding, and smuggling. [Passage indistinct] But with you the people on our side, I am confident that we shall overcome.

In the same spirit and in order to rationalize the effective cooperation of the machinery of government in accordance with (?multilateral democracy), I recently appointed two important committees: the Parastatals Committee, headed by Dr J.L. (Sammy) of the Njala University College to look into the management and operations of a number of our major parastatals in order to determine whether their operations and management are in the best interest of the country. The second committee, the national Aid Coordinating Committee, headed by Mr [name indistinct], has been entrusted with the task of effectively monitoring and coordinating the distribution and utilization of all resources received by government from international assistance. Both these measures are intended to ensure a better use of our limited resources and hopefully to bring about a steady upturn in the economic performance of this [words indistinct].

Finally, fellow countrymen, it is on this note of hope once again, on my own behalf and on behalf of my government, I wish you all a peaceful, happy, memorable 16 republican anniversary.

May God bless us all.

AFP: Anti-U.S. Demonstrators in Freetown Arrested

AB191542 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Freetown, 19 Apr (AFP) — Ten demonstrators carrying banners with inscriptions condemning the U.S. raid against Libya were arrested by the Sierra Leonean police yesterday near a courthouse, it was learned in Freetown.

"Reagan must be killed, it might be Sierra Leone soon," the banners read. They also condemned Mrs Thatcher's government, and described the iron lady as a "blood-thirsty terrorist."

A Public Works Ministry engineer is among those arrested. He had already taken part in several anti-American demonstrations in front of the American Embassy which is now guarded by the police.

Those arrested are expected to stand trial on Monday, 20 [date as received] April, but it is not known yet what charges will be levelled against them.

SOUTH AFRICA

Assembly Hears P.W. Botha on Pass Law, Reform Issues

Group Areas Act 'No Holy Cow'

MB181046 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1044 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — The Group Areas Act was no holy cow and he was not in favour of retaining laws for the sake of retaining them, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

Replying to some of the arguments raised in the debate on his budget vote, he said he was in favor of retaining individual communities in particular residential areas where they could live out their respective lifestyles and cultures.

The opposition called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act but he had stated clearly in the past he considered no law a holy cow.

"I say again it can be changed. That is why we referred it to a technical committee and then referred it to the President's Council. We are waiting for the report.

"What I stand for is not the retention of the act in a particular form, but the retention (behoud) of individual communities in particular residential areas and the protection of their lifestyles and cultures," President Botha said.

Admits Coloreds Occupy Slums

MB181052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1048 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 18, SAPA — It was a fact that the coloured people had over the years always been the occupants of slum areas and had little land of their own, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Botha was referring to remarks made by the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew, regarding the Group Areas Act.

During his speech, Mr Botha said, Mr Andrew had neglected to mention that the government had over the years spent R790 million on housing for coloreds. Even if he had known this, Mr Andrew would have hidden this fact. As a result of the government's progressive policy coloreds had been given the right to become property owners, but this did not include district six where they were exploited, Mr Botha said.

Warns CP to 'Come Out of Laager'

MB181103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1055 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 18, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today warned the Conservative Party [CP] to "come out of their laager" before they were trapped there.

Replying to points raised during the debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha said the stubbornness of some Afrikaners would lead to their downfall. He referred to a speech by Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) who compared Mr Botha's action in scrapping the coloured labour preference policy in the western Cape with the surrender of the Boer General Piet Cronje at Paardeberg during the Boer War.

Mr Botha said General Cronje did not have a good name in South African history. He had not surrendered as a result of the realities of his situation, as suggested by Mr le Roux, but because he was stubborn and would not listen to his advisers, who had told him to leave the family laager which he was encamped.

"There are still Afrikaners who are sitting in the women's laager and their stubbornness will lead to their downfall."

Mr Botha said Mr Le Roux should not compare him to General Cronje. Mr Botha's father had been one of the Boers under General Christian de Wet who had tried to rescue General Cronje.

Mr Botha called on the CP to "come out of the laager in which you are bogged down while the world goes by." The CP should take care that their "narrow mindedness and meanness" did not lead to their being trapped in their laager like Gen Cronje.

Blames Colonialism for Country's Problems

MB181115 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1109 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — The colonial system's domination and paternalism had left South Africa and the rest of the continent with the chief cause of its backlogs and the white's First World economy compared to the Third World of particularly the black people, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

The backlogs were directly attributable to colonialist "exploitation and neglect" in Africa, he said in the debate on his budget vote. "Therefore don't blame one political party for this ... its a long historical process ... it is a false charge to crucify the National Party, to try and nail it every time for the conditions in South Africa."

The huge debts of African states and their under-developed economies were the direct result of colonial exploitation and neglect.

Mr Botha said he was constantly hearing people say "hurry" and that "we have no time" in South Africa and that there were only a few minutes left before the clock struck twelve. "But we have been hearing for 300 years already how late it is in South Africa."

A former prime minister of South Africa, Dr D.F. Malan, had said of this that it could never be too late for people who did their duty ... "And this is what we must do to the best of our abilities."

Dr Malan had told his critics that there was no need to be hasty because God was not hasty.

"We do not have to be hasty in implementing God's will ... we only have to ensure justice is done," Mr Botha said.

He said he agreed with Mr Aubrey Thompson (NP South Coast) that there was a necessity for more unity and a positive approach.

"I also want to make an appeal to everybody to get rid of negativism ... I invite criticism, but it must be responsible criticism ... I appeal to people to come forward and help the government with proposals — to say: we think you are wrong here, why not try this instead," Mr Botha said.

Influx Control Arrests To End

MB181252 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — No more people would be charged for influx control contraventions after the government's white paper on urbanisation had been tabled next week, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced today.

Furthermore, people who had been convicted in terms of these laws would be "released forthwith" and those who were currently in detention pending prosecution on influx control charges would also be released. Mr Botha was speaking during debate on his budget vote. The governments' white paper is expected to be released about the middle of next week.

Mr Botha also said legislation to provide for uniform identity documents for all South Africans would be tabled in Parliament next week.

"The Department of Home Affairs will be ready from July 1 to handle requests for new documents."

Mr Botha said pass books would in future only serve as "temporary identity documents ... Therefore it is important that people keep these until they are issued with new documents."

Referring to the government's promise to scrap influx control by July 1 and a speech earlier in the debate by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton), he said she had implied in asking whether this undertaking would be adhered to that the government did not intend doing so.

"A decision has already been taken ... as from the date of the tabling of the white paper (on urbanisation) next week no further charges will be pressed in terms of such measures."

Responding to "hear, hear" from the PFP benches, Mr Botha said: "yes, hear hear ... just don't walk over to my side.

"Furthermore, people convicted will be released forthwith and those detained pending prosecution will be released as well," he said.

"Legislation to provide for uniform identity documents will also be tabled next week, and the Department of Home Affairs will be ready from July 1 to handle requests for new documents.

"I want to emphasise that in future, pass books will only serve as temporary identity ddocuments.

"Therefore it is important that people keep these until they are issued with new documents," Mr Botha said.

Says Apartheid Taken Too Far

MB181512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — If apartheid was a cover for colonial paternalism, it had been wrong since the beginning, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said that after Dr Malan, the National Party had "gone too far" with certain measures. "The concept of apartheid was often driven too far and led to lunacies," he said.

Several members of the opposition had raised the question of apartheid during the debate, and now he wanted to present his point of view on the matter. He had used two phrases in his speech at the opening of Parliament. One was "we have outgrown the outdated colonial concept of paternalism" and the other was "we have outgrown the outdated concept of apartheid".

Paternalism meant to look after the interests of others in a fatherly manner. Colonial paternalism, with race connotations, had developed when Europeans took it upon themselves to take reponsibility for the affairs of people of colour.

Colonial paternalism in South Africa was a heritage of the country's European past. Under it, whites governed non-whites without giving them a right of say. In general, they had looked down on non-whites from a position of superiority.

"This outdated system canot be accepted in South Africa," said Mr Botha. "I said that and I stand by it."

Apartheid had been defined as an official policy of racial segregation maintained with a view to promoting white supremacy. If apartheid had been a cover for paternalism, it had been wrong since the beginning.

A statue of General Jan Smuts, who had stood for this apartheid, had been erected in front of the British Parliament, but his government was crucified because it was trying to raise up the blacks according to the vision of Dr D.F. Malan.

"After Malan we went too far with certain measures," he said. "It led to lunacies."

It had happened that a white man could drive with his servant to the post office, sitting together in the car. But when they got to the post office, they had to go to separate counters to buy a stamp.

The Tomlison commission was set up early on in the time of Dr Malan's government. It had produced a report dealing with the development of black areas.

"But it also said the word apartheid is not understood, that its a wrong word and it must be abandoned."

Dr Verwoerd, in one of his most important speeches, had said the day would come when discrimination on the basis of colour would have to be done away with.

It was Dr Verwoerd who had said he wanted to introduce a policy of upliftment for people of colour. This, said Mr Botha, brought him to his own time in government.

He had repeatedly spoken of a policy that had to be built on good neighbourliness and responsibility for one another.

Mr B.J. Vorster had been the man who took the first steps to bring an end to the undesirable consequences of apartheid.

He was the first man to get the dismantling of discrimination in the labour field under way. He also began to lead the country on the path to the abolition of offensive social practices.

Dr Malan had once told a group of Christian students in a speech that race and colour problems would have to be solved in a just manner, and in fulfilment of the white mans' duty to the blacks. These solutions would have to find their inspiration in the "brotherhood of all men". The understanding of Dr Malan's speech lived on in the heart of all his followers, Mr Botha said.

Announces Proposals for Provinces

MB181249 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — The government has formulated new proposals for the provincial system which would be laid before Parliament in due course, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced today.

He also announced that the government could not accede to the request of the Natal provincial administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, and the chief Minister of KwaZulu, chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to postpone the disbanding on the Natal Provincial Council. To do so would have no effect on the proposals formulated by the Natal-KwaZulu indaba.

If the indaba did produce proposals acceptable to the government, the postponement asked for in any case did not ensure the survival of the provincial council until the necessary legislation could be passed — at the earliest next year.

The state president also announced that the government had approved the request by the two authorities to establish a statutory body co-ordinating cooperation between Natal and KwaZulu and said that legislation would be introduced to make provision for the creation of similar bodies elsewhere in South Africa.

"Such cooperation is not only needed in Natal, it is required in other parts of the country," he said.

This body was not associated with the indaba but flowed from proposals made to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, by Mr Cadman and Chief Buthelezi and was aimed at harnessing the joint resources of the territories and cooperating in the administration of health, roads, traffic, physical planning and nature conservation.

The joint executive authority would be accountable to the Natal Exco [executive committee] and the cabinet of KwaZulu. It would have equal representation and a rotating chairmanship.

Its decisions would be through consensus with the administrator and chief minister arbitrating in disputes. In the execution of its functions it would probably require a small secretariat and employ the resources of the two authorities either jointly or on an agency basis. Its work would be financed by the two authorities and from contributions and annual grants of the central government.

In reply to the request to postpone the life of the provincial councils, he said these councils had already had an extension to June 30, 1986. The new request would extend the life of the Natal council to the first of October.

"But it will have no effect on the indaba proposals which, if they are acceptable to the government, Parliament will in any case have to legislate for," Mr Botha said. This could not happen till next year's session.

"Besides it is our policy to treat all the provinces in the same way and because the changes will have no effect on the indaba, the government cannot delay the matter (of disbandonment) any longer."

On Controlling Violence by Violence

MB181335 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1334 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — Violence and terrorism could not only be controlled by force, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

He believed socio-economic and other measures also had to be taken, he said in his reply to points raised during the debate on his budget vote.

Mr Botha said the house was united in its belief that the government had to act "in a tough way and be effective, against violence and terrorism. The leaders of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], CP [Conservative Party] and Mr Vause Raw (NRP) [New

Republic Party] had agreed on this and he would hold them to their word.

"But I believe you can't only control violence with violence and force — you also need socio-economic and other measures to stop the onslaught against South Africa."

For this reason, he had as chairman of the State Security Council adopted a two-pronged approach by appointing a security arm and a welfare arm of government, with a minister coordinating their activities. He received evaluated information daily — and sometimes more than once a day — on the security situation in the country and of activities overseas aimed at the country.

Comments on Eglin, Treurnicht

MB181509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — Since the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, had returned from talks with the ANC in Lusaka, his insistence on scrapping the present dispensation had intensified, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Replying to points raised during the debate on his budget vote, he said he did not want to accuse Mr Eglin of being influenced by the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo.

"But since he's come back from Lusaka he suddenly wants to scrap the whole system."

However, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] policy was that, if the party came to power, it would retain the status quo until a new constitution had been worked out at a national convention.

"The honourable leader of the opposition wants me to scrap the constitution. But the fact remains that he and the honourable member for Waterberg (Dr Andries Treurnicht) daily have their mouths full of what's wrong with the system but they have no plan for South Africa."

Calls Suzman 'Busybody'

MB181500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) was a "busybody" who was "creating trouble" throughout the country, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Referring to the Moutse land issue during the debate on his budget vote, he said he had gone out of his way to settle the dispute between KwaNdebele and Lebowa. However, Mrs Suzman and the Black Sash had "interfered." She had "got in tough" with the British foreign ministry and asked them to apply pressure on South Africa.

Mrs Suzman said in an interjection that she had been asked about the issue while on a trip to Britain and had presented the facts. Mr Botha said he left it to the house to judge.

"That honourable member is a busybody and she's creating trouble throughtout the country."

Mr Botha said he had tried many times to solve the dispute. While he was still prime minister, he had invited the two homeland leaders to settle the dispute between them and guaranteed that he would accept their decision. They had, however, failed to agree. Mr Botha had then tried without success for a year to reach a settlement, holding various inconclusive meetings with those involved.

"Eventually the government had to take a stand or we would have been accused of not acting."

Mrs Suzman interjected: "Why didn't you just leave the people where they were?"

Mr Botha said: "I couldn't just leave the people in the air. From a planning point of view it was quite wrong to leave them where they were."

Says Government Has Mandate for Reform

MB181435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — The government had a crystal-clear mandate — received in the 1983 referendum — for the reform initiated so far, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Speaking in the debate on his budget vote, he rejected a claim by Mr Tom Langley (CP [conservative Party] Soutpansberg) earlier that the government had no such mandate, and that he had said at the time of the referendum that "such plan to address relations between blacks and whites.

"And I said that, if in the process of negotiation, progress was made that amounted to drastic deviations from accepted policy we would go to the country in another referendum or referendums," Mr Botha said.

Referring briefly to the Van der Walt commission's report on the unrest in the Vaal triangle in 1984, and which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, he said "we must start at the grass roots ... get things right there ... person to person relations and relations with officials ... our duty is to get these right."

Mr Leon Wessels (NP [National Party] Krugersdorp) had earlier urged Mr Botha to engage in more dialogue with blacks but "If I did so, more than I have in the last few months, I would not have time for anything else."

Responding to statements made in the debate by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) he said the government was continuously working at improving the socio-economic situation of all people in South Africa.

Mrs Suzman should acknowledge that no government in the history of South Africa had done more to uplift the underprivileged in the provision of housing and health services than the present one.

Addresses Van der Walt Report

MB181509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — The private sector had not created enough work in South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Responding to criticism of the government over the Van der Walt Commission report on the Vaal triangle unrest, Mr Botha said the government had begun a programme to counter problems it had identified in the townships before the commission's appointment

One of the aims of the programme was the creation of jobs by the government. This had been done even though it was the task of the private sector, with the government mainly being responsible for the creation of the necessary infrastructure.

"But I believe the private sector has not created enough work. And I state that as a fact," Mr Botha said.

He would deal with the matter further when he continued his reply to points raised during the debate on his budget vote on Monday. He said the Van der Walt commission had been appointed because the government had information that "certain things were not right" in the townships.

"We took a trustworthy friend — and I still refer to him (Prof Tjaart van der Walt) as that now — and we asked him to investigate the situation because we knew we would get the truth from him," Mr Botha said. But the government had not waited for the commission's findings before acting.

"Last year we began a process of employment creation and the supplying of elementary services. "In this budget, we said that in three years we would provide R1 billion to combat adverse conditions in the townships.

"We are busy with a positive programme to improve facilities. I receive daily information on these matters," Mr Botha said.

He believed the criticism of the government over the commission's report by the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, was unreasonable. The government was acting to address the problems and the report was not there "for the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] to kick around."

Contends SA Whites Not Racist

MB181721 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — The government had made many mistakes, but it had also done a great deal, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said one could only make a mistake if one actually did something.

"I say again that this government has done more in the fields of housing, health and education for other groups than any other government before it," he said.

Mr Botha said he was not a racist and that he wished people overseas to know that none of the white minority groups in South Africa, be they Jews, Austrians or others, were racists.

All they asked was that their own culture, their mode of life and their childrens' safety be safeguarded under all circumstances in South Africa.

Wants 'Upliftment Policy' for Third World

MB181717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 18, SAPA — Progress in Africa could only be achieved if the First World adopted an upliftment policy towards Third World countries, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Botha who referred to the total inability of black African leaders to save Africa, said Africa would get nowhere if white leadership on the continent was undermined.

"That is why we are asking for the cooperation of all."

Quoting from two U.S. magazines — the *JOURNAL OF DEFENCE DIPLOMACY* and the *U.S.NEWS AND WORLD DIGEST* — Mr Botha pointed to articles on unemployment and poverty among American blacks. More than half of blacks in the United States were unemployed — and this in the leading Western country.

In one of the articles the writer said that as a black African he was ashamed of African leaders whom he described as a "disgrace". These were magazines, he said, who were not well-disposed towards the Republic.

The American Negro, Mr Botha said, could not be compared with South Africa's black population groups and this the outside world should know.

"If the government should come to a fall, it would be wrong to expect heaven on earth."

Mr Botha said that before today's proceedings started in the assembly he had met with "a very prominent black leader" who had asked him to protect responsible blacks and to make more use of the security forces to ensure the safety of ordinary people. The black leader, whom he did not name, said the government should go down to the "grass-roots" of the black people because they were afraid of communism.

Mr Botha called upon the leader of the official opposition, Mr

Colin Eglin, to look "at his ways", not only in the house, but also outside. Mr Eglin was not going to get away from the fact that two of his party members had recently attended the funeral of the leader of the South African Communist Party. They were at a communist meeting and communists rejected Christianity.

"If Mr Eglin is a strong leader he should get up and say that he repudiates their action."

'Secret' Pik Botha Geneva Visit Reported

MB210725 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Pik Botha has made a secret visit to Geneva. He arrived in the Swiss city yesterday but there has been no word on why the South African foreign minister made the trip. Geneva was the scene of secret talks on Angola between Mr Botha and top U.S. official, Chester Crocker, in February. American and South African officials are not saying whether more talks have been scheduled. Mr Botha is due to leave Geneva this afternoon.

Photographer, Others Arrested at Anti-U.S. Protest

MB181346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1340 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, April 18, SAPA — Police today cut off a crowd of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] supporters and arrested several people, including a foreign news agency photographer, after a lunchtime protest meeting condemning the United States raid on Libya.

After the meeting, held at the building housing the American Information Service in Johannesburg, the demonstrators jogged around the block chanting slogans and waving posters. The crowd then ran through the streets, past the magistrates court towards Khotso House in De Villiers street. The police cut off the crowd outside the Supreme Court and several people were arrested, including AGENCE FRANCE PRESS photographer, Gideon Mendel.

A huge crowd gathered to watch. Many shop owners closed the doors of their stores as the noisy crowd approached. During the protest meeting, at least 30 AZAPO supporters waved banners and chanted songs condemning the United States for its raid on Libya. For at least 20 minutes, the demonstrators jammed the foyer of the building. A large crowd of bystanders gathered and police kept a low profile. Posters read: "We say Libya hit back at us". Another poster read: "Azanians Support Colonel al-Qadhdhafi."

In a statement, headlined Socialist AZAPO vs Capitalist America, they said: "AZAPO condemns the terrorism, murder and destruction that the American imperialists carried out in Libya.

"AZAPO is on record for condemning similar terrorist actions that Reagan's racist ally, the SA racist regime, has carried out in Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique."

Police ordered the large crowd outside the Superme Court to disperse at about 1.30 pm.

Reportage on Burial of Paramount Chief Sabata

Residents Determined To Defy Ban

MB181604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 21, SAPA — South African residents are determined to attend Paramount [as received] Sabata Dalindyebo's funeral in Bumbane near Umtata on Sunday despite a ban on South Africans to the funeral.

Mr Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front [UDF] told mourners at a memorial service in honur of Paramount Sabata in Johannesburg today that South Africans were determined to attend the funeral and that Mrs Winnie Mandela was already in Transkei to discuss the matter with the Transkeian authorities.

Speaking at the memorial service Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Transvaal president of the UDF, said Paramount Sabata, who died in Lusaka, had preferred to go into exile to avoid being persecuted by the South African Government with the assistence of the Matanzima brothers.

She said the Matanzimas, Chief Sabata's relatives, had no claim on his body for burial because Chief Sabata had opted to join the ANC to involve himself in the liberation struggle of his people while the Matanzimas preferred to work with Pretoria to oppress their own people.

She said as Paramount Chief Sabata lived a comfortable life but had opted for ANC politics "to fight for the liberation of his people."

Chief Sabata saw Chief Matanzima as a traitor and had told him so for working with Pretoria against his people.

Mrs Sisulu said blacks were going to be freed. "We shall not rest until freedom has been won."

She said the South African Governemnt was involved in terrorist activities. "Why should people die in jail. If they have done wrong why are they not taken to court," she asked.

Funeral Postponed

MB200917 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The funeral of the late Chief Sabata Dalindyebo will not go ahead today as planned. The family has won a court order compelling a local funeral parlour and the police either to tell the court why the body should not be released or hand it over by 3 pm.

Lawyers say the family now feels that Chief Sabata, nephew of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, should be flown back to

Lusaka where he died in exile and be buried there. The funeral today was due to take place in Transkei and authorities there had placed stringent restrictions on the gathering.

Burial Despite Mandela Suit

MB210504 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1442 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Umtata, April 20, SAPA — The body of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, former Tembu paramount chief, arrived on an open delivery van at the Bumbane Great Place for burial today, after his brother, Paramount Chief Bambilanga had ignored interdict documents served on him, preventing the removal of the body from the mortuary.

Chief Sabata's body became the subject of legal wrangle after the Supreme Court application by Mrs Winnie Mandela and other members of the Dalindyebo family. The body was later laid in its resting place among the graves of his forebears at Bumbane.

The application for the interdict was filed with an Umtata judge only hours before the body was due to be transported to Bumbane. The messenger of the court who brought the summons arrived at Bumbane as the mourners started pouring in and he tried to serve the summons on Chief Bambilanga who refused to even look at the documents.

After consultations among the senior chiefs present, the former president, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and his group drove t Umtata and later returned with the body in gold casket on the back of an open delivery van.

The body was first placed inside an old broken rondavel in keeping with Tembu tradition that the deceased must emerge from his family hut before burial.

A short prayer service and a sermon followed during which Chief Kaizer and his nephew, Chief Mangomhlaba, both spoke of Chief Sabata's early life, with no reference to his political activities and deposition from the paramountcy.

Throughout the morning a light drizzle continued to fall and a number of vehicles got stuck in the clay soil. Large groups of soldiers of the Transkei army could be seen on the surrounding hilltops, and a large contigent of policemen were posted around the dilapitated royal kraal.

There were reports of cars and bus loads of people who were turned away by members of the South African Police in roadblocks at places such as Komgha, Queenstown, and along the Orange Free State and Natal borders.

MEDUNSA Students To Return to Class

MB210508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 20, SAPA — Students of the Medical University of Southern Africa [MEDUNSA] in Garankuwa will retun to the university tomorrow as required by the university authorities but under protest.

This follows a resolution taken by MEDUNSA students at a mass meeting held at the University of the Witwatersrand Council setting out conditions under which students will be re-accepted to the university following its closure on April 14 when students allegedly rioted.

At today's meeting the students resolved that:

— The boycott of cultural and academic activities will continue until their demands have been met.
— On their return to the university to call an emergency meeting to consider their next move.
— Students would consult with the National Education Crisis Committee to intervene when faced with problems at the university.
— They noted the university council's intransigence in tightening repressive measures instead of lifting them.
— to press the university to expel Mr Steyn.
— The students said they felt they introduction of restrictions on them when they return to the university was intended to instill fear in them.

For re-admission to the university when it reopens tomorrow the students have been told they will be required to sign a document on their arrival indicating their willingness to obey the new university council's resolution to maintain law and order. The students are required, among other things, to seek permission from their rector three days before when they want to hold a meeting and are prohibited from marching within the campus.

The restrictions made no mention of the position of the Student's Representative Council. They said the white students still registered with MEDUNSA, Mr Pieter Kruger, had been favoured with admission to a black university as he had been refused admission to a white university because of his poor academic performance. They were against Mr William Steyn because he was harrassing students and had assaulted some of them.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

8 PM 18 April

MB181757 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 18, SAPA — The SAP 8 pm unrest situation report:

At Prot Alfred in the eastern Cape, the information and advice centre was damaged by stonethrowers.

At Ipelegeng, near Schweizer-Reineke, the local secondary school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Linghlile, near Cradock, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, a mob of blacks petrol-bombed a council vehicle, causing extensive damage. In another incident, shots were fired at a police vehicle while a group of blacks attacked the same vehicle with petrol bombs and stones. The SAP dispersed the mob with tear gas and shotguns. It is not known whether there were any casualties.

At Daveyton on the East Rand, an administration board vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists. In another incident four black men tried to set a house of a policeman alight. All of them were arrested.

At Soweto, Johannesburg, a mob of blacks stoned a police vehicle and set the vehicle alight. A black member of the SAP died in this incident. In other incidents in the same area, three private vehicles and three delivery vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.

'Overnight' 18-19 April

MB190638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0633 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 19, SAPA — Here follows the overnight unrest report issued by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

At Veeplaas near Port Elizabeth, a delivery vehicle was damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

At Bekkersdal near Randfontein, a black man was seriously injured when set alight by a mob.

At Mbekweni near Paarl, an SAP vehicle was damaged by arsonists.

At Soweto (Witwatersrand) an administration board vehicle was stoned. A guard fired and slightly wounded a man who was then arrested.

At Tembisa on the East Rand, a bus was stoned and extensively damaged by a mob of black youths.

At Soweto near Port Elizabeth, mobs stoned a railway police vehicle and petrol-bombed two SAP vehicles in separate incidents. The mobs were dispersed with tear gas and birdshot. No casualties were reported.

At Swart Woonbeurt, near Middelburg, Cape, the homes of two councillors were extensively damaged by arsonists in separate incidents. In the first incident a baby was burnt to death and one man injured. The council member dispersed the attackers with pistol fire, fatally wounding two black men.

The body of a black man, believed to be one of the two council members, was later found by police.

Report ends.

7 PM 19 April

MB190534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 19, SAPA — Following is the SA Police 7 pm unrest situation report:

"At Nyanga, near Cape Town, shots were fired at the SAP vehicle. No injuries were reported. Stonethrowing occured on the road between Tafelkop and the Lebowa residential area of Motetema. Two black men were arrested.

"At Langa, near Cape Town, one black man was wounded by revolver fire when three black men confronted and attacked two off-duty black policemen.

"At Soweto, near Port Elizabeth, three police vehicles were attacked with petrol bombs and stones in three separate incidents. Two black men were arrested.

"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, a private vehicle was set alight by arsonists. The driver, a black man, was burnt to death inside the vehicle."

Ends report.

'Overnight' 19-20 April

MB200705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0610 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 20, SAPA — Here is the overnight unrest report issued by the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

At Entembeni near Prieska, a policeman's home was petrol-bombed.

At Soweto near Johannesburg, the body of a black man stoned to death was found by police. The death is being investigated.

At Soweto near Port Elizabeth, a mob of blacks attacked an SAP vehicle with petrol bombs. No injuries were reported.

Petrol bombs were used in an attack on a caravan in the white residential area of Walmer, Port Elizabeth. No injuries were reported.

At Lingelihle near Cradock, mobs of blacks attacked police vehicles with a petrol-bomb and with stones in two separate incidents.

In two separate incidents at Veeplaas, near Port Elizabeth, police vehicles were attacked with stones. The mobs were dispersed with tear gas.

In New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a house and a power line was damage by arsonists.

At Kwazakhele near Port Elizabeth, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In other incidents a council member's home was attacked by a stonethrowing mob. The home of a policeman petrol-bombed and and an SAP vehicle attacked with a petrol bomb.

In Zwide near Port Elizabeth, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists and three police vehicles attacked with petrol-bombs and stones.

In another incident in the same area a combined police and SADF foot-patrol fired tear gas and buckshot when they were attacked by a mob with stones and petrol bombs. One policeman and two SADF members were injured. Two black men, one of them wounded, were arrested.

Report Ends.

7 PM 20 April

MB210456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 20, SAPA — The following is the 7 pm unrest situation report from the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"At Soweto, near Johannesburg, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"Sporadic incidents of stonethrowing and petrol-bombing occurred in the eastern Cape black residential areas of Kwazakele, New Brighton and Zwide during the day.

"The main targets were SAP (South African Police) vehicles, and on two occasions the houses of council members.

"Mobs were dispersed with tear gas and birdshot and one black man was arrested in New Brighton.

"Damage was minimal and except for one policeman, who was slightly injured, no injuries were reported.

"At Tembisa, near Kempton Park, SAP vehicles were attacked with petrol bombs and stones in two separate incidents.

"Sixteen black males were arrested.

"Damage was minimal and no injuries reported."

Ends report

'Overnight' 20-21 April

MB210655 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0652 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 21, SAPA — The overnight situation report to 8 am from the SAP Public Relations Divison in Pretoria follows:

"In KwaZakele, Veeplaas and Soweto, black residential areas near PE, [Port Elizabeth], police had to on several occasions fire birdshot and tear smoke at groups of blacks who stoned and petrol-bombed vehicles and gathered illegally. No injuries were reported and damage was slight. Five black men were arrested after one such incident when a police vehicle was stoned and one black man was wounded and arrested after a police vehicle was petrol bombed.

"In Zwide, PE, a policeman's home was extensively damaged when it was petrol bombed. Three black men were arrested after the stoning of a police vehicle. A black man was wounded and arrested after a police vehicle was petrol bombed.

"In the Epeleng black residential area at Schweizer Reneke a black woman was wounded and arrested after a school was set alight.

"In the black residential area at Aliwal North a private home was set alight. Two black men were arrested."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Changes to Black Councils** Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 17 April reports on page 1 that a local government bill published in Parliament will "result in the scrapping of the beleagured community council system, and their replacement with new local government." The bill opens the way for the minister of constitutional development to delegate control of black local government to provincial administrators and also gives the minister the power to make by-laws and regulations. "When the new provincial administration system is introduced in June, the provincial executives will continue to be the overall controlling bodies in local government, although legislation dealing with the third tier will go through Parliament rather than provincial councils."

PUTCO Fares Reduced

"PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] is to reduce its bus fares because of the drop in fuel prices," says a report on page 3. "It said in a statement yesterday that it would save R350,000 a month in the Transvaal because of the lower prices. In the Transvaal monthly and weekly tickets will be reduced by up to 7 percent — but there would be no change in the price of cash tickets or scholars' or children's concession fares." The new prices will take effect 1 May.

SAP Constable Restrained

The Pretoria Supreme Court has granted an interim order "interdicting an Atteridgeville policeman, Constable David Mdawo, from petrol-bombing the home of or harassing the Sekgothe family," Kyn Hamilton reports on page 6. Mrs Sekgothe, a domestic worker who lives in Alteridgeville, said Mdawo had threatened to petrol-bomb her home in Mantoedi Street and kill her son, Sello.

Conscription Opposition Growing

Gary van Staden reports on page 9 that David Shandler of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) says "there were visible signs of growing resistance to conscription." Shandler said in a statement: "'Ever larger numbers of conscripts are seeking advice from ECC councillors on how to resolve their dilemmas regarding military service.' The ECC believed that this crisis of conscience was largely a result of troop deployment in the townships and that it was not unlikely that many men were not reporting for service, he said."

Resort Refuses to Admit Coloreds

A colored woman and her two children were turned away from the Utopia Holiday Resort, a "whites only" facility in the western Transvaal, Janinie Simon reports on page 10. A spokesman for the resort said the facility "was privately owned and that it reserved the right of admission. 'There is no law forcing us to admit all people', he said. The woman had made her reservations with Computicket."

Pastors Recommend 'Workers' Day'

Rev Austen Massey and Rev Mvume Dandala, "two prominent leaders of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa have launched a call for the government to institute a 'worker's day' to be observed as a statutory holiday," says a report on page 10. "They have called on preachers to offer prayers for workers and management on Sunday May 4, and to preach sermons that could stimulate Methodists to 'become more involved in labour issues.' "

STAR Wants SAP Inquiry of Lebowa Violence

Noting the deaths of an Azanian People's Organization and a United Democratic Front (UDF) official in police custody in Lebowa in an editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* says: "The SA Police, who are still ultimately responsible for security enforcement in Lebowa, should make searching inquiries into these deaths. They must discipline anyone found guilty of abuse and act to prevent a repetition. Events elsewhere in the country ought by now to have proved the folly of using strong-arm tactics against political dissidence. Victimising leaders solves nothing and brings no political respite. Repression is anarchy's best ally."

Breytenbach Award Praised

A second editorial on the same page praises the awarding of the "Rapport" prize for literature to anti-apartheid poet Breyten Breytenbach, saying it was "a mature and courageous action, prompted not by politics but by holding true to the ideals of literature. Clearly this was an emotional moment for Afrikanerdom: not lightly do people forsake their prejudices to praise their philosophers." "Congratulations to those Afrikaners who are showing that intolerance will no longer be tolerated, and that maturity is greater than the laager."

NP Disquieted Over CP Poll Gains

Martin Spring, in a column on page 14, says: "National Party insiders tell me that a wave of disquiet has rolled through the party on receipt of the news from its public opinion pollsters that if a general election were to be held now, the Nats would lose control of the white Parliament." The Conservative Party is making "astonishing advances in public support", not only among Afrikaners, but also from Englikaners." Spring also comments on the latest speculation on who will succeed P.W. Botha. He predicts the Nationalist caucus will split evenly three ways among F.W. de Klerk, Pik Botha and Chris Heunis. "None of these three will be able to secure a majority. So the caucus will look around for a compromise candidate. And that will almost certainly be Barend du Plessis." But much depends on "what happens to the NP over the next two years, and particularly over the next few months." The major question is whether it can " 'hold together' in a technical sense" despite the emerging factions in its constituency.

Liquidations Increase

"Interdicts, attachments and liquidations rose 78.83 percent to 79,118 in 1985 and there was a decrease in deed and mortgage bond registrations," says a report on page 15. The statistics were part of the annual report of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, which was presented in Parliament on Wednesday.

Lebowa Burning Not Politics

"The 32 burnt bodies found in Lebowa by the police earlier this week were not victims of political agitation in the area, officials of the northern Transvaal branch of the UDF said" at a Johannesburg press conference, reports Ali Mphaki on page 2 of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 17 April. Peter Mokaba, a UDF official, said "he knew of no one in Lebowa who had been burned to death for political reasons."

Alexandra Junior Council Resigns

Another report on page 2 says the entire junior council of the Alexandra Town Council has resigned. Harvey Phalatse, who until his resignation was junior mayor of the township, "said their decision to quit the council was due to pressure from their families and from the Alexandra public as a whole."

Soweto Mayor Criticized

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* criticizes Soweto Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala for encouraging people to set up a shacktowns in Mofolo. In doing so, "He is encouraging other people, including unscrupulous entrepreneurs, to set up similar shacktowns." This means the setting up of shacks will "now overtake the building of suitable houses." What Tshabalala should have done was go to the government and get more houses for the township by showing "the social dangers in having literally thousands of people without houses, or the hope of a house in Soweto."

Passport Denied Winnie Mandela

The *SOWETAN* Africa News Service reports on page 7 that Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC official Nelson Mandela, "is reported to have been refused permission by the South African authorities to accompany a party fetching the body of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo from Zambia." Mrs Mandela was to have been included in the group which flew to Zambia because her husband is related to Chief Sabata, but sources in Lusaka said "her application for a passport to enable her to accompany the group was refused in South Africa."

CITIZEN Hopes Tutu Preaches Hope

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 17 April says in its editorial on page 6 that it hopes "the election of Bishop Desmond Tutu as Archbishop of Cape Town will moderate his political activities and viewpoints," and that the bishop will not do anything that drives whites "out of the church, causes a schism or undermines his ministry." The paper hopes "that when he is enthroned, his message will be one of hope and reconciliation, and that he will use his august position to that end."

Du Plessis Warns MPs

"MPs should be aware of the 'invidious and compromising' situation they could get themselves into if they accepted preferential share issues from companies, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis" told Parliament Wednesday, says a report on page 4. Each person in public office should ask himself if he would have received the offer if he had not held his position, Du Plessis said. " 'It is too difficult a question to have a rigid yardstick.' " He added that "it was also imperative that people in public office shoudl be adequately remunerated so that this type of compensation became 'less attractive.' "

RSA Not 'Bad Debtor'

Another report on the same page says Du Plessis told Parliament "The fact that a 'considerable percentage' of the 504 million U.S. dollars (about R1,000 million) that was due to be repaid on Tuesday in terms of the country's debt rescheduling agreement had remained in South Africa showed the country was not a bad debtor." He added that "the reasons that foreign banks had cut credit to South Africa had nothing to do with economic considerations."

Colored Ambassador Possible

"South Africa had not appointed a coloured ambassador, but it was 'self-evident' there was no obstacle to the appointment to overseas posts of people from all the Republic's communities, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha" is quoted as saying in a report on page 9. Botha noted that ambassadors were not appointed without the approval of the receiving government, and warned that press speculation regarding appointments could lead to veto of an individual.

Business Groups Criticize Local Powers Bill

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 17 April reports on page 1 that a provision in the black local authorities bill presented in Parliament which would enable the authorities to collect rents and money due them directly from residents' employers has been criticized by the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. " 'Employers should not be drawn into the landlord-tenant relationship. Until now, we have sought actively to avoid being rent collectors for the state or local authorities,' said FCI manpower committee chairman Bobby Godsell." Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black rural affairs,Ray Swart, said the legislation was a recipe for trouble. " 'In the present climate, in which a volatile situation already exists with the jurisdiction of black local authorities, these measures ae highly dangerous,' Swart said."

UDF Could Review Nonviolent Stance

Peter Wallington reports on page 3 that a spokesman for the UDF national executive committee told a Johannesburg press conference "it would not be able to ignore forever calls by some of its affiliates to review its policy of non-violence." The spokesman said UDF "affiliates had called for a review of its stance 'in the wake of unmitigated violence against its officials'. 'While we are committed to non-violent methods, we will not be able to ignore these calls forever,' he said."

TRANSVALER Lauds Libyan Raid

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 16 April says in an editorial on page 16 that "the United States has put the action to the word." If President Reagan's threat against Libya was not carried out, the White House's credibility would have been damaged. The long-term implications of the Libyan attack are still to be assessed, and it believed that the element of risk was great, but for the sake of a safer world, there was no other way out.

'Contentious' Tutu's Election Pondered

Another editorial on page 16 says "with the appointment of Bishop Tutu to the highest office of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa, the church leadership has given its blessings to the liberation theology of which the contentious church leader has become a symbol." Time alone will tell what the consequences will be inside the church following the bishop's appointment. Most worrying is that the step could lead to further polorization of Christianity in South Africa.

'Halfway' Anti-Terrorism Will Fail

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Africkaans on 16 April says in its editorial on page 10 that the United States is physically in a position to destroy Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his army, but the United States hasn't learned that war conducted halfway — as it tried in Korea, Vietnam, and even in Angola — cannot be won. President Reagan's hope that the Libyan attack will knock sense into Al-Qadhdhafi is highly improbable. Indications are that the United States will pay dearly for an adventure that is not justified by the results. In reply to the latest U.S. attack, Col al-Qadhdhafi has renewed his threats. It will not escape South Africa's notice that President Reagan gave the same reasons to justify the Libyan attack as the South African Government's defense of its punitive expeditions against neighboring states who harbor terrorists.

Speculation on Referendum

"The goverment could be planning a referendum for later this year to bring blacks into the central political process, it is being intensely speculated by politicians today," political correspondent David Braun reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 18 April. "This follows President P.W. Botha's announcement yesterday that Parliament will sit again later this year to complete its legislative programme." Parliament will resume sitting a few days after the National Party holds an extraordinary party congress, but "Nationalist sources" have said the "juxtaposition of this year's federal congress and the extended sitting of Parliament did not mean what was decided at the congress would be immediately rushed through Parliament. The major purpose of the extended sitting was to push through legislation on matters already announced."

Threats Over Black Foster Child

Karen Bowes reports on the same page that a Krugersdorp couple, who have been foster parents to a young black girl for 5 years, "have received threats from white residents that their house will be burnt down. There have also been objections to the child attending the family's local NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church]."

Only Voluntary Evidence in Kabokweni Inquiry

"The Commission of Inquiry into the shooting on March 11 at Kabokweni Magistrate's Court, which left one dead and 80 injured will open proceedings on Monday," a page 3 report says.

"But all the evidence will be voluntary and no witnesses will be compelled to attend."

Rent Bill Criticized

"Trade unions and organised industry today predicted serious labour unrest if draft legislation goes ahead to force employers to collect outstanding rents for black local authorities by deducting money from employees' pay. Some unions have talked outright of strikes 'which will last for days,' " Hannes de Wet says on the same page. Reacting to the black local authorities bill, a spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries said " 'employers will be seen as allying themselves with the establishment,' " while a Congress of South African Trade Unions spokesman said " 'we view this draft legislation in a very serious light. Strong action — such as prolonged strikes — will be taken by the workers if this bill goes through.' "

MEDUNSA Students Not Racists

"MEDUNSA [Medical University of South Africa] students, who have called for the withdrawal of white students from their campus, are not 'racists involved in acts of thuggery', the university's Students Representative Council [SRC] president said yesterday," Maud Motanyane reports on the same page. SRC President Raymond Billa "also slammed the media — particulary the SABC — for vilifying MEDUNSA students and labelling them as irresponsible."

Schwarz Calls for Economic Conference

"The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, called on State President Mr P.W. Botha yesterday to call an economic conference across race or status lines to draft a financial plan for the future of the country," a page 4 report says. Schwarz said businessmen, consumers, workers and academics should be invited to "plan how to create enough jobs for South Africa beyond 1980s to the year 2000."

Race Quotas Being Reviewed

"White own affairs minister of education and culture, Mr Pit Clase, has confirmed the government is having a new look at race quotas for private schools," another report on the same page says. "Mr Clase said yesterday: 'The regulations pertaining to the criteria are at present under consideration and no decisions has yet been taken by the Ministers Council.' He gave no indication as to when a decision would be made."

Gilette Workers Strike

A report on page 5 says that 130 workers at Gilette SA have been on strike for 4 days. The workers want an hourly raise of 1.30 rand while the company is offering 41 cents and also want May Day as a paid holiday. The same report notes that 300 employees of Rennies Express Deliveries have returned to work after they were granted an increase of 26 rands per week.

Dunlop Strikers Return to Work

"The 1,700 workers at four BTR Dunlop plants on strike for more than a week returned to work yesterday," Shirley Raine reports on the same page. "This was because the employer were about to seek an interdict from the Industrial Court declaring the strike illegal, according to Mr Bobbie Marie, branch secretary of MAWU (Metal and Allied Workers Union). No agreement had been reached. 'Workers have returned to work extremely bitter but determined to continue their fight' " Marie added.

Alexandra Residents Oppose Move

"Coloured residents of Alexandra township near Sandton said yesterday they were 'surprised and astounded' to learn that they had asked the government to be moved from the dangerous and critical circumstances of the troubled area," Rich Mkhondo says in another page 5 report. Following a statement by the director general of administration in the House of Representatives that Alexandra coloreds should be moved to Allandale, residents said " 'we were never approached about the issue, nor was any meeting held to discuss it. We are so scattered in the township we identify with blacks. One cannot easily realise we are coloureds. We speak all the languages in the area.' " The residents also said that even if they were approached, they would not leave Alexandra.

Literacy Scheme Set for Unemployed Blacks

Olga Horowitz reports on page 7 that a nationwide literacy scheme is to be launched "to spread literacy among the mass of black unemployed to help them get jobs and increase their potential productivity." The director of the project said that, according to a conservative estimate, 6 of every 10 black workers are functionally illiterate.

Qualified Praise for P.W. Botha Speech

In an editorial on page 10, *THE STAR* says "the best thing about the state president's speech yesterday was that it tacitly acknowledged the need for urgent action. Recalling Parliament for a second session in August is unusual enough to have some impact." Turning to the reform content of the speech the paper says that the eight reform bills "seem to represent an advance," but "it is difficult to assess where they will take the country without knowing what the government really has in mind." With the "snowballing" disinvestment campaign, reform is urgently needed. While the country "should not have to be panicked by foreign reaction," "at the same time, there is no need to cut our own throats by being so tardy in doing what patently has to be done."

STAR on Education Plan

"The trouble with the government's otherwise laudable plan to upgrade education standards of needy population groups is that it lacks immediate impact," the paper says in a second editorial on the same page. A 10-year plan "fails to come to grips with blacks' political demands for equality NOW." The plan should have included something that would have had some immediate impact and be seen as "proof of the government's new-found commitment to equality." While 10-year plans are fine "in stable ordered societies, South Africa — living through a crisis — needs dramatic change even as it tackles its medium-term development plan."

New Nats Discussed

In an article on page 11, David Braun writes that according to an article in *FRONTLINE* magazine there are three trends in the National Party (NP): the conservative wing which sees the homelands policy as a the basis of a solution; the middle group which is prepared "to see the homelands re-incorporated in South Africa, blacks in Cabinet and a political system based on federal confederation; and "'the 'New Nats' who differ with official Nationalist policy." The "'New Nats' believe in the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, the repeal of the Seperate Amenities Act, one education system for all, the abolition of influx control, and in placing greater emphasis on regional solutions such as the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba" and stress the importance of individual rights over group rights. The magazine article named 35 National Party MP's as members of this group, but according to Braun only 4 of those named hold most of the views attributed to this group. The bulk of the others firmly believe in statutory group identification as the basis for any political system, while few supporters can be found in this party for one education system for all if that implies intergrated schools." Braun concludes that "the overall feeling is that there is no faction within the NP which has a separate, more liberal agenda. On the contrary, it is felt that the whole party has more or less an open agenda because no one knows what will ultimately be produced in open-ended constitutional negotiations with the country's other power groups."

NRP MP Calls for 'Tangible Legislation'

New Republic Party MP Vause Raw told Parliament that "tangible legislation should be introduced to show that the country was moving ahead before the ANC and the country's other enemies could say the process of reform 'was just words'" Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 18 April says on page 4. Raw also said "it was no good pulling out the security forces once peace had been restored. A functioning authority, like municipal police, should be created to fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of troops and maintain peace."

Apartheid Seen Legitimizing Rebels

Another report on the same page that Labor Party MP Desmond Lockey said in the House of Representatives that although there were constructive forces contributing to the reform process, "there were also forces that were using their reaction to the current reform process to justify retributive actions against the system that had oppressed them. The continued use of apartheid in this process gave the revolutionary forces legitimacy while it prevented the groups who were prepared to from taking a constructive part." Another Labor Party MP told the House of Representatives that "it was unfair that the budget should be debated in the House of Assembly one week before it was debated in the other houses," another report on the same page says. "'Any recommendations that we make on the budget are therefore wasted,'" MP Fred Peters said.

Wants Single Education Ministry

Kassie Radmuth, minister of education and culture in the House of Delegates, told the house that "'it is my desire to promote the creation of a common ministry which will try to ensure that ethnicity in education is eliminated,'" another page 4 report says. Radmuth added that his department "had already moved in this direction by creating opportunities for Indian school pupils to study black languages."

Treurnicht: Botha Reform Equals Black Rule

"The reforms being initiated by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would lead to black majority rule in South Africa, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said," another report on the same page says. Treurnicht added that if blacks on the proposed national statutory council were to play more than a token role, it would be the beginning of a process in which a black state president was "'inevitable.'"

Eglin Says Laws Behind Unrest

PFP leader Colin Eglin told Parliament that "repressive laws" were one of the factors contributing to the current "endemic unrest" in the country, another page 4 report notes. Eglin said that while the government had a responsibility "to deal with anarchy and revolution," it also "had a duty to create a society where the people were prepared to defend it." Eglin pointed to three areas that needed urgent attention: the repeal of all "repressive and apartheid laws," "social reconstruction a greater pace, and in consultation with all those who would be affected," and "'genuine negotiation'" to make these changes.

CITIZEN 'Not Surprised' by Mrs Mandela

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITZEN* says that while one may have felt sorry for Winnie Mandela and "had a certain respect for her, expecially for her utter devotion to her husband and for the dignity with which she has faced her many tribulations," with here recent remarks on necklaces and boxes of matches, "she has now gone too far." "Our view is that Mrs Mandela does her cause great harm by the extreme views she utters." However, "we are not surprised at her espousal of violence, since the ANC is an organisation that uses it not only against the government but against 'soft' civilian targets as well."

Limpet Mine Caused Umtata Blast

Tim Clarke reports on page 8 that "a limpet mine, believed to be of Russian origin," was responsible for the explosion in Umtata that injured 12 people, 5 of them seriously. "The bomb had been placed in what appeared to be a letter box."

Courts Viewed as Oppressive, Jurist Says

"An unfortunate side-effect of the policies of separate development has been that a large portion of the population had come to regard the courts as instruments of oppressive social policies, Mr H.C. Nicholas, said at Wits University's Law Faculty graduation last night," another report on the same page says. Nicholas, an former appeals justice of the Supreme Court of South Africa, said that the extent of this mistrust of the law was "'incalculable, and will continue long after the abandoment of the policies which gave rise to it.'" He added that "South Africa had begun to see that the policies of apartheid were 'outmoded', and in tatters as a result of inescapable economic forces."

Mamelodi Housing Project Continues

A page 12 report notes that plans for a 4,000-unit housing project for Mamelodi lower-income groups are going ahead after being halted for about a month because of unrest in the township. The houses would cost between 7,000 and 15, 000 rands each and "be built according to the family income on a self-help basis," according to a statement from the Mamelodi Town Council.

Review of Electoral Act Urged

Brain Stuart reports on page 13 that a standing committee representing all three houses of Parliament has recommended that a committee be appointed to investigate the 1979 Electoral

Act. The committee particularly wanted the clauses of the act dealing with identity documents and a person's place of residence reviewed.

Demand for Minerals Improves

"The level of demand for South Africa's minerals improved during 1985 for the third consecutive year, with larger volumes of many major commodities being sold abroad and locally, the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs sais in its annual report," the paper reports on page 23. "Mineral export revenue rose 40.3 percent to 22.54 billion rand from 16.07 billion in 1984, the report said." Gold sales accounted for 59 percent of total mineral earnings, while revenue from coal exports was up by 82.9 percent total over 3 billion rands. Export tonnage of chrome ore rose by 27 percent and "substanially higher export tonnages were atained by lead concentrate, titanium minerals, aluminosilicates and phosphate concentrate. Uranium oxide production fell."

Education Conference Resolution Supported

"The SRC of the Peninsula Technikon in Bellville has called on all SRC's at Cape Town's colleges and high schools to observe the resolutions taken at the National Education Crisis Conference in Durban," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 17 April reports on page 2. The SRC also called for the release of Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of the ANC, and for the government to "relinquish power 'so that the people can govern the country democratically because the government has no respect for democracy, bans democratic organisations and invades countries like Angola where there is democratic rule.' "

Trespassing Arrests Reported

Barry Streek reports on page 4 that 87,555 people were arrested for trespassing in 1985, according to Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange. PFP MP Helen Suzman said in response that " 'trespass arrests are far too frequently another name for a raid on black people who are on premises where they are not employed, but have also not committed any criminal act.' "

U.S. Prying Loose Door of Anarchy

In an editorial on the U.S. raid on Libya on page 10, the paper says that the raid is a reflection of the U.S. attitude that the only thing that matters "is the naked assertion of the national interest by the most immediately effective means available, clandestine or otherwise, and to blazes with law, morality, sovereignty, or national boundaries." This attitude can also be seen in U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contras and UNITA, marking a "growing American practice, particularly under the Reagan administration, of getting involved in other people's wars." "Until the recent resurgence of American activity of this kind, the Botha government was perhaps the most dedicated exponent of the clandestine use of force to achieve political ends." The main problem with this activity, the papers goes on to say, "apart from the hatred which it engenders, is the way it undermines accepted moral attitudes toward terrorism." "If violence is approved as a matter of routine in one political case, why not in another?" This attitude "opens the doors to international anarchy, appearing to place the defenders of the free world on a plane with a man like Al-Qadhdhafi."

Metal Industry Wage Talks Begin

In an article also on page 10, Phillip van Niekerk discusses the wage talks in the metal industry which began this week, noting that the number of workers employed by affiliates of the Steel and Engineering Federation of South Africa (SEIFSA) has declined from 450,000 in 1982 to 300,000 at present. However, "the blight on jobs has not led to more acquience on the part of workers. The metal industry, second only to the mining sector, has seen an extraordinary upsurge in worker militancy this year. In the country as a whole, there were almost as many working hours lost to industrial action in the first three months of this year than in the whole of last year, which was itself a record year." Behind much of this worker militancy is the Metal and Allied Workers Union, one of whose demands is that "SEIFSA affiliates stop producing armaments and provision for the police and military," although this is a demand "which MAWU is unlikely to win this time around." Another of MAWU's demands, for a paid holiday on May 1, "has been largely defused with SEIFSA agreeing to a policy of 'no work, no pay' on May 1, which will be the country's first proposed national general strike for a quarter of a century." Another bone of contention is likely to be MAWU's demand for plant-level bargaining, which SEIFSA opposes and which has already been the cause of several work stoppages.

ECC, UDF Posters Defaced

A report on page 11 notes that "people trying to misinform the public" have placed "luminous 'cancelled' stickers" over posters advertising an antiwar film festival sponsored by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and a United Democratic Front (UDF) Woodstock Area Committee mass meeting. An ECC spokesman said "it was destructive and cowardly to sneak out and put stickers on our posters."

Education Plan 'Too Little, Too Late'

In its editorial on page 4, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 18 April says the government's educational proposal is " 'too little, too late.' " If the programme had been started 10 years ago, present problems would certainly have been less. However, now "the urgency of the situation today calls for more dramatic and — at a far shorter time — action from government to resolve this problem." The government may be surprised and shocked by the lack of enthusiasm from the black community. However "the time for soothing talk, and the promise of a better time to come, has long passed." "Black people are dying almost every day because of the instability that has been caused chiefly by the dragging of feet from government in meeting the people's legitimate demands."

AZASM Wants Peace

On page 7, the paper reports that the Orlando East Branch of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM) decided this week to meet with the Diepkloof branch of the Soweto Students Congress (SOSCO, "with a view of signing a truce following the harassment of pupils in both areas in the past few weeks." AZASM members admitted that they had harassed members of SOSCO who were on their way to attend school.

Heunis Chided for 'Constitutional Gibberish'

"Joe's Burg" column says that Chris Heunis, "who came up with all sorts of constitutional gibberish in this country" has now come up "with another brilliant suggestion" — to change the name of local structures without changing them. He says that South Africa has had many names for its various bodies for blacks and keeps changing them when it finds out that the names are disliked. To make town councils and city councils more acceptable, Heunis has proposed to change the name and call them great councils, city councils, town councils and town commitees or local authority committees. "As an extension to the street committee concept that has been introduced in the black townships, Heunis thought that 'local authority committees' should be established. After all, it would be more power, would it not?"

Heunis Plan Rejected

A plan by Constitutional Affairs and Planning Minister Chris Heunis "to turn employers and black local authorities into rent collectors" was rejected this week, according to a front-page report in Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 20 April [as published]. Under the proposal, the black local authorities would be replaced by expanded power for city and town councils and town committees. However, the United Democratic Front [UDF] rejected the plan saying " 'the new bill allowing employers to collect rents is another futile attempt by Pretoria to resuscitate the already dead black local authorities. This will heighten conflict between workers and management.' "

CITY PRESS: Drop Local Authorities Bill

In its editorial on the same subject on page 2, the paper appeals to the government "to withdraw without hesitation the offensive clause in his latest local authorities bill — the clause that will empower employers to pay rents from the salaries of their employees who are refusing to do so." The result of this will be a dangerous confrontation with the black community. "The fact of the matter is that it is immoral for any government to use business to solve its political problems." Deputy Education Minister De Beer negotiated with the Sowetan Parents Crisis Committee; Heunis should now talk directly to the Vaal Civic Association which is spearheading the rent strike. However, he has avoided the politics of negotiation and "the results can only spell trouble." "Business must protest vehemently against this type of insanity or bear the terrible consequences of such laws."

Apex Fires Workers

"An undisclosed number of black workers at Apex Industries in Vereeniging were reportedly fired yesterday as thousands of workers country-wide observed the Metal and Allied Workers' Union call for one-hour stoppages," the paper reports on the same page. Senior managment would not comment.

Langa Families Must Move.

"The 70 families living in a white area on the border of Langa have until April 30 to move out. The Port Elizabeth Supreme Court ruled this week that Uitenhage municipality could bulldoze their homes," the paper reported on the same page. The judge ruled that the families were "squatting" on white-owned land and ordered their eviction. A Langa spokesman said the families would oppose the ruling.

Anti-Crime Campaign Supplants Police

On the same page, Sello Seripe reports that "Thokoza youths seized piles of deadly weapons including pangas, assegais and swords from thugs in a huge anti-crime campaign last week." The youths acted against thuggery because crime had risen since the banning of meetings and "police and soldiers have failed dismally to stamp out crime in our townships. Instead there is hatred between them and the communities' " said an organization official.

Soweto Pamphlets Urge Funeral Boycott

According to a report on page 3, "thousands of pamphlets were distributed in Soweto this week calling for a boycott of a funeral of a youth who was chopped to death two weeks ago." Youths also threatened people attempting to visit the family of the boy. The youths said the dead boy was guilty of thuggery and was a " 'problem' to the community."

Force Against Right's Violence Doubted

In his "Percy's Itch" column on page 7, Percy Qoboza asks if now that the government has denounced right wing movements will they use the same force against them that they use against blacks. Government media came out "very strongly and unusually bluntly against elements that are going about indiscriminantly shooting innocent blacks in various parts of the Transvaal." However, he hopes action will be taken against them. "In the same way we want to see evidence that the police are aggressive in their hunt for vigilantes who are bombing the homes of known opponents of apartheid." He asks for a detailed statement by police on what action they have taken against these groups to "allay the suspicion of a skeptical public."

Indian Teachers Support 16 June Holiday

The Teachers Association of South Africa has come out strongly for 16 June to be declared a school holiday, the paper reports on page 7. The association, which represents 80 percent of Indian teachers, asked that "Soweto Day" be declared a school holiday, calling it a " 'significant day for the movement towards the realization of the community's aspirations in education.' "

How Loans Rolled Over

"Technical considerations, rather than an improvement in SA's credit rating, played a major role in the surprisingly high amount of foreign debt re-lent by foreign banks this week when SA repaid 5 percent of blocked foreign borrowings," economics editor John Tilston reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 18 April. Prior to the repayment there was uncertainty over what banks would relend. "But technical difficulties worked in favour of rolling over the debt." Many of the debts were in small lots of between $1 million and $5 million and therefore the 5 percent repayment would have left "odd" amounts below the accepted level of normal interbank deposit and not commonly deal with on international markets." So, many banks re-lent the money, partly compensated for their pains by interest rates higher than they would get elsewhere." An educated guess put the amount relent at about half the $420 million repaid.

Further Opposition to Rent Bill

On page 2, Cherilyn Ireton reports further opposition to the Black Local Authorities Act introduced in Parliament, citing the Vaal Chamber of Commerce and Industry as saying: " 'We totally reject it, although we can't advise our members to break the law,' a spokesman said." Ian Crowther of Murray and Roberts criticized the timing of the bill because of the tremendous problems of the townships. The report notes, however, that black councils have received rent payments through employers in the past.

Rent Law Reflects 'Incompetence'

On page 6, the paper's first editorial says that "a disturbing pattern is emerging in the managment of the affairs of the country: as government loses its grip, it transfers to private sector fresh responsibilities while retaining for itself the privileges of office." The latest is the proposal to make employers responsible for rent collection, a proposal which is "reckless of the interests of business and, ultimately, of the country as a whole." Failure to pay rent is a political protest and making business responsible for collecting it will put it into the middle of a political fight. It will also make industrial relations more polarized and still worse, save the bureaucrats and politicians "from the consequences of their own folly. Relieved of the problem which they plan to pass on to the long-suffering business community, they will feel free to continue as before, treating black people with disdain and insensitivity." The paper says the government's incompetence has become "quite staggering" and wonders why, if businessmen are to be given government's responsibilities, they are not allowed to sit in Parliament and also enjoy the privileges.

Tricks Temper Cheers for Reform

The paper's second editorial, on the same page, welcomes President Botha's announcement of a second session of Parliament as sign of government willingness "to act with the necessary urgency to deal with what remains a national emergency." However, the bill to abolish influx control is awaited with "trepidation" because "this government's record of trickery and legislative sleight of hand tempers any desire to welcome the reform, lest it prove to be yet another attempt to reimpose apartheid in a fresh guise." Unless reform is genuine, brace for another winter of turbulence as the ANC sets out to demolish the pass laws. "The pass laws will go; the only question is how."

May Day Demands Increase

In a report on the same page, Claire Pickard-Cambridge says that worker demands for paid holiday on May Day have increased and most of the major union bodies have urged workers to observe it. Unions are this year treating it as an important priority, unlike last year when it was used as a bargaining chip. The Congress of South African Trade Unions are using rallies on that day to promote a wide variety of demands. Although talks are still being held on the issue, the number of employers granting it as a holiday remain a minority, with most adopting the policy "of no work, no pay — and no disciplinary action." Although a "greater sensitivity to the issue" is being noted amongh some managers, and "at least one major employer federation — which does not wish to be identified at this stage — has sent a letter to Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha suggesting there might be a need to review present holiday arrangements," The Afrikaner Chamber of Commerce says it will never support May Day as a public holiday because these are set by law and it is also leaving it up to the employers whether they dismiss absent workers." A major focus will be on the mining industry, where a major showdown over May Day looms."

Exports Outstrip Imports

"The continued advantage to exporters of the weak rand remained evident in February, when outward shipping cargoes outstripped imports by almost 10 to one," David Furlonger reports on page 10. "Landed cargoes at the country's seven main harbours totalled only 568,431 tons compared with outward cargoes of 5.56 million." Coal and other minerals contined to be the most important exports, with most being shipped from Richards Bay. Total import and export tonnages for the seven ports "were the lowest for years."

Possible Mpetha Release

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 17 April says in an article on page 4 that Trade Unionist Oscar Mpetha could possibly be released from detention if he denounces the propagation of violence. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told *DIE VADERLAND* yesterday that Mpetha is aware of the offer but has not taken advantage of it. Mpetha was admitted to Groote Schuur Hopsital last week for treatment.

BEELD on Statutory Council

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 18 April says in an editorial on page 10 that "The spirit of urgency with which the government is approaching the introduction of a statutory council was one of the highlights of the state president's speech in Parliament ysterday." This is no miracle that is being offered. Instant solutions for South Africa's problems do not exist, but when this council comes into being it could be the cornerstone of cooperation anmong all South Africa's groups. "We hope that black leaders would accept the government's sincerity. The choice is theirs." Concluding, it says the alternative will be continuation of the hatred which has culminated in destruction in black residential areas.

TRANSVALER on Libyan Raid Reaction

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 17 April says in an editorial on page 16 that "for South Africa the reaction to the American attack on Libya is very illuminating." When South Africa conducted punitive strikes in southern Africa, it was condemned. But this week's Libyan episode has internationalized terrorism. The reaction of the so-called democracies of Europe ranges from hesitation to general condemnation. Most of them are distancing themselves from the incident out of fear of Libyan reprisals. There is talk of other options against terrorism, although no one believes that they will succeed.

ILANGA Dismisses White Fingerprinting Fears

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 10-12 April on page 4 carries an editorial in English commenting on the proposed fingerprinting of all South Africans irrespective of race for a uniform national identity document. "The prospect of white South Africans being fingerprinted for the purpose of being issued with new uniform identity documents is bound to cause some furor among whites because to them being fingerprinted is easily associated with criminality. They also regard fingerprinting as obnoxious and humiliating." "White South Africans should not moan about fingerprinting because their black counterparts have for many years been subjected to this system." "If the government goes ahead with its massive fingerprinting drive, white South Africans will soon taste a dose of their own medicine."

ZIMBABWE

President Banana Delivers Independence Day Address

MB181036 Harare Domestic Service in English
0745 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Address by President Canaan Banana on the occasion of Zimbabwe's sixth anniversary of independence, from Rufaro Stadium in Harare — live]

[Text] Honorable Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, comrade the deputy prime minister, Comrade Muzenda, [word indistinct] Comrade Dumbutshena and Mrs Dumbutshena, the president of the Senate, Comrade Makonde, speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa, honorable minister, your excellencies, members of the diplomatic corps, his worship the mayor of Harare, distinguished guests, comrades, and friends:

On behalf of the people and nation of Zimbabwe, I want to welcome you all to this joyous occasion as we meet to celebrate yet another anniversary of our sovereign national independence, our sixth anniversary of independence. Since our last gathering here, many significant events have occurred in the life of our nation. Among these was our first general election, conceived, planned, and administered by our own Zimbabwean Government machinery. Anyone who has ever been engaged in organizing and conducting a nationwide general election will admit that such an exercise is a mammoth task. The fact that our elections were conducted in a free and calm atmosphere and the whole exercise was carried out to the complete satisfaction of everyone, including individuals in various political parties, is in itself an eloquent testimony of my government's integrity and supreme sense of fair play.

Our prime minister, the honorable Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe must be congratulated for a job well done. And so too must the masses of Zimbabwe. If there was any victor in these elections, it was they, as they made their choice loud and clear, and thereby laid to eternal rest (consuls) and [word indistinct]. Zimbabwe's sovereign status is a fact of life, and no amount of reactionary negative voting by (?pitiful) minority can turn back the clock to yesteryear's repugnant racism. We continue to march inexorably towards a better tomorrow, determined to make Zimbabwe a land of equal opportunity. The overwhelming success of our election exercise did not escape the attention of the international community. During that period, we fell under serious and severe scrutiny. But I am happy to say that we emerged triumphant, and our honor untarnished. This was no mean achievement, when one realizes that vote-rigging and electoral fraud and other forms of malpractices are a common sight in so many parts of the world.

We in Zimbabwe have amply demonstrated our commitment to democracy and freedom, and all our people continue to display an unparallcled level of political maturity. It is my earnest hope and prayer that we will continue to display a high sense of responsibility and patriotism in all sectors of our national life. My government was returned to office with an increased majority. This was indeed a resounding vote of confidence by the people of Zimbabwe, whose affairs the government had managed with considerable competence and success, in spite of recurring difficulties of drought and world recession in the greater part of the past 5 years.

Government's policy of reconciliation coupled with its humane concern for the betterment of all our people has been completely vindicated. Only those few on the lunatic fringe of society can fail to appreciate my government's success. With its mandate renewed, government is energetically tackling the issues of development in an effort to continue to bring about an improvement in the living standards of all our people. The betterment of the socioeconomic conditions of the majority of our people will always remain the primary task of government. To this end, government is publishing the first 5-year National Development Plan. The 5-year National Development Plan 1986-1990 ushers in the second phase in our march towards socialism, following the successful conclusion of the 3-year Transitional Development Plan. It is the first bold step in the right direction as we reflect upon the experiences of the first 6 years of our sovereign independence as a state. The strategy of the 5-year national development plan is to build on the gains of the 3-year transitional national development plan period, as well as to fulfill those targets that were not realized during the period in question.

You may recall that in his new year address to the nation this year, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, stated that the 5-year national development plan was aimed at taking advantage of the outstanding economy to set growth on a long-term basis along the socialist path. To make it more responsive to the needs of our society, the plan is designed to (?change) [words indistinct] and production relations of the structures of the existing economy, as a strategy for creating a [word indistinct] and socialist economy.

Thus the immediate task of my government is to realign the national economy and increase the degree of local ownership and control of the means of production. This will call for greater participation by the state in strategic industries as well as the creation of new ones by both the state and cooperatives. And the philosophy behind its all is to ensure that the gains realized are further chanelled towards more productive enterprises for the benefit of the community and the country as a whole.

Our major objectives are controlling the economy and to make plans for its general growth in relations to the demands and needs of our society. Any planned progress can only take place in a peaceful and free atmosphere. It is for this reason that all sane and fairminded people view with horror and revulsion the senseless banditry, vandalism, murders, and destruction of farms and fields and various other infrastructures by bandits in certain parts of our country, especially in various areas of Matabeleland. The government will spare no effort in its drive to eradicate this menace from the face of Matabeleland. We continue, in the name of sanity, to urge these misguided malcontents to come to their senses and lay down their murderous arms. Their senseless and futile campaign of terror and murder can never (?foil) government in the abrogating [of] its responsibility towards all people of this country. Let no one continue to stand in the way of progress. All Zimbabweans should unite and face the challenge of building this beautiful and prosperous nation together.

It is thus imperative for our people to close ranks and unite behind the chosen leadership of this country. Our enemies are intent on continuing to succor and nurture the malcontents within our society, in order to foment and foster (?seas) of disunity among us. We must not under any circumstances allow our enemies to triumph over us. We do so at our own peril. There are indeed healthy signs that the common sense that helped unite us during our dark days of the liberation struggle is still present. The unity talks currently taking place between the ruling party, ZANU-PF, and PF-ZAPU, are a healthy sign that all Zimbabweans who matter are anxious to close ranks and be counted as one united nation with a singleness of purpose.

All men and women of good will must (?use) their influence to ensure that these talks come to a successful conclusion. We either survive and prosper as a single united nation or perish as (?desperate), disunited, and isolated fools. The future generations will judge us harshly if we let this opportunity to unite slip through our fingers. No stone should be left unturned by the leadership of the two main parties. National unity will be a precious prize to present and future generations of this great land.

The present political climate provides fertile ground, and indeed, a rare opprtunity, for the people of Zimbabwe to close ranks and bury differences with the past, where they belong. I remain resolutely convinced that if we unite and mobilize all our available talents to develop our beautiful country, we can make Zimbabwe a jewel of racial and tribal harmony, with all its people bound by a common loyalty and commitment to national life that transcends the artificial barriers of race, tribe, region, or religion. I have every confidence and unqualified faith in our ability to resolve our problems. I am not alone in this belief. The masses of Zimbabwe have complete faith in themselves, and in their chosen leadership, that our problems will be resolved. Indeed, the entire world has faith in Zimbabwe's ability, otherwise they would not have chosen us, young as we are, to be the venue of the next Nonaligned Movement summit, and hence the leader of the movement for the next 3 years.

This is a befitting tribute to the competence and able leadership of our prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. In barely 6 years at the helm of government, he has exercised such tremendous influence in the international field and the world has been forced to notice and recognize him among the foremost statesmen of our time. We Zimbabweans feel proud and honored by this acknowledgment by the international community of our prime minister, and our heroic people, and our country.

Our proximity to the very citadel of the evil system of apartheid to the south makes us the ideal ground from which to launch the final diplomatic onslaught against the Pretoria regime. Together with our other sister Frontline States, we bear a heavy responsibility as we work and live contiguous to the apartheid regime to the south of us. The daily butchering of innocent lives, of defenseless men, women, and children in that troubled land excites horror and revulsion from all people of honor who value and respect the sanctity of human life. The oppression, the callousness, and disdain for all that is noble and sacred, as demonstrated by the iniquitous Botha regime, should be a (?fact) of utmost concern for the entire international community. We in Zimbabwe would like to appeal to all those who give succor and comfort to this incarnation of death and destruction to desist from this vain act. The South Africans' demented tiger is no longer a menace only to itself and the unfortunate victims in that country, but has become a veritable danger to the stability, security, and well-being of neighboring states. Because the heroic people of South Africa have now stood up and are daily challenging the heinous doctrine of apartheid, the regime has invented scapegoats, upon whom to (?shift) the curse of apartheid.

Comrades and friends, we are happy to celebrate our anniversary of independence, and to glory in the phenomenal strides we have made on the political, social, and economic fronts. Let us continue to build up the sound beginnings of the past 6 years, and guarantee peace, progress, and prosperity for every Zimbabwean, present and yet to be born.

Comrade Prime Minister, distinguished guests, comrades, and friends, may I end my address by wishing you all a happy sixth anniversary of independence, and many more happy returns. I thank you. [applause]

Sworn in for Second Term

MB171215 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has been sworn in for the second term in office. Comrade Banana, who was the only candidate nominated for the post last week, was also elected without opposition for his first term of office, which expired this month.

According to the constitution, a president can only serve for a two 6-year term duration.

Government Announces Details of New 5-Year Plan

MB180651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1948 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 17, SAPA — The Zimbabwean Government today announced a new five-year plan aimed at achieving a "socialist transformation" in the control of the country's economy.

Besides a sustained 5.1 per cent annual increase in the country's R4.7 billion Gross Domestic Product, the plan aims at raising the standard of living of the rural people who comprise the majority of Zimbabwe's 8.5 million inhabitants, and increasing formal employment opportunities by at least 2.7 per cent a year.

At present, with over 70,000 school leavers coming on to the labour market each yar, only some 8000 jobs are being created.

The plan presupposes the 3.2 per cent birth rate can be reduced 2.76 per cent and exports boosted by a sustained seven per cent to counter-balance an expected six per cent annual increase in imports.

In a foreword to the plan, released to the press tonight on the eve of Zimbabwe's sixth indpendence anniversary, the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, stressed the role that his Marxist-orientated ZANU-PF Party was to play in its implementation. He blamed the failure of similar plans in emergent Third World countries on the intrusions of "incongruent" outside forces, or lack of commitment on the part of policy makers.

Recalling the 1984 decision of ZANU-PF to become a "vanguard party," Mr Mugabe said he was confident the plan would "serve as a most powerful vehicle in the prosecution of our second revolution that began at independence, namely the "war for economic liberation."

"It should also serve as a key instrument in a continuing overall transformation of our society, from the old order to a socialist society," Mr Mugabe said.

Of the R9.1 billion investment envisaged under the plan, 63.5 per cent or R5.8 billion is scheduled to go into the state sector.

Investment in social sectors, however, is intended to grow more slowly at 3.6 per cent a year than expansion of "material production" in agriculture, mining and manufacturing. These have a 5.7 per cent target.

At a press conference to release the plan, the acting minister of finance, Mr Enos Nkala, said the government acknowledged the scheme to boost job opportunities by 2.7 per cent a year was still inadequate for the needs of the country's exploding population. Measures were being studied to increase employment still further.

Mr Nkala said about 60 percent of the planned R9.4 billion investment would come from domestic sources and only 40 per cent from abroad. Of the external funds, 30 per cent would be raised in loans and only 10 per cent would come from aid grants and foreign investment.

Plans for financing the programme took into account the Zimbabwean Government's "desire to attain internal and external economic stability," said Mr Nkala.

To this end, it would make every effort to reduce its budget deficit from its present level of 10.3 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product to about 6.2 per cent in 1990.

Efforts would also be made to reduce the total public debt as a proportion of the GDP from its present 64 per cent level to 55 per cent in 1990.

Mr Nkala disclosed that during the five year period Zimbabwe aims to reduce the proportion of its annual budget that it presently spends on servicing foreign debt from 28.4 per cent to 18.2 per cent.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 APRIL 1986

Libya

JANA's political editor denounced the EEC clampdown on the numbers and movements of Libyans in Europe as a "U.S. decision," warning that Libya will henceforth be obliged to treat the Europeans as "accomplices" in the "ugly U.S. crime." By "negating" their previous stands, the EEC states will ultimately involve themselves in the results of the "savage U.S. aggression" against Libya, the JANA commentary stated. In another development concerning European relations, the Foreign Liaison Bureau asked the Italian ambassador for "clarification" concerning the 6th Fleet's return to bases in Italy, telling the ambassador that Italy should prevent the U.S. fleet from using port facilities given to the United States for NATO purposes, Tripoli television reported.

A commentary by JANA's political editor stressed that striking Al-Qadhdhafi personally will not eradicate violence but will have the opposite effect.

Italian police have arrested a former Libyan diplomat in connection with a plan to assassinate the U.S. ambassador in Rome last year, Rome radio disclosed.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisian Security Situation — KUNA reported that a "number" of students and security personnel were injured in clashes at Tunis University 21 April following the killing of a student in a Tunis suburb by state security personnel, who suspected the student of being a thief. These clashes, KUNA noted, followed last week's disturbances at the university in response to the U.S. attack on Libya. In a related development, opposition leader Ahmed Mestiri was imprisoned 21 April following his arrest 16 April on charges of organizing a demonstration in Tunis to protest the U.S. air raids, according to AFP, adding that the date of Mestiri's trial has not been determined.

Algerian President on Libya — While acknowledging past "differences of views" with Libya, the Algerian president, in a speech broadcast by Algiers radio, declared that Algeria nevertheless cast "all differences aside" following the U.S. attack on that country. He asserted that it is the Algerian people's and its leadership's "duty to support" Libya during both "good and hard" times.

Sudan

TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab "will hand over" the command of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces 24 April to the new commander in chief, General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, according to SUNA. Another SUNA report revealed that the Constituent Assembly's first session will be held 30 April instead of 26 April to allow deputies from southern Sudan to reach Khartoum.

As for the military situation in the south, an SPLA communique broadcast by the SPLA's clandestine radio announced that the town of Pachala, near the Ethiopian border, was captured by the SPLA 19 April. Earlier, military sources cited by the Sudanese Armed Forces' newspaper claimed that over 80 percent of all SPLA forces stationed between Rumbek and Yirol have been killed or wounded, according to SUNA.

OPEC

Ten OPEC member countries have agreed that OPEC production in the 3d and 4th quarters of 1986 will be set at 16.3 and 17.3 mb/d, thereby setting the average output for 1986 "realistically" at 16.7 mb/d, OPEC announced in a press release carried by OPECNA at the conclusion of the 15-21 April meeting in Geneva. However, Algeria, Iran, and Libya considered that OPEC's goal of restoring market stability can only be achieved through lower production levels, the communique noted.

Commenting on the outcome of the meeting in remarks reported by IRNA, the Iranian oil minister stressed Iran's opposition to any decision that fails to assure a steady increase in prices and he described the price war as a "conspiracy" launched by Saudi Arabia and inspired by the United States.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian naval units "intercepted" seven commercial ships and oil tankers 20 April sailing near the Strait of Hormuz, according to a communique cited by IRNA, and released them after ascertaining that they were not transporting cargo bound for Iraq. In other action, the communique said that the Iraqis sustained 60 casualties in fighting in the western fronts 20 April and that Iran thwarted an Iraqi asssault in the Sumar region early 21 April. It also announced that Iraq suffered at least 150 dead and wounded in clashes in the Zobeydah-Bayat area 20 April.

On the Iraqi side, an Iraqi military spokesman reaffirmed Iraq's rejection of recent Iranian claims of a major battle in the Al-Faw region, terming them "mere lies," INA reported. The spokesman also rebutted further Iranian allegations that Iraq is using chemical weapons, asserting that Iraq "has not used" such weapons, and does not have to use them.

Israel-France

AFP, citing "informed" sources, revealed that France has proposed reopening talks with Israel on supplying that country with a nuclear reactor on condition that France be allowed to "replace" the nuclear reactor in Iraq that Israel destroyed in 1981. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, currently in France, refused to comment on the report following talks with his French counterpart.

Lebanon

A number of kidnapped Europeans were recently transferred from Beirut to the Iranian-controlled Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in Ba'labakk, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The radio also stated that artillery shelling of residential areas in East and West Beirut 21 April caused "many" casualties.

DRA

USSR Visit — Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, heading a large delegation, left for Moscow 21 April, BAKHTAR reported.

Mujahidin Losses — Almost 140 mujahidin and civilians were killed in a "major" bombardment of Arghandab, northwest Qandahar, "last week," AFP reported citing "wounded" persons. For their part, mujahidin sources admitted to 70 deaths and over 100 wounded in fighting to retain their "strategic" base at Zhawar, 12 km from the Pakistani border. In other action, four persons were injured in Qandahar city after two bombs planted by the mujahidin exploded "recently," according to Kabul radio.

Pakistan-DRA

Karachi radio reported that Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the DRA 21 April over two "unprovoked" DRA shelling incidents 19 April in which an Afghan refugee was killed in Khurram Agency.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 077 *22 April 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- PLO's Qaddumi Views U.S. Attack on Libya *[Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES 21 Apr]* .... A 1
- Fatah's Al-Natshah on Relations With Jordan, Syria *[Kuwait AL-WATAN 20 Apr]* .... A 2
- Comment on Importance of 'Arafat-Gorbachev Meeting *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
- Joint Forces Report Israeli, Lahd Position Attacks .... A 2
  - 18 Apr *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
  - 19 Apr *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
  - 20 Apr *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
- Revolution Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
  - Sanaa Reports Further on Actions *[Voice of Palestine]* .... A 3

OPEC AFFAIRS

- 77th OPEC Conference Concludes 21 April .... B 1
  - Press Release Issued *[OPECNA]* .... B 1
  - Iran Opposes Production Proposal *[AFP]* .... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

- Arab Disputes Allow U.S. Aggression To Occur *[ARAB TIMES 20 Apr]* .... C 1
- Kuwait, Peru To Exchange Ambassadors .... C 1

PDRY

- Further Reportage on Al-Bayd Visit to GDR .... C 1
  - Meets Gorbachev .... C 1
  - Addresses GDR Party Congress .... C 2

UAE

- Official Describes Talks With Egyptian President .... C 2

YAR

- Constituent People's Assembly Denounces U.S. Raid .... C 2

EGYPT

- Comments, Condemnations of U.S. Bombing of Libya .... D 1
  - Government Attitude Condemned *[AL-AHALI 16 Apr]* .... D 1
  - Workers Federation Condemns Raid .... D 1
  - 'Arrogance of Power' Demonstrated *[AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION 17 Apr]* .... D 1
- Ghali Interviewed on Austerity Program *[AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI 7 Apr]* .... D 2
- Kuwaiti Daily Interviews Information Minister *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 17 Apr]* .... D 5
- Minister Discusses Economic Cooperation With FRG .... D 6

IRAQ

'Aziz Returns From New Delhi Nonaligned Meeting ..... E 1
UAE Paper AL-ITTIHAD Interviews Oil Minister ..... E 1
Spokesman Denies Use of Chemical Weapons ..... E 1
Communique No 2,196 Reports 20-21 April Action ..... E 1

LEBANON

Further on Westerners Moving to E. Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    UK Embassy Transfer Denied *[AFP]* ..... G 1
    Birri Laments Departures *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    Former Prime Minister Reacts *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
European Hostages Transferred to Ba'labakk *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Karami Comments on Security Situation *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 1
Sufayr Elected New Maronite Patriarch *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    Replaces Khuraysh *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    Junblatt Welcomes Talks *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
PSP Denies Junblatt Met Rabin in Switzerland *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Hizballah Demands Release of Kidnapped Men *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Shelling of Beirut Residential Areas Reported *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
    Al-'Adliyah, Al-Asrafiyah Hit *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
    Shelling Continues *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
    Several Wounded *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
    Cease-Fires Fail *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2

ISRAEL

Arab Diplomats Say Israel To Attack Syria Soon *[WAKH]* ..... I 1
Inquiry Commission Reports Bank Share Crisis Findings ..... I 1
    Peres Comments on Report *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Apr]* ..... I 1
Al-Shawwa Denies Meeting Peres on Gaza Autonomy *[HA'ARETZ 21 Apr]* ..... I 2
Rabin: No Intention To Alter W. Bank Political System ..... I 2
    Bans Jewish Demonstrations in Hebron ..... I 2
McDonnell Douglas Seeks To Join Lavi Project *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Apr]* ..... I 2
Reportage on Peres' Visit, Talks in France *[cross-reference]* ..... I 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Speaks to Youth Congress on Libya ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Nonaligned Delegation Visits Graves, Departs ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Envoys, Messages of Support ..... Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Gives Statement to SFRY Correspondent ..... Q 2
Ghanaian Official Arrives for Visit 20 April ..... Q 3
    Issues Support Statement ..... Q 3
WFTU Delegation Arrives for Visit 20 April ..... Q 3
Further on Basic Peoples Congresses First Session ..... Q 3
    U.S. Aggression Discussed 20 Apr ..... Q 3
    Session Continues 21 Apr ..... Q 3
JANA Reports U.S. Sixth Fleet 'Retreated' to Naples ..... Q 4
Italian Ambassador Summoned Over U.S. Use of Bases ..... Q 4
Normal Relations Reportedly Sought, 'Including' U.S. *[KUNA]* ..... Q 4
ANSA: Former Libyan Leader on Domestic Situation ..... Q 4
JANA Editor to EEC: Realize U.S 'Crime' Dimensions ..... Q 5
    On VOA, Radio London Statements ..... Q 5

JANA Terms Thatcher 'Lackey' to 'Terrorist' Reagan .... Q 6
Aviation Bureau Sends 'Note of Protest' to IATA .... Q 6
Commentary Says U.S., UK Broadcasts 'Mislead' .... Q 6
Leaders, Organizations Continue To Show Support .... Q 7
    Arab Leaders Contact Al-Qadhdhafi .... Q 7
    Ghana's Rawlings Sends Cable .... Q 7
    India's Gandhi Sends Message .... Q 8
    Nicaragua's Ortega Sends Message .... Q 8
    Burkina Faso's Sankara Telephones .... Q 8
    Egyptian Opposition Makes Statement .... Q 8
    African-Arab Union Sends Message .... Q 8
    Muslims in W. Berlin Send Telegram .... Q 8
    Students in Cyprus Send Cables .... Q 9
    Syrian Liberation Forces Send Cable .... Q 9
    Tunisian Popular Groups Show Support .... Q 9

SUDAN

Parliament To Hold First Session 30 April .... Q 9
TMC, Council of Ministers To Meet 22 April .... Q 10
Siwar al-Dhahab To Hand Over Army Command 24 April .... Q 10
Al-Mahdi To Hold News Conference on Government .... Q 10
Defense Minister Returns From 2-Day Visit to Libya .... Q 10
UN Representative Voices Support for Libya .... Q 10
Investigation of Shooting of U.S. Official Continues .... Q 11
SPLA Forces Claim Capture of Pachala Town *[Radio SPLA]* .... Q 11

TUNISIA

Reportage on Visit by Prime Minister Mzali to France .... Q 12
Opposition Leader in Jail After Anti-U.S. Protest *[KUNA]* .... Q 12
    Government-Opposition Rift Noted *[KUNA]* .... Q 12
Bourguiba, Ben 'Ali Meet on University Clashes *[KUNA]* .... Q 12
    Shooting of Youth Explained *[Tunis]* .... Q 13

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Chairman Mengistu Addresses SED Congress .... R 1

KENYA

AFP: Bomb Hoax Near U.S. Embassy Causes Chaos .... R 2

TANZANIA

USIA Employees Evacuated Following Bomb Threat .... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

President Biya Opens ECA Ministerial Conference .... S 1
    Receives OAU, ECA Officials .... S 1

CONGO

Ruling Party Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya .... S 1

GABON

SFRY Joint Commission Session Ends in Libreville *[PANA]* S 1

ZAIRE

Reportage on Visit of Belgian Foreign Minister S 2
  Arrives 19 April S 2
  Received by Mandungu S 2
  Meets with Kengo S 2
PRC Agriculture Minister Arrives for 1-Week Visit S 2
Commissioner Kengo Receives Togo Foreign Minister S 3
  Amega Leaves for Home S 3

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Anti-U.S. Demonstration Staged in Cotonou T 1

CAPE VERDE

Government Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya *[AFP]* T 2

GHANA

Defense Ministry Takes Over Militia Training T 2

LIBERIA

U.S. Assistant Secretary Crocker Concludes Visit T 2
New Posts, Telecommunications Minister Appointed T 2
LAP Concerned Over Johnson-Sirleaf Detention *[AFP]* T 3

NIGERIA

Babangida Says Ban on Politics Remains in Force T 3
Reportage on Visit of Hungarian President Losonczi T 3
  Arrives 20 April T 3
  Talks With Babangida T 3
  Leaders Condemn Apartheid T 3
CHRONICLE on Call for Foreign Minister's Resignation *[21 Apr]* T 4
Chief of Air Staff Counsels Diligence, Loyalty T 4

SENEGAL

Mali President Traore Ends Visit; Communique Issued T 4
Opposition Party Condemns U.S. Air Attack *[AFP]* T 5

TOGO

President Eyadema Returns Home From Yugoslavia T 5
DPRK Delegation Leaves After Week-Long Visit T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Destruction of Bridge, Helicopter *[AFP]* U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

- Zimbabwe Soldiers Recapture MNR Headquarters *[Umtata]* ..... U 1
- Bomb Blast Rocks Maputo Office Building *[AFP]* ..... U 1
  - Further on Car Bomb Blast *[AFP]* ..... U 1
  - MNR Claims Responsibility *[AFP]* ..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

- P.W. Botha Discusses U.S. Influence on Regime ..... U 2
  - Sees Need for Reagan Support ..... U 2
- UDF: Reagan Terrorist; December 'Decisive' Month ..... U 2
- Muslim Organizations Support Libya Against U.S. ..... U 3
- Pik Botha Meets With Chester Crocker in Geneva ..... U 3
  - Meets Portuguese Counterpart ..... U 3
  - Sees No Obstacles to Colored Envoy ..... U 3
- Opposition Reaction to Botha's Pass Proposals ..... U 4
  - Tutu: 'Welcomed'; AZAPO: 'About Time' ..... U 4
  - Urban Foundation: 'Significant' ..... U 4
  - Transkei, Business Welcome Proposal ..... U 4
  - Eglin: Proposal 'Important Step' ..... U 4
  - UDF Seeks Power-Sharing ..... U 5
- Suzman Questions Botha's Understanding of Reform *[Umtata]* ..... U 5
  - Leaders Welcome Botha's Acceptance of Natal Option ..... U 5
  - Unions Respond Favorably ..... U 5
- Sources: Pass Laws Unlikely To Be Replaced ..... U 6
  - Opens With Bishop Tutu Speech ..... U 6
  - Churches' Liberation Role Affirmed ..... U 7
  - Naude: Liberation Overshadows All ..... U 7
- Education Department Delays Date of Black Tests ..... U 8
- Government Wants Indian, Colored Conscription *[Umtata]* ..... U 8
- Meeting on Nonracial Municipalities Banned ..... U 9
- Alexandra Residents Launch Boycott 21 Apr ..... U 9
  - Announcement Expected ..... U 9
  - Mayor Announces Resignation ..... U 10
- Dalindyebo's Family Asks Action on Burial ..... U 10
- ANC's Nzo Says Struggle will Be Intensified *[Harare]* ..... U 10
- Sports Groups Ask End to Discrimination ..... U 11
- Police Blame ANC for 21 April Landmine Blasts ..... U 11
- Police Issue 21-22 Apr Unrest Situation Report ..... U 11
- Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 12

ZAMBIA

- Kaunda Returns from Gaborone Socialist Meeting ..... U 14

ZIMBABWE

- Minister: 22,000 Mozambican Refugees in Country *[SAPA]* ..... U 14
- Mugabe Speaks on Constitutional Changes ..... U 14

PLO's Qaddumi Views U.S. Attack on Libya

GF211132 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 21 Apr 86 p 6

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, by Geof Malone, *KHALEEJ TIMES* South Asia correspondent, in New Delhi — date not given]

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi is no stranger to the setbacks and heartbreaks of Middle East politics. As the foreign minister of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and one of its founders 22 years ago, he has been in the forefront of the battle for a Palestinian homeland.

Today he believes there is still a long and protracted struggle ahead before the goals are achieved. But in the American bombing of Libya Mr Qaddumi sees not just another setback to the Palestinian cause, but for the entire peace and security of the Middle East.

Mr Qaddumi was at the centre of the discussions which took place in New Delhi after the reaction of horror, alarm and anger swept through the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference when news of the American aggression became known.

Those talks led to one of the rare moments of complete unanimity in the movement — an outright condemnation of the United States and a decision to send a ministerial committee on a mission of solidarity to Libya and then on to the United Nations.

"The Nonaligned Movement must first deal with the problem on a political level. We will leave it in the nearest future for the countries which can help Libya to stand against the American aggression," said Qaddumi.

"The whole episode shows that the United States is not going to maintain peace. It has destroyed the process of peace with the PLO and Jordan. It has encouraged Israel to strike on the PLO and raid the PLO office in Tunis. The latest aggression can only increase the tension in the Middle East. [no closing quotes as published]

He believed the decision of the Arab League to call for a summit conference was an indication that the attack had promoted Arab unity.

Mr Qaddumi said the decision of the Soviet Union to send warships to the Gulf of Sidra would help stabilise the situation.

"It is necessary for the superpowers to take action in the event of aggression to maintain peace. It was supposed to have been the Security Council which took steps but unfortunately the United States, which is a permanent member of the Security Council and was supposed to maintain peace and security in the world, is violating international law. With the cooperation of others in the Security Council it is endangering that peace and security."

Mr Qaddumi does not, however, advocate any military action against the United States by the Soviet Union. "We have to avoid confrontation between the superpowers, while at the same time preventing any superpower taking military action. One of the main objectives and principles of the Nonaligned Movement is to avoid confrontation, not aggravate things, but to cool off a tense situation."

Mr Qaddumi said that as long as the United States stood with Israel, the problem of Palestine would continue.

"We have to struggle bravely and continuously in order to regain our national rights and to establish our independent state. [no closing quotes as published]

It is necessary to mobilise the international mass media to support this just cause of Palestine. As long as the United States and other imperialistic powers stand with Israel the problem will continue.

"But we are sure that Israel is being weakened every day compared to the growth and development of the PLO. And we think that our revolution will become stronger in the future and able to regain the lost land of Palestine and attain the targets and objectives of the PLO. We know this is a long and protracted struggle and we should be patient."

Mr Qaddumi said that differences with Libya and Syria which had arisen in the past were largely behind them.

"I met Colonel Qadhdhafi for three hours and he emphasised the support of Libya to the Palestinian revolution and the struggle of the Palestinian people for their independent state and self-determination, and he was ready to develop the bilateral relations between Libya and the PLO in future.

"During 1982 we did have differences among the PLO, Libya, and Syria. We made progress in this matter and contacts between us and the Syrians have also taken place."

Mr Qaddumi also said the PLO had welcomed Algerian initiatives aimed at solving internal Palestinian problems between the PLO on the one hand and the Popular Front and the Democratic Front on the other.

"We have to bring the factions into the PLO to enhance our struggle and unite our people," he said.

He did not, however, hold out much hope of the United Nations international conference on Palestine taking place in the near future because of objections by the United States and Israel to 'all parties' (including the Soviet Union and the PLO) taking part.

"I don't see any hope that the United States will change its attitude unless (President Ronald Reagan) ends his term of office. He is one of the most aggressive leaders the United States has had. He is against detente, he is against reaching an agreement on the arms race, and he is responsible for the failure of the Security Council to take its role in maintaining peace."

On the Middle East's other apparently intractable problem, the Gulf war, Mr Qaddumi can only suggest that nobody give up efforts to bring it to an end.

"It is a danger against not only the security of the Middle East, but of the world, it is a great loss to the people of both Iran and Iraq. We wish this war to end and we are ready to participate in all international efforts and endeavours to end the hostility between these two neighboring countries. It is in the interests of the people of the area and the international community to end it and turn all these funds being used on the war to economic development. We should not give up."

Fatah's Al-Natshah on Relations With Jordan, Syria

GF211257 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 20 Apr 86 p 20

[Interview with Rafiq al-Natshah, Fatah Central Committee member and Fatah representative in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by Muhammad Sa'id Dalbah — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Muhammad Sa'id Dalbah] What are the latest contacts with Syria in light of Abu Iyad's [Salah Khalaf] statement that he will lead the Fatah delegation to Syria?

[Rafiq al-Natshah] The matter has not reached this stage yet, but we are always ready to go Damascus to normalize relations. So far, the contacts with the Syrian Government have not yielded an agreement to send a Fatah-PLO delegation in this regard.

[Dalbah] How about relations with Jordan? Is the current tepidity in relations with Jordan because of the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement?

[Al-Natshah] We do not believe our Syrian-Jordanian relations are against the Palestinian revolution or our relations with Jordan. We do not view them from this angle. The Jordanian Government has the right to establish relations and make agreements with any Arab regime. We view that any rapprochment between two Arab regimes should in the end serve the Arab issues, especially the Palestinian cause. In the beginning, we did not establish distinctive relations with Jordan against our relations with Syria or any other Arab regime. Our relations with Jordan stems from the decisions of various national councils. We are keen that our relations with Jordan should be unique to serve our people in the occupied territories and in any other place.

Comment on Importance of 'Arafat-Gorbachev Meeting

JN211901 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1739 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is very important on several levels, especially with regard to Palestinian-Soviet relations, the Soviet stand on the Middle East, the U.S. attack in the region, and the internal Palestinian situation. The summit meeting has eliminated the problems surrounding Palestinian- Soviet relations in the previous stage. The mere convening of this summit meant that all these problems did not touch on the essence of the relationship between the PLO and Moscow. It can even be said that what had prevailed in the relations between the two sides were only incorrect deductions by those who fish in murky waters, or mere necessary ambiguity recessitated by the situation in the Middle East.

However, the essence of Palestinian-Soviet relations has always been good and cordial and conducted within the framework of a common interest greatly appreciated by the two sides. The Abu 'Ammar-Gorbachev meeting explains the position of the Palestine question and the PLO, in terms of its representation, international legitimacy, and leadership, in the Soviet Middle East stand. This is simultaneously relevant to the possibilities of peace in the region and the possibilities of conflict. This is also relevant to the open war declared by several sides against the Palestinian people and their rights and the PLO, the leader of their struggle. Undoubtedly, we cannot overlook the fact that this meeting came amid very tense, serious, and important circumstances in the Middle East. Clearly these circumstances are to a great extent a result of the increasing U.S. attack in the region and surrounding area as part of U.S. military policy in the world. Naturally, the PLO and the USSR both realize the increasing danger of this U.S. policy, whether to their interests or to the world at large.

As a result of this realization, the Palestinian-Soviet meeting came as a ncessary joint step to discuss ways of curbing the danger and the increasing possibilities of an explosion in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. We must not forget the impact of this meeting between the Palestinian and Soviet leaders on the internal Palestinian situation. Moscow's policy has practically confirmed that it is greatly eager to maintain unity in the Palestinian arena and PLO unity within the framework of the legitimacy that stems from the will of the Palestinian people. In so doing Moscow has overcome all the problems that emerged as a result of the political stands, conflicts, and games in the region. It exerted and continues to exert great efforts to lessen the impact of these conflicts in the Palestinian arena and subsequently restore the unity of this arena. The Palestinian-Soviet summit meeting was a very important step at all these levels and in these dimensions. We must express great appreciation for the GDR and its leader, Comrade Honecker, for his constructive role, which made the meeting possible during the SED congress.

Joint Forces Report Israeli, Lahd Position Attacks

18 Apr

JN181849 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces have launched several daring attacks on the positions of the Zionist occupation forces and Antoine Lahd's agent militias in the border strip. The joint forces attacked an occupation force's position in Ramia in the Bint Jubayl area. They also shelled an agent position at the (Shissin-Khalbin) junction. The enemy forces and agent militias suffered a number of casualties.

They also attacked an occupation force's position in the Marj 'Uyun area, damaging three jeeps and wounding or killing a large number of enemy elements. They also launched a successful 30-minute machinegun, rocket, and mortar attack against an agent Lahd position in Jabal Yasin. A machinegun emplacement was destroyed and its occupants were hit. The joint forces yesterday fired several rockets at two positions belonging to the agent Lahd militias in Tallat Yatir and Jabal Bakil. The joint forces also detonated an explosive charge yesterday under a joint patrol of the occupation forces and the agent militias on a road east of 'Ilman. One tank was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded. Another joint forces group detonated an explosive charge under a Zionist patrol in Dayr al-Siryan. One Zionist tank and its crew were burned.

19 Apr

JN191913 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces attacked several Zionist and agent positions in southern Lebanon yesterday. A joint forces group attacked positions of Antoine Lahd's agent forces in Tallat al-Suwayda' and the town of 'Ayn Ibil in the central sector. The group used machineguns and rockets, and several agent personnel were killed or wounded.

Another group attacked a joint position belonging to the Zionist enemy intelligence and their agent militias in 'Ayn Ibil. Several personnel were killed or wounded. The Zionist forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon shelled a number of southern Lebanese villages. There was heavy material damage to citizens' houses.

20 Apr

JN201847 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] A Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces group attacked a military position of Antoine Lahd's agent militias on the 'Aynata road inside the occupied border strip last night. The machinegun and rocket attack inflicted heavy damage on the positions and killed or wounded a number of its occupants.

Revolution Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations

JN191853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, the heroic martyr Kamal 'Adwan group attacked a Zionist military patrol yesterday near the settlement of (Yam Tamit), south of the occupied Gaza Strip. Our revolutionaries' daring machinegun and hand grenade attack destroyed a vehicle and killed or wounded the enemy occupants. After wiping out the enemy patrol, the men of the heroic martyr Kamal 'Adwan group made their way out of the area safely in order to carry out the tasks assigned to them. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention the losses. However, he added that his forces launched a wide-scale combing campaign at the scene and the surrounding areas in search of our revolutionaries, but to no avail.

A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following:

One of our special groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted an explosive charge in the military section of the central railway station in the occupied part of Jerusalem. The Zionist forces discovered the charge a short while before it exploded. However, the Zionist explosives experts failed in their attempts to move or defuse it. The explosion caused heavy material damage and suspended train traffic for more than 1 hour due to the search and combing operations carried out by the Zionist forces fearing there was another explosive charge somewhere in the station. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Sanaa Reports Further on Actions

GF191921 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated that the Palestinian fedayeen operating inside the occupied homeland are the ones who placed the explosive discovered by the Zionist occupation forces in occupied Jerusalem yesterday.

In a statement carried by WAFA, the Palestinian military spokesman said that this explosive was placed by Palestinian revolutionaries from the Kafr Qasim martyrs' group at the central railway station in Jerusalem and not at the bus station, as claimed by the occupation authorities.

The spokesman affirmed that attempts made by the Zionist explosives experts to transfer or dismantle the explosive failed; the explosion caused extensive material damage to the station and stopped traffic for more than 1 hour.

The spokesman pointed out that the Palestinian revolutionaries carried out five other fedayeen operations during the past 48 hours. The first operation was an attack launched by a special group with incendiary bombs on an enemy military vehicle while it was passing near the township of ('Azzubah) in (Qalqilyah). The vehicle caught fire and its driver was seriously wounded. The other four operations were carried out by groups from Kamal 'Udwan martyr unit in the Gaza Strip. The operations were aimed at two enemy patrols in Al-Shati' and (Al-Firat) camps, a bus stop in Gaza strip, and a Zionist intelligence vehicle, while it was parked opposite the Zionist ruler's headquarters in the strip.

The Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that the operations wounded a number of Zionists and caused extensive material damage. The Zionist enemy radio yesterday announced that the occupation forces discovered an explosive at a bus station in occupied Jerusalem. The radio claimed that it was able to dismantle the charge before it exploded.

77th OPEC Conference Concludes 21 April

Press Release Issued

LD211940 Vienna OPECNA in English 1905 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 21 Apr. 86 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion of the 77th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

The 77th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Geneva, Switzerland from March 16-24, 1986 and was reconvened, after a recess, from April 15-21, 1986.

The conference condemned the attacks perpetrated by the United States of America against an OPEC member country, the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and expressed its deep concern about those acts which are against international law.

The conference unanimously re-elected as its president, HE Dr. Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, minister of energy and mines of Venezuela and head of its delegation. HE Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and head of its delegation, was unanimously re-elected as alternate president.

The conference reviewed the report of the Special Ministerial Committee, headed by its president, formed by the last meeting of the conference to examine ways and means of securing and defending for OPEC a fair share in the world oil market consistent with the necessary income for member countries' development, and the report of the Ministerial Monitoring Committee, headed by HE Dr. Man' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates.

The conference also held fruitful and constructive discussions with certain non-OPEC oil-producers, namely Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico and Oman, in which both parties expressed concern about the present market situation and agreed that their common objective is to support the oil price structure with a view to gradually reaching the target of restoring the OPEC reference price to its official level of US dollars 28/bbl.

While the five non-OPEC oil-exporting countries expressed readiness to fully cooperate with OPEC in order to achieve this objective, it was agreed that the defence and restoration of the price structure is the joint responsibility of all oil-exporting countries in the world. Both parties have, therefore, called for the full cooperation of the other oil-exporting countries as a prerequisite to restore market stability.

The conference discussed the oil market situation and in order to achieve the objective of restoring market stability, ten member countries agreed that the average OPEC production for 1986 shall be realistically set at 16.7 mb/d and that during the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year production shall be set at 16.3 and 17.3 mb/d respectively. They also agreed that OPEC countries will gradually adjust their current production in order to reach the above-mentioned levels. Three member countries, namely Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, agreed that the same objective can only be achieved by setting OPEC production for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of 1986 at 14, 14.5 and 16.8 mb/d respectively.

The ten member countries decided to form a group of OPEC ministers, composed of their excellencies, the heads of delegation of Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela, in order to make the necessary contacts with non-OPEC oil-producing/exporting countries with a view to reaching an agreement for a joint effort to stabilize the market. The group shall meet and present its report to the next meeting of the conference.

The conference decided that its next ordinary meeting, which will be held on 25th June, 1986, will take place in Brioni, Yugoslavia.

The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the Government of Switzerland and to the Republic and Canton of Geneva for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

Iran Opposes Production Proposal

AU211304 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 21 (AFP) — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh Monday denounced what he said was a U.S.-Saudi "conspiracy" to lower Iran's oil revenues, as the 77th ministerial conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was due to end here. Mr. Aqazadeh, in a statement to the press before OPEC's 13 ministers reconvened for a final session, attacked the proposal backed by a 10-to-3 majority to set the organization's output for the third and fourth quarter of 1986 at 16.3 million barrels a day. "This proposal means the continuation of the price war" on the oil market, he said. "I asked Mr. Yamani (Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani) whether this decision we are going to take is the result of the discussions he had with M. Bush," the Iranian minister said, referring to a recent trip to Gulf countries by U.S. Vice President George Bush.

What is coming out of the meeting here proves that "OPEC is sick and weak," he said, adding that "the position taken by some countries is ridiculous and like a joke: today we have lost 18 dollars per barrel," while OPEC talks about increasing its market share by 200,000 barrels a day.

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KUWAIT

Arab Disputes Allow U.S. Aggression To Occur

GF211107 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 20 Apr 86 p 7

[By Sa'd al-Bazzaz "in Baghdad"]

[Text] The US air raids on Libya must be seen as a result of a comprehensive Arab retreat. This retreat may give the impression that it is easy to violate Arab lands and that Arab security was in disarray.

In the past we have attributed incidents to international causes, but on this occasion we must look at both international and Arab factors to understand what happened.

We should not exaggerate the strategic value of the U.S. aggression against Libya, and we should not imagine that it will lead to a major international incident.

There are those who imagine that the U.S. intervention in the Gulf of Sidra would oblige the other superpower to intervene. But it has become an established fact that the importance of this region has been decreasing in the strategies of the superpowers. This is true, even for those leaders who link their fates with calculations on the international balance of power.

The Soviets don't feel any threat from the U.S. air action in the Mediterranean, so long as the right of access of their fleet is guaranteed from their eastern and southern coasts.

And if the Soviets did decide to take action against the U.S. for the aggression, this would not have an adverse effect on the Americans, because it would mean the Libyan regime would be weaker and liable to accept any conditions imposed on it.

The U.S. has already told the Soviets and other powers that the head of the regime causing problems would be removed without a change in the balance of power in the Mediterranean. Therefore, it is nonsense to think that anyone would intervene to defend Arab lands.

The questions all Arabs are now asking are: What was the stand of Iran and Syria towards this aggression and what did they do? Why has Syria not yet severed its diplomatic ties with Washington? It is high time this unholy alliance ended, after it failed its first test so miserably.

It seems that the alliance was not established to fight the U.S. or Israel but is based on enmity towards Iraq and to blackmail the Gulf. Libya must now realise that the arms sent to Iran to attack an Arab country would have been better deployed in self defence.

The superpowers do not hesitate to exploit the mistakes of Arab leaders and use them as a pretext for intervention. So, it is not enough to condemn the U.S. for its madness and arrogance, we must also ask ourselves who opened the door for such aggression? Aggression must be condemned but it is not in the interests of Arabs to be involved in actions that defame their reputation.

This aggression represents the last opportunity for Arabs to agree that their security is one issue and any action against any part of the Arab world affects all others.

If it were not for Arab involvement in facing dangerous challenges such as the Iranian offensive, Arabs helping foreigners against their brothers and the conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution, Israel would not have dared attack Tunisia and the U.S. would not have attacked Libya. And certainly international respect for the Arabs would not have declined to its present level.

Who has put us in this position? Who formulates the policies which allow an Arab leader to supply rockets to a foreigner to attack Arab cities?

When these questions are answered the picture will be clear. Then, and only then, will Arabs not hesitate to say that Al-Faw is important and the real danger is the one facing Iraq and the Gulf, and it is here that Arabs should be tested.

Kuwait, Peru To Exchange Ambassadors

LD190254 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] 17 Apr [KUNA] — Kuwait and the Republic of Peru have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between them on ambassadorial level. A press statement issued by the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry today said that this was in line with the common desire of both countries and was intended to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between their two governments and friendly peoples.

The statement pointed out that the Peruvian Government plans to open a resident embassy in Kuwait.

PDRY

Further Reportage on Al-Bayd Visit to GDR

Meets Gorbachev

GF211950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, met with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin today. During the meeting cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries was discussed.

Brother al-Bayd highly evaluated the honorable internationalist support which the friendly Soviet Union provides to our country. He affirmed the determination of our party and country to continue to develop and deepen the bonds of Yemeni-Soviet friendship in all fields.

On his part, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev affirmed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of our party and people on the path of socialism, pointing out that the Soviet Union will resume various internationalist support to the PDRY in all fields.

Addresses GDR Party Congress

GF220653 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has stressed our country's desire to continue ameliorating its relations with all Gulf countries, Arabian Peninsula countries, Horn of Africa countries, and Red Sea countries on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and fruitful cooperation, along with keeping our region and the neighboring regions away from the dangers of tension and the dangers of the suspect movements of aggressive fleets and imperialist military forces.

This was reported in the speech of the YSP delegation before the 11th Socialist Unity Party of Germany congress which brother Al-Bayd delivered yesterday before the congress. Brother Al-Bayd referred to the perfidious aggression launched by the U.S. forces on Libya — aggression which constitutes the escalation of an aggressive trend by U.S. imperialism and the gravity of the policy adopted by the Reagan administration on the peoples' security and the world's security and stability. He denounced the U.S. aggression. He urged all peace-loving powers to increase the struggle against the aggressive and expansionist policy of the U.S. Government and its allies together with eliminating its dangers on international peace.

Brother Al-Bayd greeted the efforts of the GDR and other socialist countries to ameliorate the international situation and develop the standard of cooperation and understanding among all countries and peoples, together with eliminating the dangers of war and annihilation that threaten humanity. He said: All the GDR initiatives and steps and those of other socialist countries greatly demonstrate the goodwill and peace-loving trend of the socialist bloc. He referred to the initiatives, steps, and proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January and the resolutions of the 27th CPSU conference which are regarded as a practical step for organizing the international effort designed to preserve international peace, prevent the danger of the militarization of space, and halt the danger of global destruction until 2000. The brother secretary general repeated our country's support for all these initiatives and peaceful steps out of our belief in the need to consolidate international peace. He affirmed the PDRY's desire to participate in this field. He brought to mind the bloody coupist plot executed on 13 January concocted by conspirator 'ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He said: This plot constituted a flagrant and shameful aggression on the party legitimacy and the principles of central democracy, including the proletarian party traditions and [word indistinct]. He lauded the audacious and heroic resistance demonstrated by the party members and laborers, peasants, and soldiers in foiling the plot.

UAE

Official Describes Talks With Egyptian President

GF212212 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2125 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary, described his meeting with the Egyptian President tonight as very fruitful and constructive, during which views were exchanged on current Arab developments.

In a statement to WAM following the meeting, he said that President Mubarak welcomed the call of UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to hold an urgent Arab summit with Egypt's attendance and expressed Egypt's appreciation for this invitation and its readiness to play its Arab role and work to resolve current Arab differences and to achieve Arab solidarity.

He said the Egyptian President affirmed that it is necessary to prepare well for the conference and that the Arab countries should agree on its convention in order to ensure its success and realize its aims.

Hamdan ibn Zayid said he informed the Egyptian President of the personal interest and keenness of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the need to realize Arab solidarity and the unity of Arab ranks, which will serve the interests of Arab and Islamic countries in order to stand in one rank and resist the challenges that obstruct their progress.

YAR

Constituent People's Assembly Denounces U.S. Raid

GF211832 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

["Text" of statement issued by Constituent People's Assembly on U.S. raid on Libya — read by announcer]

[Text] The Constituent People's Assembly has followed with profound concern the dimensions of the U.S. aggressive attack on fraternal Libya which has led to great material and human losses and the death of children, women, and the elderly. While denouncing this aggression on the sovereignty of an independent state and on people who have the absolute right to live in security and peace, the assembly affirms that the execution of such policy will not serve international peace and security, but instead will push the world to the edge of catastrophe.

Today our nation has the right to unite to confront any aggression and to mobilize its material and human capabilities to serve the dignity, unity and power of our Arab nation. Such a stance is adopted by our country led by brother President and Secretary General of the General People's Congress Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. It is on this basis that our political leadership is calling for an emergency Arab summit to adopt a unified Arab stance toward all the dangers that threaten the security, sovereignty, and independence of fraternal Libya and the other Arab countries stemming from adherence to the Arab League Charter and the joint Arab defense treaty.

Comments, Condemnations of U.S. Bombing of Libya

Government Attitude Condemned

PM181606 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Only Answer to Aggression"]

[Text] The Egyptian official silence and the way the government press (the so-called national press) reacted to the news of the open and insolent U.S. preparations for the U.S. military aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah (where there are 3 million Muslim Arabs), which did actually take place at 0400 yesterday, Tuesday, have produced a wave of questions from some well-intentioned people and condemnation and fury from the rest.

The Soviet Union, Syria, Cyprus, Greece, and 12 EEC countries including France, Italy, West Germany and other U.S. NATO partners made public and secret efforts to prevent any military action by the Reagan administration against Libya, but the Egyptian Government remained silent.

Perhaps the Egyptian Government does not know it, but Egypt is an Arab state (a sister of Libya). It has a joint defense pact with Libya. Libya is a neighboring country with common borders extending about 1,000km.

According to U.S. official circles, "U.S.-Egyptian official talks held in Cairo last February on joint military operations to bring down Al-Qadhdhafi were fruitful and joint planning is still continuing." *THE WASHINGTON POST* reported that on 3 April.

This collusion undoubtedly deserves condemnation and demands accountability, but it is understandable and it has its reasons and motives. They are the same reasons which prompted the government to respond to the instructions of the U.S. Administration and the international economic organizations under its influence by issuing economic and financial decisions which have plunged the country and the people into a series of crises, mad rocketing prices, and the collapse of the Egyptian pound. In brief, it is Egypt's subservience under the canopy of the open-door policy and rule by big capitalists and the parasitic NDP.

Economically, Egypt relies on U.S. aid for its food. The armament and training of its armed forces are linked to the United States. There is daily confirmation that U.S. intelligence services are infiltrating important and sensitive positions in Egypt. The Camp David agreement imposes a strategic alliance with the United States and Israel.

Of course, it is not impossible to disengage from all these factors provided that there is will to do so. The nationalist forces in Egypt — parties, democratic organizations, political forces, and trade unions — are requested, for the sake of Egypt before Libya, to condemn this attitude and to work to bring down the policy of subservience and the party of U.S. imperialist exploitative presence in Egypt and everywhere else [as published], relying in that on the maturity and organization of the masses.

That is the only practical answer to the barbarism and bestiality of Reagan and his administration.

Workers Federation Condemns Raid

JN211710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA) — The General Federation of Egyptian Workers has condemned the recent U.S. raids on the fraternal Libyan people. The federation added that the state of dismemberment and division the Arab nation is currently experiencing, to which the Libyan regime has largely contributed, has paved the way for this aggression as it paved the way in the past for similar terrorist aggressions against Arab airspace.

In a statement issued by federation President Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad today, the federation announced its condemnation of all forms of terrorism and its support for the fraternal Libyan people.

The federation called on its Arab counterparts to adopt urgent measures to close ranks and settle differences to enable a confrontation of international terrorism and the aggressions which pose a threat to the Arab nation's security and stability.

'Arrogance of Power' Demonstrated

PM181304 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 13

[Nabil 'Abd al-Fattah article: "The U.S.-Libyan Confrontation: Superpower Terrorism"]

[Text] The U.S. armed aggression against Libyan territory is one of the most serious violations of international law and the UN Charter. As such, it reflects destruction of one of the main rules of international legitimacy by a state which unceasingly raises the slogans of legitimacy, law, and combat of what it calls terrorism in international relations.

There can be no doubt that the form and manifestations of the recent U.S. aggression against Libya are an integral part of an oppressive arrogance of power and a confirmation of the U.S. role in setting an example in superpower terrorism on the international scene, where that superpower sows terrorism in various regions.

This act of aggression falls within the context of the Reagan administration's attempts to strengthen its shaken position and capabilities in the Arab world. If we attempt to determine the objectives, causes, and repercussions of these terrorist acts, we draw the following significant conclusions:

1. The United States has been trying to regain its stature after its setbacks in Lebanon, following the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The United States is reported to have suffered more losses and casualties in these setbacks than it did in North Africa in World War II. All that affected its image in the region.

2. The United States had, in the same context, sought to carry out acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab people in numerous ways, the most important being the unsuccessful coup attempts planned by U.S. intelligence against Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. U.S. media then tried to destroy his moral reputation in the world, claiming, sometimes falsely, that the Army had tried to overthrow him. It is known that in the

summer of 1985 Reagan officially approved a CIA plan to carry out a coup attempt against the Libyan leader in a manner reminiscent of past attempts against President 'Abd al-Nasir and other Third World leaders in the sixties.

3. It seems that in the absence of many of its friends who could have carried out some acts of aggression on its behalf the United States has decided to carry out such acts itself.

4. Reagan carries out these acts without having to worry about elections. He uses illegitimate force against small nationalist states and their leaders such as Al-Qadhdhafi and Ortega.

5. The aim of these acts of aggression is to show the U.S. fangs and claws in the region and to stress to the Arabs whom Washington considers to be "troublemakers" that the iron fist of the (prince of the free world) [parentheses as published] could reach them if U.S. vital interests in the region are threatened, and to create a moral deterrent and emphasize U.S. seriousness to the Western allies.

The aggression confirms that the United States sees the region as a U.S. protectorate, not as a region of independent states. All U.S. aggression shows that the United States despises the Arabs as a race and as a nation. Some Arabs may disagree with Al-Qadhdhafi's policies, but does that mean that they should not take a serious and effective stand and policy against oppressive U.S. terrorism?

Ghali Interviewed on Austerity Program

PM201806 Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic 7 Apr 86 pp 26-30

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Dr Ahmad 'Amir in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts]['Amir] As a result of the international economic crisis and of the Egyptian economic conditions emanating from it and as a result of what Egypt has encountered recently, the Egyptian government has adopted a policy of austerity and of reduced spending. What is this policy's impact on the normal progress of Egyptian diplomacy and will embassies and delegations abroad be closed?

[Ghali] Within the framework of the state's general policy the ministry of foreign affairs has adopted numerous well -studied measures to achieve austerity and to reduce spending or, to put it more precisely, to rationalize spending in a manner that curtails expenditures without affecting production efficiency. I am eager to point out here that not all forms of reduced spending are considered a rarionalization of spending because an unstudied reduction of spending may lead to adverse results. Rationalization is based on a careful calculation of the material and moral yield of what is spent. It also means the ideal use of the resources available for spending to achieve the best results and the general objective behind the spending. The ministry of foreign affairs has adopted numerous measures in this regard.

['Amir] In light of the conditions we are facing, will the Egyptian fund for technical cooperation with the African countries continue to operate or does the situation dictate reducing this role?

[Ghali] The Egyptian fund performs an important role not only for the African countries' economies and development plans but also for our national economy.

This is because the fund's activity opens up vast opportunities and new horizons for Egyptian labor, thus permitting our youth to storm new areas and to serve the country in which they work while at the same time serving Egypt.

The Egyptian expert we send abroad gains the respect and appreciation of the government and public of the country where he works, thus encouraging this government to ask for more Egyptians.

['Amir] Can diplomacy play a role in enhancing tourism?

[Ghali] Diplomacy's role in this sector is fundamental because tourism relies on reassuring the tourist that he will be safe and comfortable and that his rights will be respected. This feeling emanates from the image the Egyptian diplomacy can reflect in the various parts of the world.

A diplomat's effort can reflect either positively or negatively on Egypt's image in the mind of foreigners. This role is performed through use of the various media and through contacts with the agencies of the host country and with the directors and officials of tourist companies. By nature, this effort is a long-range effort and must be made in an organized manner, even if the results do not show for a time.

This effort is of a political nature also. Therefore, it is not in competition or conflict with the technical effort exerted by the ministry of tourism but rather complements this effort.

['Amir] Some speak nowadays of "development diplomacy." What are the features of this diplomacy, and to what extent can it contribute to solving the economic problems facing Egypt?

[Ghali] To put it briefly, development diplomacy means that diplomacy set before its eyes as a fundamental objective the opening of external opportunities and doors for development, with the diplomatic efforts inclined to focus on mainly an economic axis. There is no doubt that through sound diplomacy and planned action we can acquire capital and aid from the advanced countries and from the specialized international organizations, not to mention acquiring modern expertise and technology which are indispensable to achieving progress and prosperity. Mature diplomatic effort is also needed to open up markets for Egyptian goods and products and to eliminate customs obstacles and barriers.

This requires a special type of diplomat who is knowledgeable in the principles of economy, in the international monetary system and in the work of international organizations such as the World Bank, The IMF, the UNFAO and the industrial development organization. The training programs employed by the diplomatic institute's numerous training courses have produced a generation of excellent diplomats specialized in and capable of working in this field.

['Amir] Peace with Israel aroused in Egypt big hopes that it would produce economic development and prosperity. what is your current assessment of the economic outcome of the peace treaty concluded on 26 March 1979?

[Ghali] It is certain that if it were not for peace, Egypt would not be able to obtain the vast oil revenues it gets, that the Suez Canal would not be a main source of foreign currency for Egypt, and that tourism would not have experienced the revival and prosperity it has experienced in the past 7 years.

Peace can create the right atmosphere for development and prosperity. But development and prosperity can be achieved only with the efforts, sweat, and arms of Egypt's citizens. We must take advantage of the climate created by peace to achieve economic prosperity.

We must also not forget that the conditions we are undergoing are not exclusive to Egypt. The entire world is experiencing a crushing economic crisis. The rapid collapse of the oil prices has created a defect in the international balances. Moreover, the economic crisis and the riots and acts of terrorism in our area have caused world tourism activity to diminish. Our African continent is experiencing a serious economic crisis. We are a part of this continent, are affected by its hardship, and interact with it, regardless of whether we want it or not.

This perhaps justifies our interest in tackling this African economic crisis and in contributing to the preparations for the special U.N. General Assembly session which will convene on 26 May 1987 to examine the continent's economic conditions.

['Amir] What do you hope will transpire from this special session, and what is Egyptian diplomacy's role in preparing for and contributing to making this session successful?

[Ghali] The economic crisis experienced by the continent has become so vast and serious that no solution can be found for it at the African level alone. It must be tackled at the international level.

This crisis is complex and intricate because it has resulted from the drought, the starvation, the drop in agricultural and food production, the decline in the prices of raw materials and from the continent's lack of production structures, of the means of transportation and communication and of modern expertise and technology. This is in addition to the presence of nearly 4 million refugees and the presence of political disagreements and conflicts that often obstruct regional cooperation.

Therefore, the convocation of a special UN General Assembly session is necessary to highlight the serious conditions in Africa and to underline that the continued deterioration of these conditions threatens not only Africa's future but also world peace and security and that this deterioration concerns the entire world community.

Nobody imagines that the General Assembly can find the solutions needed for the African crisis or can achieve miracles 3 or 4 days. But the assembly, in addition to alerting world public opinion and attracting the world's attention to this crisis, can draw up the broad lines and principles and determine the priorities in accordance with which Africa can proceed to tackle the crisis and achieveme complete and balanced development.

For several months Egyptian diplomacy has been engaged in concerted efforts to attract the world's attention to the crisis and to mobilize the largest number possible of countries to contribute to the General Assembly's special session in an effective and positive way.

We have contacted the United States, the European countries, the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, Japan, and Canada. We have focused our contacts on the major industrial countries which will convene their summit in Tokyo on 4 May 1986 to insure that the African issue is included in this important summit's agenda.

On the other hand, we have participated with the other African countries through the meetings of the OAU Ministerial Council in drawing up a specific working paper on how to tackle the crisis in the short, medium, and long term.

['Amir] A few days ago the Mediterranean area witnessed a serious confrontation between Libya and the United States. What is the legal dimension of this confrontation, what is Egypt's position on it, and what is the position of Egyptian-Libyan relations?

[Ghali] It is the view of international law that a state is entitled to control its territorial waters, to regulate the entry of other country's vessels into these waters, and to define the conditions for such entry, accepting or rejecting entry according to what it deems fit. There is no doubt that this is tied to the right of sovereignty.

But the law of the sea sets a clear and specific rule, namely that the territorial waters of any country extend to 12 miles from its coastline.

I have no doubt in my mind that the U.S. military maneuvers were conducted beyond these limits, that is at a distance of more than 12 miles from the Libyan coastline. But Libya claims that the Gulf of Sidra in its entirety is within its territorial waters and that this Gulf has had historically a special status and is subject to a special rule other than that stipulated in the law of the sea. This claim is not true. In any case, this is a legal dispute. While supporting respect for international law and fully supporting freedom of international navigation, we do not find it wise to use force and violence but rather believe that peaceful means must be employed to achieve this. This perhaps explains Egypt's appeal for self-restraint and Egypt's concern over the use of violence and confrontation which can have serious consequences for the entire area.

We do not approve of the principle of the use of force or of foreign intervention and we seek to steer the area clear of the superpowers' tensions and conflicts which lead to security and stability being shaken.

As for Egyptian-Libyan relations, we closed the Egyptian-Libyan borders a few years ago because of the acts perpetrated by Libya against the Egyptian people — acts that are secret to nobody. I do not wish to mention the numerous attempts made by Libya and the hardship suffered by the Egyptians as a result of the bomb explosions and of the assassination and sabotage attempts.

Despite the closure of the borders, we have maintained the means of dialogue, if Libya abides by the rules of international law and good-neighborly principles and if it puts an end to its policies that seek to support and encourage terrorism and provocation, not only in Africa but in the various countries of the world.

Respect for the international law is an indivisible whole. Libya cannot advocate international law when it likes and when this serves its interests and then totally disregard this law when it wants to achieve its objectives. By the same logic, solidarity among the Arab countries can never be a one-way street but must be mutual.

['Amir] What is Egypt's real position vis-a-vis the Iraq-Iran war and what will Egypt do if the scales are tipped in favor of Iran, meaning if Iran occupies a large part of Iraq?

[Ghali] We here in Egypt are fully confident of President Saddam Husayn's assurances that the Iraqi front is solid, firm, and capable of firmly confronting any offensive against Iraq's territories.

You are not unaware of the Egyptian position of support, backing, and aid for Iraq in its war. This position is based on Iraq's declared recognition of the borders between the two countries agreed upon in 1975 and Iraq's readiness to negotiate and hold dialogue with Iran immediately and without any prior restriction or condition and to stop the fighting. All these are positions which we back and support.

We constantly urge the need to immediately end these battles that drain both Iraq and Iran and affect negatively the central problem in the area, namely the Palestinian problem. For these objectives Egyptian diplomacy has exerted and continues to exert active efforts through bilateral or collective contacts aimed at ending the fighting and launching dialogue between the two sides.

We hope that the Iranian brothers will follow the path of a peaceful solution that serves the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and the interests of all of the area's peoples.

We support Iraq's right to defend its territories and national sovereignty as we support all the efforts exerted to end the fighting.

['Amir] What is the Egyptian reaction to the actions perpetrated by Israel in south Lebanon?

What is Egypt's position toward the U.S. Administration, especially in cases when this administration uses the right of veto in favor of such Israeli actions and in favor of the Tel Aviv government?

[Ghali] Since the foundation of Lebanon, Egypt's constant policy has been a policy of supporting whatever bolsters the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the sisterly Lebanon and of opposing whatever undermines this independence or this sovereignty. We also support the legitimate Lebanese Government.

In this regard I do not wish to list what Egypt has done. But I do wish to point out that it continues to hold the position that the Lebanese should, as a first step, be allowed to solve their problems without external intervention. I wish to point out, second, that Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Israel in reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon and that this positon continues to be maintained at present.

The gist of all this is that we here in Egypt, by virtue of our understanding and awareness of our responsibility toward the area, move on the basis of this dimension and according to what the international and regional circumstances dictate. We do not resort to pronouncements and to raising slogans. Rather, our movement is inclined toward more effective and more practical factors in solving such problems.

As for the U.S. veto supporting Israel, to shout and to struggle through radios and newspapers that have no influence in forming world and U.S. public opinion is futile. Out of our awareness of the circumstances, Egypt has taken steps to confront such a position in a practical manner and has proposed that the United Nations reexamine the right of veto. This proposal is part of the Egyptian proposals to strengthen the international organization and to enable it to play a more important and effective role in favor of our peoples' causes and the causes of the third world peoples. At a time when Israel continues to occupy southern Lebanon, the Golan, Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, I cannot understand how the Syrians and Lebanese can preoccupy themselves with subsidiary disputes. In whose interest is this? It certainly is not in the interest of Syria, Lebanon, or the Arab nation.

['Amir] A decision was recently issued in Khartoum abrogating the Egyptian-Sudanese integration treaty. What is your comment on this?

[Ghali] The integration treaty came to embody an existing reality and relations and ties between the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples which have continued for thousands of years. Therefore, abrogation of the integration treaty does not affect the real integration existing between the two peoples and two states.

We must make a distinction between the integration agencies on the one hand and integration as a principle, a reality, and a bond between the two peoples on the other. The agencies and institutions emanating from the integration treaty have not been functioning for over a year. The Nile Valley Parliament, the Higher Integration Council, and the various committees have not convened. Moreover, the General Secretariat has had no practical presence throughout this period. From this angle, the Sudanese decision has changed nothing.

As for the principle and reality of integration, they will continue to be as they are because integration between Egypt and Sudan was in existence prior to the integration treaty concluded in 1982 and will continue to exist after this treaty because the integration is based on geographic, political, historical, and demographic elements and founded on firm and ancient bonds between the two peoples.

I am confident that when the Sudanese elections are conducted and a democratic government representing the Sudanese people is formed, there will be a suitable opportunity to discuss the formula needed to bolster Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation, regardless of whether we call it integration or something else. This issue will top the issues which will be discussed by the new Sudanese parliament.

I wish to make it clear that the fraternal relations between the two parts of the Nile Valley are stronger, deeper, more comprehensive, and more important than any provisions or agreements and that these relations must continue because they are compatible with the nature of things and with the interest of both peoples.

Kuwaiti Daily Interviews Information Minister

GF211814 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 10

[Interview with Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Muhammad Mustafa in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts][Mustafa] Some people ask why opposition newspapers which severely criticize any situations in Egypt are not confiscated, while certain Arab newspapers are confiscated for carrying some criticism?

[Safwat al-Sharif] We do not confiscate Egyptian opposition newspapers because we have real press freedom and hold debates within the limits of one Egyptian family. There is nothing in the opposition newspapers that insults the president or attacks him through words or caricatures in a way that is not appropriate for the president or any of our constitutional establishments. I believe that you will agree with me that insulting the history of a country and its leaders or the values of its people and exploiting their sufferings in developing their country after the wars they faced to serve the Arab nation is inappropriate. Such an attitude harms the people and their struggle and is aimed at making them lose faith in their Arab nationalism, as if they are stabbed with a knife.

[Mustafa] What is the purpose of Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Cairo?

[Al-Sharif] Egypt has declared that it is playing its role to bring about a rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO. The purpose of 'Arafat's visit is within the limits of this Egyptian role, in addition to maintaining the momentum and dynamism of the Palestinian cause and to endeavor toward achieving the rights of the Palestinian people.

[Mustafa] It is said that, in addition to Tabah, there are 14 other border points over which there is a dispute between Egypt and Israel.

[Al-Sharif] There are no other districts in dispute except Tabah. The dispute is about the demarcation lines around Tabah. Tabah has an area of 800-1,000 square meters and the dispute is on the demarcation lines around this area. Egypt's historic right in this region is clear through documents and evidence and on this basis we adhere to every single inch of this region.

[Mustafa] Your Excellency, there are those who call for a reconsideration of Egyptian-U.S. relations and say that the United States should adopt a more lenient policy toward Egypt in order to restore relations to their correct state.

[Al-Sharif] I basically disagree with this claim. There are no problems between Egypt and the United States. International policy does not recognize constant adversaries and headaches, but recognizes interests. Even if there is a problem between the two countries, Egypt takes a decisive and clear stand on this problem. President Mubarak's stand, through which he denied the limits of Egyptian-U.S. relations, is strong and clear. He said that we are against those who stand against Egyptian will. The U.S. side understood the Egyptian stand. Our relations with the United States are strong and distinguished politically and economically. We view each other with mutual respect, understanding, and appreciation. We refuse to allow bases on our territories and do not permit intervention in our political or economic decisions. The United States understands this.

[Mustafa] Libya has accused Egypt and the United States of coordinating to attack it.

[Al-Sharif] The problem with the Libyan leadership is that they do not read or listen, and if they do read and listen, then they do not know what they are reading and they are hearing. Libyan media is sick as I have said before because it always sees everything as not being in Libya's interests. Libya absolutely knows that Egypt, with its values and traditions, cannot contribute to any attack against it. This is not the ethics or policy of the political leadership of Arab Egypt. It is not in the interest of the Libyan leadership to deal with this subject through a media with such a sick imagination, and it is not in the interest of the entire Arab nation to encourage such imagination. I say that they are only sick allegations.

[Mustafa] We hear a lot about the beginning of a detente in Egyptian-Libyan relations, and then we hear about an escalation of Libyan-Egyptian hostility. When will these relations ease and stabilize and what is your outlook for them?

[Al-Sharif] Egypt, for its part, is stable in its relations and emotions, and its Arab policy is clear as is its relations with Arab countries. Even in light of the severed Arab relations you find that it knows what to say, what the situation should be, and what it should give or take. We have a relationship of an elder sister with its sisters; tension exists not only between Egypt and Libya, but also between Libya and everyone else without exception.

We hope and call on sister Libya to stabilize its policies and the situation and to stop the media war which is worthless. We hope the Libyan brothers will see things clearly. We hope that each of us will realize his true position and that truth will reign in the conscience and we will act according to this truth. If each of us sees the truth and lives accordingly, then contentment will rule. The problem at present concerns imagination and belief in this imagination and building false concepts around it. Egypt has its fixed and clear policy and its historic sympathies. The problem is not with the Libyan people but with the Libyan leadership for which we wish success and guidance.

Minister Discusses Economic Cooperation With FRG

JN211452 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, today met with Dr (Wolf Braus), undersecretary of the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation.

They discussed economic cooperation between Egypt and the FRG as well as the agenda of the meetings of the Egyptian-FRG Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation which will begin its work in Cairo tomorrow.

Dr (Braus) is accompanied by a delegation of FRG development experts in various fields. The committee will review the development projects which the FRG partially finances within the framework of the FRG's economic aid program to Egypt for 1986, which amounts to 268 million marks.

It is expected that an agreement on bilateral economic cooperation will be signed at the conclusion of the talks on Thursday.

The undersecretary of the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation arrived in Cairo yesterday.

'Aziz Returns From New Delhi Nonaligned Meeting

JN211456 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1442 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad from New Delhi today. 'Aziz led the Iraqi delegation to the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau, which ended its meetings yesterday.

UAE Paper AL-ITTIHAD Interviews Oil Minister

JN211040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0842 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Apr (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has emphasized that no power or side can force Iraq to agree to something that does not serve its interests.

In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published here today, Al-'Uraybi said Iraq will not concede a single barrel of oil unless an objective scientific equation is reached by which quotas are redistributed to all. He called for increasing Iraq's quota from 1.2 to 2.3 million barrels per day [bpd] in accordance with a fair distribution of the individual quotas of all OPEC member states within the new production ceiling of 16.3 million bpd as agreed upon by 10 states.

The Iraqi oil minister accused some OPEC ministers of obstructing the possibility of reaching a unanimous agreement at the current OPEC meeting that would lead to a gradual rise in prices. He said that what is important at the meeting is to avoid confusion in the market by cutting production to 14 million bpd, adding that the new ceiling proposed by most member states is about 2 million bpd less than OPEC production ceiling. This reduction, he said, will help stabilize and then raise prices.

Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi said OPEC cannot continue to sacrifice its quota of the world market indefinitely for the sake of backing prices. He added that if OPEC alone is to defend prices it should reduce its production to 12 or even 10 million bpd in the future. He warned of OPEC's dwindling influence in the world market and shrinking quota which decreased from 50 to 20 percent of the gross world oil trade. He wondered if OPEC would be able to maintain its lead and influence if its share drops to 20 percent.

He denied that political reasons were behind the failure to reach a unanimous agreement on protecting OPEC interests and said the 10 countries which approved the agreement are different in their political lines and geographic locations and nothing groups them except OPEC interests and rational behavior. He ridiculed the Iranian regime's accusations that the price war is aimed at depriving Iran of its oil revenues and preventing it from launching a new offensive against Iraq. He described these accusations as a distortion of facts and a wrong analysis.

He expressed his belief that Libyan, Iranian, and Algerian insistence on reducing production to 14 million bpd is one of the political reasons aimed at keeping Iraq's quota low at this stage. He said that Iraq's export capability will be 3.1 million bpd by the end of 1987 when work is completed on expanding the capacity of the two oil pipelines across Saudi and Turkish territory, stressing that this export capability does not include Iraq's southern ports which could be used at the end of the war to export more than 2 million bpd.

Spokesman Denies Use of Chemical Weapons

JN211241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1146 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has emphasized that no major battle with the Iranians has taken place in the Al-Faw sector, describing Iranian statements in this regard as mere lies. The spokesman told INA that these stupid claims will not hide the Iranian rulers' scandals or their losses in recent battles in the northern, central, and Maysan sectors. These claims show that the Iranian Government is holding the Iranian people's minds in contempt and treating them like ignorent people.

The spokesman repeated his call to reporters and agency correspondents to visit the front to ascertain the real Iraqi position. He said the Al-Faw area is open to all visitors who want to know the facts of the matter and to realize that there are no major battles at present.

The spokesman refuted Iranian allegations that Iraq is using chemical weapons. He said that when the Iranian lies about major battles were discovered, they repeated their previous allegations about the use of chemical weapons. The spokesman noted that Iraq has not used chemical weapons, nor does it have to use them. When the Iranian rulers' lies about besieging a number of Iraqi brigades that do not even exist in the area were exposed, they started issuing fabricated reports about imaginary battles that take place only in their sick imaginations.

Communique No 2,196 Reports 20-21 April Action

JN211701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,196 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi forces are imposing their domination on all battle sectors, affirming Iraq's pride and ability to confront aggression. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. On its glorious anniversary, our Air Force affirms its commitment to the aims of the Arab nation and the great Iraqi people and expresses its faith in the homeland and in President Saddam Husayn's leadership through our pilots' heroic operations against the forces of tyranny and aggression and by inflicting grave losses on the suspect enemy troops, weaponry, equipment, and vital installations. Today, our daring aircraft flew 120 combat missions. Moreover, our heroic pilots launched an air raid against the Taleh Zang railway bridge. Our planes dealt the bridge another blow because of its great importance as an important passageway for transferring enemy supplies and troops. The bridge is located northeast of Dezful and connects this city to Qom and Tehran.

After carrying out all these missions, our pilots returned to their bases with their planes, safe and triumphant. God be praised; He is the best supporter.

2. An enemy force tried to attack the positions of one of our forces' companies in the VII Army Corps sector but our splendid men confronted the enemy force with heavy firepower, annihilating most if it. The rest fled. In addition to its immense casualties, the enemy suffered losses in weaponry and equipment. The situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces.

In the same sector, a brave patrol unit in the non-man's-land seized a DShK machinegun and a Kalashnikov rifle and returned to its original position safely. Elsewhere in the same sector, our fighters accomplished the following: a) killing more than 10 enemy soldiers; b) destroying 1 tubular launcher; c) destroying 14 ammunition dumps; d) damaging a bulldozer, an excavator, and a digger; e) destroying 2 machineguns, one heavy and another of medium size; f) destroying 1 vehicle and damaging 5 others; and g) destroying 1 infantry position and 1 machinegun emplacement.

3. The following weapons and equipment were seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan in addition to those mentioned in your previous communiques: eight vehicles of various types, one 81-mm mortar, three GC machineguns, two RPG-7 rifles, seven GC rifles, one (Dimitrov) machinegun, one RPK machinegun.

Elsewhere in the same sector, five enemy soldiers were killed, and two ammunition dumps and one observation post were destroyed.

4. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah directed their fire at enemy positions opposite them, killing or wounding more than 10 enemy soldiers. An ambulance was seen evacuating them.

Another group was sighted and its members were either killed or wounded while another ambulance was seen evacuating the casualties. Our forces also killed five other enemy soldiers and destroyed one tubular launcher, one boat, one infantry positon, one observation post, and one machinegun emplacement.

5. Our brave units in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps destroyed 10 enemy positions, killing those manning them. They also killed two other enemy soldiers and destroyed one vehicle and two observation posts.

6. The forces of the suspect Iranian rulers shelled the Kanaru housing complex in the Chuwartah District, as well as the Biyarah, Tuwaylah, and Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery. One civilian was injured and five houses were destroyed in the Kanaru housing complex, and two houses were destroyed in Tuwaylah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 April 1986

Further on Westerners Moving to E. Beirut

UK Embassy Transfer Denied

JN211750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1720 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] British Ambassador (John Grey) has denied his country's intention to transfer the British Embassy from West Beirut to East Beirut. Following his meeting with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk today, the British ambassador explained that the British nationals that are still in Lebanon enjoy freedom of choice. He added: I cannot order them to stay in this or that area. On the fate of the kidnapped British journalist McCarthy, he said that he has no information about him. He stressed his country's desire to continue relations with all Lebanese from all communities and political affiliations. He also expressed hope that cultural and economic relations will be resumed.

Birri Laments Departures

AU211621 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 21 (AFP) — The leader of the Shiite Amal movement, Nabih Birri, on Monday condemned the "shameful" kidnapping and killing of foreigners in Lebanon, which he said discredited "national and Moslem forces".

"Foreigners are kidnapped in the name of Islam and killed in the name of Arabism," he said.

Mr. Birri was speaking to journalists after the evacutation of 38 Britons and Americans on Sunday from Moslem West Beirut, where Amal is the largest militia, said the departures "damage our political action in Lebanon."

"Resistance action needs to be covered by foreign reporters more than ever," Mr. Birri, a U.S.-trained lawyer, added.

He urged political and religious leaders in West Beirut to take drastic action to help halt the exodus.

The Beirut press was unanimous in decribing the departure of Westerners as a dangerous development.

Many Britons, some living here for decades, decided the time had come to quit after a U.S. librarian and two British teachers were found murdered and a British cameraman was kidnapped on Thursday, in apparent retaliation for the U.S. air attack on Libya.

Meanwhile, Amal said that it had on Monday defused a car bomb packed with nearly 300 kgs (660 pounds) of explosives, parked near the southern Beirut headquarters of a joint Amal and Druze strike force which is charged with preventing inter-militia clashes.

A second, much smaller bomb placed under a car in West Beirut's commercial district was also defused, Amal said.

Former Prime Minister Reacts

JN211458 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text][Former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has warned about the consequences of the evacuation of foreign nationals from West Beirut. He said: What is taking place is a blow for which we are responsible, and we are paying a very prohibitive price for it.

Minister Nabih Birri said that the evacuation of foreign nationals from West Beirut is a disgrace for national action, a setback for the march of liberation, and a blow to the resistance in southern Lebanon.

European Hostages Transferred to Ba'labakk

NC220642 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0620 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] We have learned that some of the kidnapped Europeans have been transferred from West Beirut to the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in Ba'labakk during the past 2 days. It should be recalled that the barracks is under the control of Iranians. The information adds that an exchange of fire between Syrian forces and Hizballah gunmen took place in Ba'labakk, during which an Iranian was wounded.

Karami Comments on Security Situation

JN211500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] At the end of the coordination committee meetings, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that the committee has tasked the chief of staff with contacting the Army command to tackle the issue of the crossing points between East and West Beirut. Karami condemned the recent explosions in Syria. He said that the plan that was formulated for the camps and for security in West Beirut has started to yield results.

Sufayr Elected New Maronite Patriarch

Replaces Khuraysh

JN191122 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] In Lebanon, Bishop Nasrallah Sufayr was today elected patriarch of the Maronite community in Lebanon. He replaces Patriarch Antonios Butrus Khuraysh, who resigned from his post last December.

The new 66-year old patriarch is the 76th patriarch of the Maronite community.

Junblatt Welcomes Talks

JN211554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has welcomed a dialogue with whom he called the other party in light of the election of the new Maronite patriarch. In an interview with the newspaper *AL ANWAR* to be published tomorrow, Junblatt said: We are waiting to hear about Bkirki's stand on the current developments. Junblatt denounced the use of foreigners as scapegoats for a stupid and barbaric retaliation against U.S. policy. He ruled out the possibility of clashes in West Beirut despite the fact that the attempts to organize a party presence in accordance with the Damascus agreement are stumbling.

He criticized the method of politically boycotting the government. He said: The result of this method is that the government works and we do not work.

On the camps war, he said that it is destructive, adding that the Progressive Socialist Party's role on the security coordination committee for the camps is that of observer.

PSP Denies Junblatt Met Rabin in Switzerland

JN211804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1725 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Citing a well-informed source, AFP says that Minister Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] secretly met with Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during the visit Junblatt paid to Switzerland in the February-March period this year. AFP recalled that Junblatt always used to say that he refused to hold a direct meeting ranking Israeli officials.

The PSP denied this report, saying that Junblatt did not meet with any Israeli official.

Hizballah Demands Release of Kidnapped Men

JN191455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1420 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] In a contact with Voice of Lebanon this afternoon, a Hizballah Party spokesman threatened Amal movement gunmen with negative measures if they do not release a number of party elements who were kidnapped at the al-Sahil hospital during yesterday's clashes between the two sides, which resulted in three dead and eight wounded.

Shelling of Beirut Residential Areas Reported

Al-'Adliyah, Al-Asrafiyab Hit

JN211438 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] There was fierce artillery fire against residential quarters in the Al-'Adliyah area and the Al-Asrafiyab outskirts at 1340 today. The VOL correspondent says that 82 mm shells fell on these areas at 2 shells per minute until 1350 when the shelling relatively began to abate. At 1403, the artillery shelling resumed and shells continue to fall sporadically on the Badra, Al-Barjawi, and Primo areas.

Shelling Continues

JN211641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] 120 mm artillery shells are falling on Sinn al-Fil, Al-Dakwanah, Nab'a, and Al-Ashrafiyah. The sources of these shells are Al-Khandaq, al-Ghamiq and Muhammad al-Hut. The traditional fighting axes of the faculty of medicine, Primo, Al-Barjawi, Bishara al-Khuri, Sodeco, Tabaris, and the old commercial center and the port have been under machinegun fire since 1545, interspersed with RPG rockets which are being fired from Ra's al-Naba and Muhammad al-Hut.

Several Wounded

JN211538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] More than 40 artillery shells fell on Al-'Adliyah, Al-Ashrafiyah, Badrau, Al-Barjawi, Primo, and the northern Al-Matn between 1340 and 1430 today. A shell which fell on Al-Ashrafiyah at 1430 wounded several, one of whom has been identified as Carla Victor Sayrafi. The VOL correspondent says that shells fell on these areas at the rate of 2 per minute until 1350 when the shelling relatively began to abate. At 1403, the artillery shelling resumed and shells fell on the Badaru, Al-Barjawi, and Primo areas. At 1420, a shell fell on Al-Dawrah and another on Al-Matn.

Cease-Fires Fail

JN211740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] More than one cease-fire failed to stop the artillery shelling of residential areas this afternoon. The first was at 1620 and the second at 1645 while shells continued to fall on Al-Ashrafiyah, Al-Dakwanah, Sinn al-Fil, Al-Dawrah, Al-'Adliyah, Badaru, Al-Judaydah, the mills, Al-Badawi, Al-Nahr, and Furn al-Shubbak. Many were wounded. Shells fell on Hay al-Lua, the Cola, Al-Mazra'a, al-Barbur and Ra's al-Nabi', wounding many.

Arab Diplomats Say Israel To Attack Syria Soon

GF211248 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1225 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] London, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources in London have said that Israel is preparing for an armed aggression against Syria in the near future.

The sources told the WAKH correspondent in London that intelligence reports that have reached Western capitals from Jerusalem assert that the Zionist enemy is preparing to launch a big assault on Syria during the coming days.

Press reports from Washington published a few days ago noted the existence of big Israeli military concentrations on the Golan Heights along the northern borders of Palestine with Syria and Lebanon.

Inquiry Commission Reports Bank Share Crisis Findings

TA210554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The long-awaited controversial report on the bank share crisis was released 15 minutes ago. The report was handed this evening to the Knesset Public Audit Committee, to the prime minister and senior Cabinet ministers, and to a number of people directly mentioned in the findings of the report. The inquiry commission was headed by Judge Moshe Bejski. The commission, which sat for more than a year, was charged with looking into the entire complex of the banking system of the country in the wake of the bank share crash in October 1983. Harley Braidman has had a chance to look at the main findings of the report:

The report says that nobody involved in the affair accepted any responsibility for what happened, and directors of the banks continued in their jobs even after the collapse, as if nothing had happened. Any charges that occurred were unrelated to share regulation and the deep crisis that it caused. A fundamental conclusion of the Bejski Report is that if the banks had maintained the law, the regulation of shares would not have existed and the crisis would have been avoided. The same law bound the banks to provide fair and full consultation, and if they had strictly maintained the duty of trusteeship regarding the monies deposited with them, they could not have used the money in provident funds and trustee funds for regulation. Therefore, the report called for strengthening internal audit in order to maintain control and maintain the law. Second, share regulation involved violating the law and undermining the stability of the banks. It caused the economy most serious damage and, from the point of view of the banks, eneded in business failure practically unprecedented in Israel.

As for the heads of the banks concerned, the report says that Ernst Yefet of Bank Leumi, Efrayim Reiner of Bank Hapoalim and Giyora Gazit of Bank Hapoalim, Refa'el Recanati of Bank Discount, and Aharon Me'ir of Bank Mizrahi, are not eligible to go on holding their present posts. If they do not resign within 30 days they should be dismissed. Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mandelbaum should end his term of office, the report says, within 30 days and, if not, his tenure should be ended in accordance with Bank of Israel law.

Regarding former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, the report says he did not fulfill his duties as finance minister regarding share regulation, and he carries full responsibility for the blunders that occurred. As he resigned and is no longer finance minister, under the circumstances no further action should be taken.

Regarding the function of the banks in the capital market, the report says that without delay the sharp conflict of interests existing in the banks' varied activities should be reduced. The banks should be banned from dealing directly or indirectly in share trading apart from their own investments.

Peres Comments on Report

TA210734 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
21 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Peres said last night that the government would "fulfill all its commitments" to carry out the conclusions of the Bejski Commission's report.

"Israel is a democracy, and if a problem is discovered, there is no intention of hiding it. On the contrary, it will be set right," Peres said. He maintained that the report would have no effect on the government's economic programme, since the inquiry dealt with events that took place before the economic plan was instituted.

At the same time, the commission report has already set off maneuvering between the Alignment and the Likud over who will replace Moshe Mandelbaum as governor of the Bank of Israel. Peres wants to appoint Deputy Finance Minister Adiel Amoray to the position, but Likud ministers oppose giving the job to a Labour Party man.

However, the governorship has never yet been given to an active politician, so the appointment of Amoray, even if agreed to by Shamir, would constitute a precedent.

While Yitzhaq Moda'i was still at the Treasury, he is known to have favoured the appointment of Meir Heth, former stock exchange head. The commission praised Heth in its findings, but also reprimanded him. But with Moda'i out of the Treasury, Heth's candidacy is obviously in doubt.

The Histadrut will implement all the Bejski Report recommendations, Histadrut Secretary-Genral Yisra'el Qeysar stated yesterday. Qeysar added that he hoped the report's conclusions would not hinder the economic recovery.

Finance Minister Moshe Nisim last night set up a team to study the commission's recommendations and prepare proposals to be brought before the Cabinet, the Treasury announced.

Sources in both the Likud and Labour told *THE JERUSALEM POST* last night that former finance minister Yoram Aridor's role in the bank share collapse, as described by the Bejski

Commission yesterday, will certainly fuel future political confrontations between the parties.

On the Labour side, there was no immediate onslaught on the Likud. But it was intimated that material from the commission's report is certain to be used against the Likud in the next election campaign.

Al-Shawwa Denies Meeting Peres on Gaza Autonomy

TA210931 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] The deposed mayor of Gaza, Rashad al-Shawwa, has categorically denied reports alleging that he met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian and U.S. representatives late last week to discuss Peres' plan to implement autonomy in Gaza.

In a talk with the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent, Al-Shawwa noted that in principle he was opposed to the concept that such autonomy could solve the problems of the Gaza Strip. "We demand that our right to sovereignty be realized fully and not under conditions of occupation," he said. He added that even if such a proposal were made to him, under no circumstances whatsoever would he heed any Israeli request to be mayor of Gaza.

Rabin: No Intention To Alter W. Bank Political System

TA220533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The defense minister has said that Israel has no intention of altering the existing political system in the territories. Israel wants to improve the standard of living; will allow development funds to be introduced there, even from Arab countries; and intends to hand over authority and duties to local residents, to the extent possible. However, this will be done under the auspices and supervision of the Civilian Administration and Military Government. Minister Rabin was speaking yesterday in Jerusalem at the graduation ceremony of directors general in the Gaza District.

Bans Jewish Demonstrations in Hebron

TA211750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The defense minister has forbidden the holding of demonstrations or rallies in Hebron next Sunday, both on the part of Peace Now and the Qiryat Arba' municipality. Our military correspondent Shum'el Tal reports that the organizers of the rallies have been informed of this. The defense minister will permit a rally on Independence Day only for the Qiryat Arba' residents near the Makhpelah Cave, on the same order as in previous years.

McDonnell Douglas Seeks To Join Lavi Project

TA210742 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
21 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Avi Hoffmann]

[Excerpts] The giant U.S. aerospace corporation, McDonnell Douglas, is interested in joining the Israel Aircraft Industries' [IAI] Lavi fighter project, *THE JERUSALEM POST* has learned.

IAI President Moshe Qeret and the Lavi project director at the Defence Ministry, Tat-Aluf (Brig.-Gen.) Menahem Eyni, are to travel to St. Louis next month to discuss, at the U.S. firm's request, McDonnell Douglas's participation in the Lavi programme.

IAI sources declined to confirm or deny any contacts with American companies beyond noting that IAI officials go on routine business trips to the U.S.

It is unclear what kind of relationship McDonnell Douglas has in mind, but industry sources speculated that the company might be interested in co-production or building the plane under licence in the U.S. Such a partnership could be a giant step forward for Israel's next generation fighter, constantly under attack from various quarters for what is considered the intolerable burden it imposes on the country's economy. McDonnell Douglas manufactures the F-15, Phantom, and Skyhawk warplanes in service with the Israel Air Force.

If a major U.S. manufacturer joins in producing the Lavi, then Israel's financial troubles with the plane are likely to be over. Apart from the direct financial and technological aid the American partner could provide, a vast export market in the U.S. and elsewhere would open up. So far, the Lavi's only customer is the Israel Air Force. With U.S. participation other customers are likely to become interested, and instead of being an economic burden the Lavi might even start turning a profit.

Reportage on Peres' Visit, Talks in France

For reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to France, including his talks with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 21 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Speaks to Youth Congress on Libya

LD220119 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1933 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Speech by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at the opening of the Third Congress of the National Union of Algerian Youth at the Palais des Nations on 21 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, and the compassionate. Brothers, it pleases me to attend the opening of your third congress.

I take this oppotunity to talk about the issue of the hour, which is the aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Algerian stance toward this fraternal, friendly, and neighboring country. We say, in spite of the fact that in the past, perhaps there were some differences of views towards some political issues, that when a fraternal and friendly people such as Libya, is exposed to an aggression, we put all our differences aside; the Algerian people and leadership must do this, and it is their duty to support the Libyan people during the good and hard times.

We stood by Libya without any reservations because it is a matter of [word indistinct] dignity. Perhaps some brothers realized that we have not created an atmosphere of agitation and gatherings and so on. I do not think that these things are the style of the Algerians. I am not ready if someone hits us to weep or to complain, or to demonstrate in the streets, and to say that this is the (?answer). No, I do not believe in this. When someone commits an aggression against us, we do not demonstrate in the streets, but we defend ourselves. This is what our forefathers taught us, Prince Abdelkader, Bouamama, al-Muqrani, and the others. They did not teach us to weep and complain or to demonstrate in the streets. No, they taught us to shoulder our responsibilities and to organize ourselves on this basis. That is why youth has a principal role in bringing out out these ideas and patriotism and self-reliance.

I said we stood by Libya. Therefore [words indistinct], I have spoken before about contacts and consultations among the Arab Maghreb countries. We are continuing this in all sincerity and honesty. We have no ambitions. Our country is sufficient for us as it is. But, our belief is in the joint destiny, and that we are living in a world based on blocs. This does not mean that we get ourselves in a bloc or unite against the others, but we gather together so that we defend ourselves; no more and no less. If we are dispersed ministates, then it is difficult to defend our rights and our existence as a nation and as a civilization. But, I hope that the peoples and officials of the Arab Maghreb will understand this, and that we all will leave all sensitivities and selfishness aside and construct the future, construct the future of the generations of our children and grandchildren, the future generations whose power will be in their unity.

As for the aggression, we have spoken our opinion and our words on that matter. In order to be clear to you: We will stand by any country, whether Arab or non-Arab, that is exposed to an aggression. What do you think then if it is a country such as Libya, which is a neighbour, friend, and sister. As for terrorism for the sake of terrorism, we are against it. We are against using violence for the sake of violence. Our perception of terrorism differs concerning the liberation movements, which struggle for their just causes; this is not terrorism. For instance, and for the record, we recall when we were struggling for the liberation of our homeland. At that time, the French colonialists were saying that it is impossible for them to negotiate with the outlaws, the terrorists, the rebels. But in the end, with whom did they negotiate? With the rebel representatives. We believe in the revolutionary action in the countries, or in the country which committed the aggression. But, we do not believe in the style of terrorism for the sake of terrorism. I also do not agree with and Algeria does not agree with those who act in this way, and we do not follow this kind of policy. This is what I wanted to clarify, but this is not a condition for Algerian support for any people exposed to an aggression. The Algerian policy in this field is clear.

We did not, however, come here to agitate [words indistinct] or to create a festival for supporting this people or that people. We have spoken our words, and we said them quite frankly to those concerned. I had the opportunity to talk to the officials who perhaps think that this style [word indistinct] of terrorism for the sake of terrorism, but I explained the Algerian views toward what they call terrorism and toward the organizations which carry out work for the liberation of their land or for preservation of their dignity; this is not considered terrorism. This is considered a struggle for a just cause.

In Algeria, therefore, there is no [words indistinct] to the side of the Libyan people in achieving [passage indistinct].

This does not mean that we abandon the defense of just causes. Our position toward the just causes is clear, firm, and will never change. As for agitation, we do not believe in the policies of agitation, because they have no firm or clear goal toward just causes.

Brothers, this is what I wanted to talk about. I wish this congress of yours all success. I hope that you will end up, as I said, with resolutions which rise to the level of the hopes of your revolution and your nation for the future and for the role of youth. Thank you. Long live the revolution. Long live the FLN. Peace be on you.

LIBYA

Nonaligned Delegation Visits Graves, Departs

LD211822 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic
1715 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Nonaligned Movement delegation, headed by the Indian foreign minister and including the Yugoslav and Cuban foreign ministers; Ghanaian representative to the United Nations; Congolese permanent representative to the UN Security Council and the Senegalese ambassador to Morocco, visited today the graves of the martyrs who fell as a result of the barbaric U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

The delegation left Tripoli this evening.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Envoys, Messages of Support

LD212207 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1952 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The brother leader of the revolution today received the delegation of the Iraqi National Progressive Front which expressed the support of the Iraqi people and the groups of the Iraqi armed resistance for the Libyan Arab people in their brave confrontation of the U.S. aggression. The delegation also confirmed the readiness of these groups to stand with their fighters by the Libyan Arab people in the same trench in order to defeat the aggression. Thus, the unity of the Arab blood in its confrontation is confirmed.

The brother leader of the revolution also received today the Japanese Deputy Kakizawa in the presence of the Japanese ambassador to the Jamahiriyah. The Japanese deputy expressed the condemnation of the Japanese people and government of the U.S. barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people, pointing out that in contradiction with what is being said by some of the imperialist information media concerning the attitude of the Japanese Government toward the American barbaric aggression, the Japanese Government strongly condemns this aggression and considers it contrary to morals and law. The Japanese deputy said that the Japanese people had suffered from the calamities of World War II, pointing to the destruction inflicted by the United States when it dropped nuclear [as heard] bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and that the Japanese people still remember and suffer from the criminal role played by America at the time. The Japanese deputy added that the abortive U.S. barbaric aggression which was aimed at children, the old, and women, reminded him of the numerous crimes which fill the history of the U.S. Administration.

The brother leader received also today the Yugoslav ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The latter confirmed anew his country's support for the Libyan Arab people in its firm confrontation of the abortive U.S. barbaric aggression and the Yugoslav' Government's condemnation of this barbaric U.S. aggression. He said that the effects of barbaric U.S. aggression were not confined to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; rather they include every member of the Nonaligned Movement and that the attitude expressed by the delegation of the nonaligned ministers during its meeting with the brother leader of the revolution was in fact a consecration of the attitude of condemnation of the treacherous U.S. aggression and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people. The Yugoslav ambassador pointed out that the President of the SFRY Presidency had sent a message to the brother leader of the revolution on the first day of the treacherous U.S. aggression against Libya in which he expressed the Yugoslav people's and government's condemnation of this aggression and their support for the Jamahiriyah and the Libyan Arab people in their brave confrontation of the failed barbaric U.S. aggression. He confirmed that the treacherous U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah constituted a belittling of morals, laws, and international custom, which could not be met with silence. Yugoslavia will move through the nonaligned, the Security Council and the United Nations to condemn and halt this aggression and punish its perpetrators. He declared that any threatening of the Jamahiriyah security and safety is a threat to the nonaligned, pointing out that the dangers of the U.S. aggression were not confined to Libya. They include the Mediterranean and threaten the security and stability of the peoples of this region, and Yugoslavia is interested in the safety of the region and its stability.

Al-Qadhdhafi Gives Statement to SFRY Correspondent

LD212113 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1952 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Announcer-read report on statement by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to unidentified Yugoslav television correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] We are confident that Yugoslavia stands by us in the face of the treacherous U.S. aggression. This stand is a cogent argument on an international level against imperialism and against the aggression launched by the United States against the Libyan Arab people.

The leader added: Never before in the history of the world have superpower leaders such as Reagan and Thatcher rushed and announced that they will use their military power to kill women and children. They have proved their cowardice and low moral standard and their disregard for the peoples on earth and their values.

The brother leader pointed out: The world now is sure that Libya does not harbor terrorism or terrorists but women and children whom Reagan and Thatcher have decided to kill. Their military campaign has been broken on the rock of resistance by Libyan citizens.

He stressed that Reagan constitutes a new Nazism similar to Hitler and that reaching an understanding with Reagan is impossible. Nazism collapsed as a result of an alliance among peoples. Reagan should fall by an alliance among peoples of the whole earth.

He said: You can see the Polio Institute which was destroyed by the U.S. aircraft in Banghazi; the buildings which were hit in the middle of Tripoli; and families that were completely annihilated. Even if you visit the martyrs' cemetary you will find names belonging to one whole family that was hit and murdered. The largest attack was directed against the family. The attack used laser bombs and all the means of destruction and electronics were used against my house, but the angels and the Libyan soldiers cooperated, side by side, in resistance, and the Americans did not take the angels into consideration.

He said: I assure you that we will continue to fight imperialism until peace prevails on earth. We are fighting in the name of millions of persecuted Blacks in America and millions of Red Indians whom the United States annihilates; and we are fighting in the same trench with the besieged people of Nicaragua until the United States takes its hands off Nicaragua, until it takes its hands off Palestine and withdraws from the Mediterranean, until it takes its hands off South Africa and Angola and stays within its borders and respects the peoples and races of the world, otherwise our resistance will continue, escalate, and widen. The United States should negotiate with us as euqals; it should submit to the will of the small peoples and know that the earth was not created for the United States alone.

The leader stressed that we are not afraid of the United State and that we will continue the resistance. The barrier of fear has been broken and the myth of the United States has been exploded. All the popular masses and organizations in the world contacted us and asked the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah should be renamed the Great Jamahiriyah because Reagan and Thatcher have become dwarves and child murderers; and the greatness is in this Jamahiriyah which resists NATO as a whole.

Ghanaian Official Arrives for Visit 20 April

LD202104 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1940 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Mr Kojo Tsikata, member of the Defense Council in Ghana, the special envoy of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit of solidarity to the Jamahiriyah.

Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi was at Tripoli international airport to receive him. Mr Tsikata reiterated the unlimited support of the people and leadership of Ghana for the Libyan Arab people and for its revolutionary leadership in its resistance against the barbaric U.S. aggression. In a statement to JANA, he also said that the people of Ghana denounce and condemn the criminal aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

Issues Support Statement

JN210631 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tsikata strongly condemned the barbarian U.S. aggression against the Libyan people. In a statement to foreign journalists at Tripoli international airport last night, he said: I have come to the Jamahiriyah to follow up the latest developments of the situation after this barbarian U.S. aggression against peaceful citizens.

Tsikata noted that the Ghanaian Government had issued a strongly worded statement at the time condemning this treacherous and savage aggression by a superpower, which claims to be defending freedom, against a small people who were able in a few years to build themselves through revolutionary liberation under a devout proletariat leader who is considered the symbol of freedom of our modern world.

Tsikata said: I am here carrying the instructions of Capt Rawlings and the Ghanaian leadership as well as that of the Ghanaian people, who condemned the barbarian U.S. aggression, declared a mourning period, and staged demonstrations everywhere in Ghana. These demonstrations are still going on in the main streets of Accra.

Tsikata affirmed that the Libyan and Ghanaian revolutions will together confront the impending U.S. danger, which is considered a threat to all regimes that believe in a fight for freedom, socialism, and building the new man who rejects U.S. domination.

WFTU Delegation Arrives for Visit 20 April

JN210613 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] A delegation of the WFTU headed by the secretary general of the federation arrived last night on a visit to the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA, the head of the WFTU delegation expressed world workers' solidarity with the Jamahiriyah people and said that workers denounce and condemn the abortive, barbarian U.S. aggression. He hailed the brave Libyan Arab people in confronting the abortive U.S. aggression, which is hostile to freedom and peace.

Further on Basic Peoples Congresses First Session

U.S. Aggression Discussed 20 Apr

LD201855 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 10, April 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Basic people's congresses throughout Jamahiriyah today began their first ordinary session for 1986 to discuss the items on their agenda.

At the beginning of their meetings, the basic people's congresses discussed the failing American criminal aggression against Jamahiriyah which was aimed at the life of the leader of the revolution and resulted in the murder of children and destruction of civilian areas on innocents.

The basic people's congress asserted their firm will and total readiness to confront American aggression and respond to it forcefully and that this savage aggression will not go unpunished for America was the starter of this aggressive action hence it should bear its consequences.

The basic people's congresses asserted that the national battle has begun and that Jamahiriyah will not be alone in this battle.

The basic people's congresses reaffirmed in messages to the leader of the revolution their readiness to turn into suicide squads to destroy everything American and that they would sacrifice themselves for the leader of the revolution who represents the pride and glory of the Arab nation.

Session Continues 21 Apr

JN210756 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The Basic People's Congress continued their first ordinary session for 1986 in various parts of the Jamahiriyah yesterday. The people's congresses discussed the dimensions of the barbaric, fascist U.S. aggression against the brother leader of the revolution, the Libyan Arab people, their revolutionary options, and their support for liberation issues in the world expressed in the charter announcing the establishment of the (?people's party) and the first Jamahiriyah in history.

The people's congresses reviewed the aggressive stands of the U.S. Administration led by Reagan, killer of children, asserting that these aggressive stands have strengthened the Libyan Arab people's stand with their historic leadership in confronting the aggression. The people's congresses decided to promote combat efficiency and modern technology in order to continue confronting the barbaric U.S. colonialism.

The basic people's congresses affirmed that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the target of the aggression, represents the Libyan Arab people because Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the symbol of revolution, principles, ideals, and values as well as the only leader of the people.

The people's congress greeted the stands of the masses in the Arab homeland and world —the masses who expressed through their angry demonstrations their cohesion with the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership in confronting the aggression affirming the defeat of that aggression.

The basic people's congresses called on the Arab masses to achieve pan-Arab unity because it is the real solution to fragmentation.

JANA Reports U.S. Sixth Fleet 'Retreated' to Naples

LD212036 Tripoli JANA in English 1808 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 11, April 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA came to know that the American Sixth Fleet has retreated, dragging with it the trails of defeat and disappointment, to its bases in Naples southern Italy in the aftermath of the foiling of the aggression by the heroic, brave resistance from the Libyan Arab people.

Italian Ambassador Summoned Over U.S. Use of Bases

LD212149 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1952 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today summoned the Italian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and asked him for clarification regarding the U.S. 6th Fleet's aggression on the Libyan Arab people, the staging of provocative exercises in the territorial waters and airspace of the Jamahiriyah, and its return to bases in Italy to refuel and carry out necessary maintainance work before resuming hostile activities agaist Libya.

The committee reaffirmed to the Italian ambassador that the Libyan Arab people do not permit such acts, and that within the framework of friendship and cooperation between the two countries the Italian government should take effective measures to prevent the U.S. fleet from using facilities available at the military bases given to America within the NATO framework. The committee pointed out that the Libyan Arab people do not wish to enter a war against Italy or the other Western states, but will be compelled within the framework of self defense to take measures which are apt to prevent this aggression. Based on this the Italian Government and people should take the necessary measures to preserve friendship between the two countries.

Normal Relations Reportedly Sought, 'Including' U.S.

LD221222 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1152 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] London, 22 Apr (KUNA) — 'Ali al-Hudayri, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison — the assistant foreign minister — in Libya, has stated that the United States will resume its attack on his country again at any moment.

In an interview with the London-based magazine *AL-MAJALLAH* to be published in its tomorrow's edition, Al-Hudayri warned that the U.S. military preparations and movements are continuing "and for this reason we can expect an attack at any moment." He pointed out that his country is in a state of war with the United States.

However, Al-Hudayri declared that his country is seeking normal relations with all countries of the world, including the United States, affirming that if the United States wants dialogue with Libya, then Libya "would welcome it."

The only surprise in the U.S. air raids on Libya a week ago was that they were directed against residential quarters and populated towns.

He said that the United States by its actions has reaffirmed "that it says something and does something else." He pointed out "that it was the United States that chose the method of war and threats instead of dialogue and understanding."

He denied that his country had any connection with the recent bomb explosion in West Berlin.

Asked about his country's comments on the Arab reaction to the U.S. onslaught, he praised the Arab world's stance saying "we appreciate every effort our Arab brothers exert in this matter."

ANSA: Former Libyan Leader on Domestic Situation

AU211113 Rome ANSA in English 1045 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, April 21 — The present atmosphere in Libya is that of "the eve of a coup d'etat", according to former Libyan prime minister 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush who told *CORRIERE DELLA SERA* of Milan that leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "no longer controls the army."

In an interview given in Cairo, where Bakkush has lived in exile since 1977, and published in the Sunday edition of the Milan daily, the former head of government affirmed that "the colonel required two days to get the situation back in hand" after the United States bombed targets in Tripoli and Banghazi last week. "This demonstrates that very little would be enough to shift the balance", Bakkush added.

After claiming that he is "well informed" on what is happening in his country, to leave [as received] the understanding that he is in a position to lead the opposition to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, he said that the present prime minister, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, could be a candidate to lead the country with a change of regime. Libya's number two leader, he said "if nothing else, is not a madman; he reasons, he is logical. And then, he is not a terrorist".

Responding to a question from the interviewer, Bakkush said: "I can never agree with an attack on my country", then noted Libya's "special" circumstances and added, "any attack might be a help to the Libyan people."

Addressing himself to the decision of the European Community countries to review Libyan diplomatic representations in their countries, the former prime minister said this step will not contribute to combatting terrorism because "Al-Qadhdhafi does not use the people's bureaus (embassies) for organizing and financing attacks."

According to Bakkush, financing is conducted through other agencies in a number of European cities "and then there are the Libyan airlines offices".

JANA Editor to EEC: Realize U.S 'Crime' Dimensions

LD211504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Apr (JANA) — The JANA political editor called today on the EEC states to realize the dimensions of the U.S. crime and to learn the truth of the U.S. aggression against Libya and the weak claims which Washington is trying to pass off against the Libyan Arab people, saying:

At a time when hundreds of thousands of demonstrators are marching through the cities of the world expressing their anger and their vehement wrath in the face of the United States because of the ugly crime that it committed by its aggression on the Libyan Arab people, at a time when the world conscience is waking up and adopting all forms of protests against this new barbarism led by the United States against the residential areas of peaceful civilians, which are crowded with children, old men and women, schools, hospitals, old people's homes and homes for the handicapped, at this very time when pressure of world public opinion is escalating in a loud call that prompts the world to adopt a stance that would save the lives of the innocent and human economic and cultural achievements of man, at this very time the United States is resorting to an attempt to pressure the European states and drive them toward boycotting Libya politically by reducing the number of employees at the People's Bureaus and intensifying surveillance on Libyan nationals in accordance with an aggressive U.S. program aimed at involving the European Community in resolutions incompatible with human conduct and which obstruct international cooperation.

There is no doubt that when the European countries meet to discuss this U.S. call, which is based on unfounded allegations, they must take into consideration that in the event of their agreeing to any hostile position that the U.S. is trying to impose on them, or to extract from them, or to involve them in, will mean that they will be negating their previous stances, which stressed that the United States lacked credibility in branding the Jamahiriyah with the charge of terrorism. Contrary to their previous stances they will be making the mistake of being carried away by a dubious objective at the expense of the freedom of adopting an independent European decision and option, and they will ultimately involve themselves in the results of the savage U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The Jamahiriyah, which utterly refuses to be given this racist, fanatical European treatment of reducing the number of employees in its People's Bureaux, intensifying surveillance on its citizens and restricting relations of cooperation between it and others, considers this decision, if it is taken, as a U.S. decision and not a European decision that expresses a free European will. It will have the right to treat those who agree to it on the basis of their being accomplices in this ugly U.S. crime, which has taken place in its territories.

Until this moment we still have confidence in the European freedom of choice and in this region's countries' ability to argue with the United States about the credibility of its political aspirations of this kind. The hands of the United States are still dripping with the blood of the crime perpetrated against the Jamahiriyah. It deserves more than others to be branded with aggression and terrorism. We see the world's conscience is now rising, while throughout Europe what we are saying is endorsed. [sentence as received]

On VOA, Radio London Statements

LD212231 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Apr (JANA) — Radio Voice of America, Radio London, and the various Western media organs — which rely in their bulletins on reversing the truth and sophistries — have taken turns in relaying the statements of Reagan, the child murderer, after the barbaric American-NATO aggression against the Jamahiriyah. In these statements he has concentrated on his administration's plans and preparations for a new operation against the life of the brother leader of the revolution.

JANA's political editor commented on those statements which ooze hatred, racism and terrorism. The editor said: These blunders which Reagan's administration is stuck with and which have led to his infliction by a multiple psychological complex, are accompanied by a growing hysteria as a result of the severe losses inflicted during his failed aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The political editor mocked the weak behavior of Reagan, the child murderer, who thinks he has a magic wand to move wherever he wants which can destroy whoever he wants.

JANA's political editor said: "This blind fumbling has revealed Reagan, the child murderer's ignorance of history and of what is happening in Libya's great Jamahiriyah. It has also revealed his complete ignorance of the simplest basics in politics and in dealing with the various international issues." The political editor said that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is only a citizen and a principle, and hitting him would not mean eradicating violence, because violence is a phenomenon which has its own roots and causes.

He added that Reagan, the child murderer, is no more than a failed actor, and that that disgusting ignorant should study history thoroughly through his advisers. In Libya there is no president to destroy because only the Libyan Arab people have the authority, wealth, and weapons. In this course, the editor stressed that Al-Qadhdhafi is a citizen who will lose nothing by this, and that striking him personally will not at all eradicate violence, but will lead to the opposite.

JANA's political editor said that eradicating the phenomenon of violence basically relies on ending the chronic, accumulated, and ancient problems, which occurred even before the birth of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally, and which includes, as one example out of several, the problem of the Palestinian people; the problem of the Irish people; South Africa; Grenada; Nicaragua; Chile; and others.

JANA Terms Thatcher 'Lackey' to 'Terrorist' Reagan

LD211554 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] The British prime minister and members of her government led by her foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, are continuing their flagrant, aggressive bragging against the people of the Jamahiriyah and their declaration of support to the barbarous U.S. aggression against Libyan towns which resulted in scores of innocent children, old people, women and handicapped being victims.

The old Thatcher, killer of children, was not content with being a rotten lackey to terrorist Reagan by allowing the use of U.S. bases and aircraft on British territories to strike at the Libyan Arab people... the action which was condemned and denounced by all parties, organizations and student and workers' bodies in Britain before anyone else in the world... but the old Thatcher assumed the role of advocate to defend terrorist Reagan. She began to repeat the statements containing trivialities and fabrications which justify the barbarous U.S. aggression and allege that the Jamahiriyah is a center for terrorism.

Her foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, bragged in a statement to one of the British television stations yesterday that the British Government would take into consideraton another U.S. request for the use of its bases in Britain to launch another attack on Libya.

The Arab nation and the Islamic world — while noting this barbarous, aggressive British stance toward an Islamic country whose crime is only that it wants to live in its land in freedom and peace, defending the causes of its Arab nation and fighting for freedom everywhere, raising the banner of Arabism and Islam... the Arab nation and the Islamic World, while noting this stance, has not forgotten and will not forget the black imperialist history of Britain in the Islamic world and in the Arab East (Maghreb) and its gloomy black file in Palestine during the Mandate and the handing over of Arab Palestine to a group of Zionist vagabonds and arming them.

Britain will lose its interests definitely and its presence finally because of its conformity with the U.S. madness. The Arab nation and the Islamic world will reopen Britain's black file which was about to be forgotten, and thus Britain and its rotten tail leader [Thatcher], by supporting the U.S. policy of madness, have given occasion for its relations with Arabs and Muslims to be reviewed, and, consequently it has destroyed its own interests.

The whole world saw the massive, angry demonstrations that sprang up throughout Britain, the likes of which have not been seen since World War II. Sit-ins were staged outside the U.S. embassy and the U.S. bases from where the planes took off in their barbaric aggression against Libya, and outside the old-aged Thatcher's office. The world also heard the slogans shouted and saw the banners raised by tens of thousands of Britons who took part in these demonstrations strongly condemning the aggression and Britain's participation in it. They chanted: Down with Thatcher and Reagan, killers of children. They condemned the policy of humiliating dependence on the terrorist Reagan, followed by Thatcher.

This peace-loving force in Britain, led by leaders of opposition parties and students and youth organizations and bodies, which are angry with child-killer Thatcher's policy, will inevitably settle matters in its favor because she is old mutton dressed as lamb.

Aviation Bureau Sends 'Note of Protest' to IATA

LD201245 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 20

[Text] The Bureau of Civil Aviation and Meteorology of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport has sent a note of protest to the IATA [International Air Transport Association] Council in which it informed the council of acts of air piracy being carried out by aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. These acts endanger the safety of civil aviation over international and territorial waters, and constitute a danger to the safety and security of passengers.

The Civil Aviation Bureau listed the illegal actions carried out by aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which constitute a flagrant violation of the Chicago Agreement of 1944 and which endanger the safety of civil aviation. The latest act was the savage abortive attack launched by U.S. military aircraft on Tripoli international airport and Benina airport, which caused obstruction of operations.

Commentary Says U.S., UK Broadcasts 'Mislead'

LD211735 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1405 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Replies to the Point"]

[Excerpts] The crusaders war has been continuing against the Arab nation for many centuries. This war has had various tools and forms. When the military form of the war is suspended, it is merely suspended while a search is made for a suitable opportunity to ignite it once again. However the psychological war has never stopped. It is an enflamed crusade which has never been extinguished over many centuries. The crusading West, prior to the discovery of radio broadcasting, used to rely on spies who were deployed in the Arab homeland and the Islamic countries to spread subversive rumors aimed at igniting the flames of internal insurgence and destroying the morals of the Arabs. Among the tasks of the spies, deployed by the crusading West, was to distort Arab culture, to revile Islam and its culture, and to advocate the culture and civilization of the crusading West. With the discovery of the radio or the means of making contact through airwaves, they had a tool which enabled them to rely less on the eyes and the spies. Their radios broadcasting in Arabic began to take up the main role in the subversive psychological war against the Arab nation and all Muslims.

Is London Radio, or the Voice of America radio, or other radio services, a means to educate and enlighten the Arab citizen? Is the crusading West concerned fundamentally with spreading culture and enlightenment in the Arab homeland? Is it spending enormous sums on its radio services in Arabic to extend innocent and humanitarian services? The basic aim of these crusading radio services broadcasting in Arabic is to mislead, to shake the confidence of the Arab citizen in his nation and civilization; it is also to promote the psychological war.

The peoples of the whole world are now branding Reagan as a terrorist and murderer of children. They are branding the U.S. Administration and America with terrorism and aggression. However this terrorist murderer of children, Reagan, on London Radio and the Voice of America and other crusading radio services, is something else and something different.

London Radio said, in a report in its program "The World at One" on 20 April, 1986 the following: Undetonated bombs of the U.S. air raid against Tripoli last Tuesday and of the Libyan anti-aircraft weapons are causing anxiety in the Libyan capital. Three persons suffered injuries when an unidentified explosive charge blew up in one of the streets in the center of the capital. London Radio went on to add: Our correspondent has supplied us with the following report. London radio then presented the report of its correspondent who said: The doctors are performing an operation on a youth who lost his right hand and suffered serious wounds when a bomb exploded. The incident took place when two children, who were playing in the street, found an object described to be red in color or golden in color, and handed it to him. The report went on to say: The Libyan authorities have stated that this object was an American bomb. However, the wounds I saw when I was taken to the hospital to see the three victims could have been caused to the same extent by unexploded Libyan bombs, could have been from among the shells which had fallen over the town during the salvos of intense antiaircraft fire. I was taken, the London radio correspondent adds, to a place close to Tripoli airport to see a number of unexploded 500 pound U.S. bombs, strewn in one of the olive tree groves about 1 mile from the perimeter of the airport. I saw a series of pits and the remains of what looks like U.S. missiles with markings in English.

The report from its preface sought to refute U.S. responsibility for the criminal bomb which hit three Libyan Arab children. The unexploded bombs which are still causing casualties are not U.S. bombs, London radio is saying: They could be U.S. but also could be Libyan. Also in the preface to the report was the phrase; when an unidentified explosive charge blew up, that is the bomb — London radio wants its victimized listeners to understand — is unidentifiable. In other words that it is not a U.S. bomb, hence the Americans are not responsible for this new crime.

London radio has not stated this textually but by insinuation and in a round-about way. This method of absolving America appears to be attempting to reach the stage of saying shortly that America did not commit aggression against the Jamahiriyah and its aircraft did not bomb any place in the Jamahiriyah.

My listener Arab brothers: Remember that if you listen to London radio, the Voice of America, or other crusading radio services, remember that its chairman is a Zionist, and the head of the Arabic section is a Zionist, and it is a radio service for the service of Zionism, colonialism, and imperialism. Remember also that the Voice of America service is the Zionist tongue in the American mouth. The responsible employees in it and the editors, the broadcasters, most of them are Zionist Jews. The program of the service is a Zionist program. Remember, my brother listener that these crusading radio services fundamentally serve the crusade plan against your Arab nation, and that you in particular are the target of these radio services, your morals, and your loyalty to your nation and civilization are the target.

Brother listener, use your brain and discover for yourself that lies and the contradiction in the news and information presented these crusading radio services.

Leaders, Organizations Continue To Show Support

Arab Leaders Contact Al-Qadhdhafi

LD212027 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1952 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Within the context of the continuing contacts between the Arab presidents and kings and the brother leader of the revolution concerning the U.S. barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, King Hasan II of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, and Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait contacted the brother leader of the revolution today confirming again their support for the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation of the American Atlantic barbaric aggression. Also Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid contacted today the brother leader of the revolution.

Ghana's Rawlings Sends Cable

LD181830 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Apr (JANA) — Chairman of the Provisional National Defense Government in Ghana, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution in which he condemned the unsuccessful American barbaric aggression on the people of the Jamahiriyah, here is the text:

The situation exceeds the expression of condolences and consolation. At this time of severe tension I deem it my duty to call on you to continue in this honorable historic and heroic stance which is a victory for you and your people; and moreover it will organize to your side allies and supporters of the cause of freedom in the world, and world peace and security. The extremist, cowardice action perpetrated by America has reflected world backing in your favor and in favor of the cause of the free in the world.

India's Gandhi Sends Message
LD181635 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1552 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Apr (JANA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi — current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement — has sent a message to the brother leader of the revolution in which he affirmed India's support for the Jamahiriyah and its support for the Libyan Arab people in the face of the abortive U.S. aggression. In his message Rajiv Gandhi stressed that India condemns the U.S. aggression and demands the adoption of stances which would help to isolate the United States and would lead to the continuation of world support for the Jamahiriyah.

Nicaragua's Ortega Sends Message
LD191653 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received a message from Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, in which he reaffirmed the solidarity of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation and the Revolutionary Command in the confrontation against the failed barbaric, U.S. aggression.

He said in his message to the leader that the bestial U.S. onslaught, which caused the death of a number of civilians, confirms that the U.S. Government is the one that leads international terrorism against the peoples.

Burkina Faso's Sankara Telephones
LD200348 Tripoli JANA in English 1923 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 9, April 19, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Within the framework of continuous contacts being conducted by presidents of sisterly and friendly countries with the leader of the revolution to assert their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in countering American barbaric and cowardly aggression Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the Revolutionary Council in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso, yesterday telephoned the leader of the revolution to reiterate the firm stance of the second Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso on the side of the Libyan Arab people in its steadfast resistance of [the] failing American barbaric aggression.

Egyptian Opposition Makes Statement
LD201817 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 20 Apr (JANA) — The opposition Egyptian Socialist Labor Party has urged the Arab masses from the Atlantic Ocean to the gulf to regain the spirit of holy Jihad in facing imperialist attacks. In a statement published today, the party stressed, on the basis of its Arab commitment, its solidarity with and stand by the Libyan Arab people in their courageous and daring confrontation with the abortive and barbaric U.S. aggression.

African-Arab Union Sends Message
LD210235 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a telegram from the Permanent Secretariat of the African Arab Union in which it affirmed that the achievement of comprehensive Arab unity will be the real response to the savage U.S. aggression, in addition to the fact that unity is the only way for the Arab nation to regain its land, its dignity, and preserve its resources.

The telegram also said that as an emphasis and embodiment of the historical Union Treaty of Oujda, guided by your directives and based on the recommendations and decisions of the councils and union assembly which emphasize the unity of the Arab Maghreb as the core of comprehensive Arab unity from the ocean to the gulf, resources must be mobilized to strengthen Arab unity in a direction which guarantees the laying down of the foundations of economic power and the constitution of a large Arab front to defend the interests and destinies of the nation.

The Permanent Secretariat of the African Arab Union is committed to continue the efforts and tireless, continuous work, guided by your brave and steadfast stands, in the follow-up to the implementation of the unity decisions, with all their dimensions and tasks.

At a time when the eastern half of the African Arab Union is faced with a treacherous and overt aggression, the Permanent Secretariat takes the initiative to emphasize the implementation of the union assembly's recommendation, which was decided upon by the union presidency, to work for intensifying efforts to evacuate all the foreign fleets and force them from the Mediterranean Sea in order to make it a lake of peace to serve the interests of the peoples and world security.

Adherence to Arab unity and its advancement will remain our path, and work for its achievement will remain our aim. May God protect your steps and grant you victory against the enemies of goodness, the enemies of Arabism and Islam.

Muslims in W. Berlin Send Telegram
LD220930 Tripoli JANA in English 0923 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 12, April 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Islamic Basic People's Congress in West Berlin has sent the leader of the revolution a telegram. It reads:

"Allah has been by your side and that of the brave Libyan Arab People while repulsing the barbaric U.S. aggression.

The Muslims in Berlin are always by your side against U.S. savageries and against all forces of injustice and aggression — the Zionists and crusaders who aim at putting off the light of

Islam whose bright torch you uphold and whose waving flag you raise high." [quote marks as received]

Students in Cyprus Send Cables

JN210608 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Arab and world popular organizations and unions continue to denounce and condemn the abortive, barbaric U.S. aggression against the people of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Ibrahim al-Khalil [Hebron] Mosque Society, the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, Sudanese Arab students in Britain, and progressive students at the Institute of Arts in Venezuela have sent cables to the brother leader of the revolution affirming their full support for the Libyan Arab people in their resolute confrontation of the abortive, barbaric U.S. aggression. They announced that they are awaiting the signal to take up arms and join their Libyan brothers in defending the stronghold of freedom and the world movement against imperialism, Zionism, racism, and fascism as well as against Libya —the land of all Arabs.

Syrian Arab students in the Cyprus city of Famagusta have issued a statement condemning the aggression and affirming that the United States' inhuman action is one of thousands of barbaric crimes which the United States has committed against humanity. However, the steadfast Libyan Arab people have succeeded in confronting the aggression with great courage.

The Executive Committee of the Sudanese Students Union in Cyprus has issued a statement calling on the Arab and Islamic nation to adopt a unified stand against aggression. The statement also affirmed that the Sudanese students in Cyprus are awaiting the signal and are ready to die alongside their Libyan brothers. The Arab students distributed statements to the Arab embassies calling on them to adopt a single clear stand on the aggression.

Syrian Liberation Forces Send Cable

JN210832 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Parties and forces of the Arab national liberation movement in Damascus hail the Libyan Arab people's brave steadfastness against and confrontation of the abortive, barbarian U.S. aggression. In a cable to the brother leader of the revolution, these parties and forces declare their absolute struggle solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and their historic leadership, as well as their complete readiness to defend the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its gigantic achievements.

Tunisian Popular Groups Show Support

LD182340 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1932 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The popular organizations in Tunisia stressed their absolute solidarity with and complete support for the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in the face of the barbaric American aggression. The Tunisian Young Lawyers Society, in a march by its members, renewed the fact that the Tunisian Arab masses are firmly standing by the armed masses of the Basic People's Congresses in the Jamahiriyah while they bravely confront the cowardly aggression.

News from Tunisia reports that the Tunisian security forces asked for support from the public security forces in an attempt to disperse the march which was on its way towards the government headquarters.

The Tunisian Young Lawyers society issued a statement after an emergency meeting in which it called on the Tunisian Government to immediately declare the severance of all relations with the terrorist American Administration and to declare all Tunisian resources and abilities to be at the disposal of the Libyan Arab people.

The society's statement condemned the stance adopted by the official Tunisian media in its dealing with the aggression. The statement said that this stance has hurt the national and pan-Arab feelings of the Tunisian Arab citizen.

The administrative organizations of Tunisian secondary education expressed their solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah and their strong condemnation of the barbaric American aggression. In a statement distributed in the Tunisian capital, the organizations said that the aggression against the Libuan Arab people is in fact a barbaric reply to the stances of this steadfasting people and its revolutionary leadership towards pan-Arab issues and the issues of freedom in the world.

The Tunisian *AL-MUSTAQBAL* asked the government to immediately sever its relations with the American Government, which is hostile to the Arab people. In its editorial, the newspaper strongly condemned the barbaric, brutal raids of the American aircraft against the Libyan Arab people and the hegemonistic policy which America wants to impose on the peoples. The newspaper considers the presence of the American ambassador on Tunisian soil as a challenge to the Tunisian Arab people. The Tunisian *AL-MUSTAQBAL* said: We express the solidarity of the Tunisian people with its fraternal Libyan Arab people and we call on the Tunisian Government to adopt all the necessary measures which materialize Tunisian support to the people of the Jamahiriyah in its heroic confrontation with the American barbaric military aggression. The newspaper addressed an appeal to all the Arab masses to boycott all American interests wherever they might be, especially in the Arab world and in the whole world in general.

SUDAN

Parliament To Hold First Session 30 April

JN211114 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April, 21 (SUNA) — The first session of the Constituent Assembly will be held on April 30 instead of April 26 to enable the deputies from southern Sudan to reach Khartoum.

The Constituent Assembly "Parliament" will begin with a procedural session under the chairmanship of chief/judge where the deputies will take oath.

Following the oath the deputies will elect the parliament chairman who will preside over the parliament immediately after swearing in.

The parliament will then choose by election the members and head of the Supremacy Council which should be followed by election of the prime minister who will form the first democratic government after 16 years of military rule.

TMC, Council of Ministers To Meet 22 April

JN211523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1437 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] and the Council of Ministers will hold a joint meeting tomorrow morning. Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, the official spokesman for the TMC, has told SUNA that the two councils will discuss customs and private education laws as well as other laws.

The spokesman also said that the transitional period of the two councils will expire on 26 April and that the Constituent Assembly will convene as scheduled, explaining that the secretariat of the assembly has not heard anything about a postponement.

Dr Muhammad al-Hasan Haj 'Ali, the TMC's legal adviser, also told SUNA that the transitional period of the TMC fixed by the Constitution expires on 26 April and said that this date cannot be changed unless the constitution itself is amended by the two councils.

He added: If the constitution is not amended, the Constituent Assembly will convene as scheduled. Then the TMC chairman will (?issue) resolutions dissolving the two councils. Following this, the Constituent Assembly can ask the two councils to continue their duties until the formation of a new government to prevent a constitutional vacuum.

Siwar al-Dhahab To Hand Over Army Command 24 April

JN211430 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council chairman and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, will hand over the command of the People's Armed Forces to General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, the new commander in chief, at the General Command of the People's Armed Forces Thursday morning.

On this occasion, a big celebration, the first of its kind, will be held. All the senior officers as well as all the retired major generals have been invited to attend the celebration.

Al-Mahdi To Hold News Conference on Government

JN211755 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1736 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — During a news conference to be held at 1000 on Thursday, Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will announce the results of his consultations with the various parties and political forces on the formation of a new government. Al-Ummah Party leaders held a meeting at the party's headquarters today to brief the members on the party's consultations with the various political forces in the country on the formation of a government.

Defense Minister Returns From 2-Day Visit to Libya

JN211100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has asserted that, contrary to what U.S. mass media have reported, the U.S. aggression against Libya was not aimed at military targets but at Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's residence and residential areas. He noted that yesterday he inspected more than 30 houses which were destroyed by direct hits. The defense minister, who returned home yesterday after a 2-day visit to the Jamahiriyah, said that he was certain that the Jamahiriyah had been exposed to a huge air raid consisting of 175 sorties with more than 1,000 tons of explosives. However, he added, the raids missed their targets. Only 20 percent of the bombs were dropped, and the remainder of the loads were dumped into the sea.

The defense minister noted that he was certain that the Jamahiriyah was able to down more than 12 U.S. planes. More than 30 civilians and 14 military personnel were martyred, while 200 persons were injured. He added that he had visited many of those injured in Tripoli hospitals.

His excellency said that two messages he carried from the chairman of the Military Council and the prime minister to Col al-Qadhdhafi expressed more support and soldiarity. He added that the Libyan brothers are still looking forward to a comprehensive Arab stand condemning that aggression and denouncing any attempt to accuse the Jamahiriyah of terrorism.

UN Representative Voices Support for Libya

JN201445 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum 20 Apr (SUNA) — Sudan has stressed its solidarity with the Libyan people and its belief that the U.S. air raids on the Libyan Jamahiriyah are unjustifiable in any case. Addressing the UN Security Council during its debate last Firday on the U.S. aggression against Libya, Sudan's UN representative expressed the hope that the Security Council would adopt a resolution rejecting this flagrant aggression which violated UN principles respected by all members. He also said that the principle of self-defense within the framework of the United Nations can be used only when necessary, but cannot be considered an absolute right or a call for the use of power without good reason by a superpower.

Investigation of Shooting of U.S. Official Continues

JN221044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 22, (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani will hand over to the Egyptian ambassador here within the coming few days two anti-government letters sent by ousted President Ja'far Numayri to the now detained Fu'ad Ahmad Makki.

Madani said verification has proved that the two letters here by the handwriting of Numayri.

On the other hand criminal investigation Director Major General Muhammad al-Hasan Yusuf told SUNA that investigation into the bomb blast in the headquarters of the U.S. Service and Supply International is near completion following acquirement of important statements from five young boys arrested in connection with the incident.

He said the investigation team had examined and specified the type of the bomb. A matter, which would limit investigation to certain quarters which brought the explosive.

Regarding investigation on the shooting last week of an American Embassy employee, Yusuf said the victim's vehicle was laboratorily examined and results had shown that it was hit by five bullets in different parts.

He said examination had proved that used bullets are Bore 12 adding that this step will help in specifying the type of the weapon.

Yusuf said the investigation is still underway saying that witnesses have been interrogated. He said they gathered considerable information indicating that investigations did not show that the shooting was done by more than one person.

SPLA Forces Claim Capture of Pachala Town

EA201449 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] I am afraid, listeners, we will have to interrupt our program scheduled for today to bring you the following important military communique just issued by the SPLM-SPLA political-military high command:

At precisely 12:30 p.m. on Saturday, 19 April 1986, the historic and strategic Town of Pachala in Upper Nile administrative area fell into the hands of the SPLA. The town was captured from government forces by SPLA's Joseph (Okuon) battalion under the command of Major Francis (Jago), which launched an attack on the army garrison on Pachala following expiration of the 3-day period which had been given to government troops there to enable them either to join SPLA ranks or to evacuate Pachala to any destination of their choice. Details of the operations will be brought to you in a later broadcast.

The town of Pachala has now been firmly secured by SPLM-SPLA and plans are already under way for setting up an SPLA administration there.

Immediately upon receiving news of the capture of Pachala, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, sent a warm revolutionary message of congratulations to commander of Joseph (Okuon) battalion, Maj Francis (Jago), his officers, NCO's and men. In his message, the SPLM-SPLA leader also lavished praise on the Anuak people of Pachala for their cooperation with SPLA forces in the area and the instrumental role they played in the captured of the town through their effective participation in the battle for Pachala.

In this regard, the SPLM-SPLA leader said that the role played [by] Anuak citizens in the takeover of Pachala was a practical embodiment of the concept of a people's war. The contribution of the Anuak people in this great revolutionary triumph would go down into the annals of history as an achievement reminiscent of the heroic deeds of such martyrs like Joseph (Okuon), after whom the SPLA force that beat [as heard] Pachala had been named, the SPLM-SPLA leader the occasion of the fall of Pachala, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, has urged all citizens in the different parts of the war zone to cooperate closely with the SPLA in order to facilitate the capture of further army garrisons and liberation of more towns in order to initiative and launch vitally needed development projects in these liberated areas, since successive Khartoum governments had completely failed to offer anything.

Congratulating the Joseph (Okuon) battalion on the same occasion, Maj Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA High Command and Deputy COS [Chief of Staff] for administration and logistics, noted that the fall of Pachala constituted an important turning point in the history of the SPLA-SPLM. The SPLA Deputy COS for administration and logistics said that Joseph (Okuon) battalion was correctly and promptly implementing SPLA-SPLM's declared programs at a time the ruling minority clique in Khartoum was defiantly pressing ahead with its own declared program of partial elections leading to a partial parliament and a partial government the SPLM-SPLA refuses to recognize, because such government will not represent the will of the masses and their aspirations.

Maj Arok went on to say that by capturing Pachala, SPLA forces of (Okuon) battalion had appropriately responded to the merciless air raid conducted recently in war zone I on innocent and defenseless citizens from beyond Sudan's borders by foreign elements using foreign resources. Maj Arok said, despite massive foreign military assistance, general supplies of sophisticated weapons and military expertise being rendered by foreign military advisers, the Khartoum regime's power had begun to diminish and contract. The failure in the election of Hasan al-Turabi, who had been Numay-ri's chief adviser, Maj Arok said, was evidence of growing public indignation among the masses who are consistently calling for the building of the new Sudan whose main pillars will be democracy, justice and equality. At the end of his message, Maj Arok Thuon praised Anuak people of Pachala and their leaders, Chief (Akada) and Chief (Andrew Chuol), for their cooperation with SPLA forces in the task of liberating Pachala.

TUNISIA

Reportage on Visit by Prime Minister Mzali to France

For reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali to France, including his talk with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 21 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Opposition Leader in Jail After Anti-U.S. Protest

LD171630 Kuwait KUNA in English 1514 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, April 17 (KUNA) — Opposition leader Ahmed al-Mestiri remained in custody Thursday under charges of instigating anti-American demonstrations yesterday.

Sources at the Interior Ministry said Al-Mestiri, who heads the opposition Socialist Democratic Party, has admitted to the authorities that he instigated the public to join a demonstration of protest against the U.S. aggression on Libya.

[Words indistinct] that Al-Mestiri will be interrogated by a judge for organizing the demonstration without prior consent of the Interior Ministry.

A Politburo member of the Socialist Democrats told KUNA that the party will host a meeting for leaders of the five other opposition parties today to discuss ways of pressuring the government to release Al-Mestiri.

Writing in today's edition of the party's organ, *AL-MUSTAQBAL*, Al-Mestiri said the U.S. aggression on Libya "indicates that the world should accept the fact that one of the superpowers is reintroducing the law of jungle in solving global affairs."

AL-MUSTAQBAL vanished from the news stands when the public initially linked Al-Mestiri's arrest to his editorial comments.

Government-Opposition Rift Noted

LD220959 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0903 GMT 22 apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Apr (KUNA) — Quoting informed political sources in Tunisia, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* reported today that the recent U.S. aggression on Libya has brought about a sharp rift between the Tunisian Government and the opposition parties which expressed solidarity with Libya and called on the government to sever diplomatic relations with the United States and to resume such relations with Libya.

Al-WATAN pointed out that "political tension which began in Tunisia last Wednesday is still continuing" because of the popular demonstrations which marched through the streets of the Tunisian capital and other towns, mostly in the south, in protest against the recent U.S. aggression on Libya.

The paper added that "16 leaders belonging to the 6 opposition parties have been arrested" following the procession organized by the opposition parties in protest against the U.S. raids on the Libyan people and that the security authorities "continue to detain the leader of the Democratic Social Movement, Ahmed Mestiri."

Al-WATAN said that the arrest and trial of Mestiri is considered "a serious watershed in the government's relations with the six opposition parties: the Popular Unity Movement; the Socialist Assembly, the Islamic Tendency Party, the Communist Party, the Unity Party and the Democratic Socialist Movement."

The paper added that it is expected that "political tension will esclate after the security authorities summoned the secretary general of the Islamic Tendency Movement, 'Abd al-Fattah Muru, to the Ministry of the Interior where he was warned against street actions."

Al-WATAN pointed out that the government has threatened to arrest every leader who participates in popular demonstrations and said that the Tunisian security authorities the day before yesterday assassinated one of the members of the religious trend after he tried to escape following a search of his house, and that this assassination aroused a wave of wrath among the opposition movements.

Bourguiba, Ben 'Ali Meet on University Clashes

LD212000 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1813 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 21 Apr (KUNA) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba held a meeting this morning with the secretary of state for national security, Zine Labidine Ben 'Ali, during which they reviewed the security situation in Tunisia.

Last week, the various colleges of Tunis University experienced disturbances because of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

A number of students and security personnel were injured today during clashes between the two sides inside the faculties of law, economic sciences, and engineering.

Students demonstrated this morning inside the abovementioned faculties in protest against the killing of a 4th-year engineering student called 'Uthman ibn Mahmud in the Tunis suburb of Bardu.

A statement issued here earlier today by the General Department of National Security says that the student died as a result of an "unintentional bullet" fired from a pistol belonging to one of the security men who was wrestling with the student when he suspected the student of being a thief.

The statement says that the student did not obey the orders of the petrol to stand still when they saw him jumping over a fence at a nearby house. Moreover, he attacked members of the patrol with a motorcycle [as received] and attempted to snatch the pistol of one of the security men. This led to the firing of a bullet which hit the student in the neck and killed him.

The security men used sticks and tear gas today to disperse the student demonstrations inside the faculties of law, economic science, and engineering, while the students threw stones and unexploded tear gas grenades.

This led to an escalation of tension in the various faculties of Tunis University and to disruptions of classes.

Shooting of Youth Explained

LD212256 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Following an increase of thefts at shops and houses in the capital, particularly in the area of Bardaw, security patrols and patrols of intervention were introduced within the context of the ordinary security procedure in all streets and avenues.

On Friday night, 18 April, at 1715 the patrol stationed at Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali Avenue in Bardaw saw a youth climb over the fence of a house in this area and jumped on his motorcycle, which he had left running to facilitate his getaway. Immediately after his arrest by the patrol officers, he was asked to show identification, but continued to try to ride away on his motorcycle. The members of the patrol in a marked police war joined the arresting officer in his chase. The youth fled for about 2 and 1/2 hms and entered a narrow alley which forced the police vehicle to stop. One of the officers got out of the car and continued the chase. No sooner had the youth realized that the officer was chasing him than he tried to reverse his motorcycle and attack the officer, throwing him to the ground. The youth then tried to steal the officer's pistol, which was in its holster. The officer drew his gun and tried to stand up. During this wrangle a bullet went off unintentionally toward the youth and hit him in the neck.

This incident, from beginning to end, was witnessed by residents of the area and passersby.

The abovementioned youth, 24-year-old 'Athman Ibn Mahmoud, was immediately taken to the hospital in the same patrol vehicle that injured him. He later died there. The public prosecutor has been informed and an investigator has been assigned to look into the matter.

ETHIOPIA

Chairman Mengistu Addresses SED Congress

EA220220 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1705 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Full text" of speech by PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, SED, in Berlin; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; Dear members of the Presidium; Dear comrade participants of the congress:

First of all, on the occasion of this historic congress I would like to convey best wishes and greetings on behalf of the WPE Central Committee, Ethiopian revolutionaries, all the working people of Ethiopia, and on my own behalf to the participants of the 11th SED Congress and workers and communists of the GDR. We are honored and pleased to be able to attend the GDR party's historic 11th Congress, which is performing a historical role in drawing up guidelines and strategies for the GDR people to win great victories and move systematically toward the construction of communism.

Democratic Germany is a great country in which significant struggles have been waged. Renowned revolutionaries and communists who struggled and sacrificed for the realization of working class supremacy were born and died in it. Time and forum constraints do not permit us to detail the revolutionary deeds and history of the struggle of all the German combatants who waged great struggles. We cannot however, fail to mention the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx. The proletarian ideology this scholar founded and the trend of the struggle he formulated have enabled millions in our world to rid themselves of oppressive and exploitative systems, and instead to live a life of independence, equality, and prosperity in addition to embodying the living torch of struggle for the present and future national revolutions. Constructing the first Karl Marx statue on African soil in our capital city, Addis Ababa, bears witness to the respect and admiration we have for this great and renowned philosopher.

This congress is particularly significant because it coincides with the 100th birthday of Ernst Thaelmann. Ernst Thaelmann was a leader who struggled to strengthen the movement of the working class, an implacable enemy of fascism and imperialism, who stood resolutely for world peace and freedom of the oppressed people, who struggled for communism from his youth and was popular among German communists and workers. Ernst Thaelman, who was cruelly killed by fascist terrorism, was one of the most exemplary socialist and internationalist patriots of our time. The call of Ernst Thaelmann — what is needed today more than anything else is the revolutionary solidarity and internationalism of all those suffering under the yoke of colonialism and oppressed people all over the world is a call which is today reverberating throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Accordingly, the German communists and all those groups favoring the socialist ideology in general are making Thaelmann's call a reality. We take this opportunity to express our respect and admiration for this great communist.

Dear comrades, the central report presented by Comrade Erich Honecker properly assessed the political, economic, and social achievements made in accordance with resolutions adopted by the 10th party congress and clearly indicated the correct course toward the construction of developed socialism during the years to come. We believe that when the resolutions to be adopted by the 11th congress are implemented, they will not only transform the country's political and social life, but also make significant contributions toward the development of the international socialist system and uplift it to a higher level.

The analysis made on peace is encouraging for those desiring to preserve world peace and security. It confirms, in particular, the GDR people's firm stance and their efforts to ensure that war will never originate onGerman soil again. The historical nature of the 11th SED Congress is significant insomuch as it is being held just after the 27th CPSU Congress which adopted resolutions concerning the grave problems facing the world and and with particular reference to arms reduction and the preservation of world peace. From Comrade Erich Honecker's political report, we have understood that this congress is giving special attention to arms reduction and the preservation of world peace, which is what we also see in practical terms. Our own outlook accords with the analysis made on arms reduction and world peace and we assure you that we will make the necessary efforts toward the success of this objective.

Dear comrades, in addition to its antipeace policy of pushing our world to the brink of Armageddon, the form and tactics of international imperialism's conspiracy to stifle national revolutions in various parts of the world have been intensified. International imperialism has declared an all-out war, stopping just short of nuclear war, merely because we peoples in the developing countries — especially in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, which follow the socialist development path — are struggling to create a system in which social justice, democracy, and equality prevail.

This week's naked terrorism and aggression perpetrated by the U.S. Administration against Libya is additional clear proof of this objective reality. This illegal action by imperialism violates and brings into question the laws of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, which constitute the backbone of international relations. This is a serious trend which has exposed world peace and security to incresed danger and tension. For this reason, the international community must give it special attention. This situation demonstrates, on the one hand, imperialism's political and ideological bankruptcy and on the other, the increasing strength of international revolutionary movements. However, people must prepare to make greater sacrifices to ensure that their revolutionary struggles are not curbed and their victories snatched away by this kind of imperialist invasion and intervention.

Dear comrades, although the WPE was founded only recently, it has accomplished many things. The main tasks being accomplished under the party's leadership include extensive efforts to overcome a natural problem and to form a People's Democratic

Republic of Ethiopia to allow the people to become the wielders of political power and carry out economic and social development. Our actions toward achieving widespread peace in our region combined with those to bring about the comprehensive construction of our country will help to promote our development plan as well as contribute to world peace, which is why our party has given the necessary attention to those aspects. We accordingly are making all-out efforts to improve relations with some neighboring countries, which have been strained for a long time, in order to solve problems existing between us in a peaceful manner.

Dear comrades, the contribution made by GDR comrades in courageously standing by us at the time of crisis for our revolution will have an important place in the history of our struggle. When our young revolution was threatened by domestic and foreign challenges and the threat of counterrevolution was very serious, regional reactionary forces exploited the opportunity by invading us from various corners of our country with the support and guidance of imperialism. The GDR was one of those friendly socialist countries which stood by us with decisive support during this trying period. The favor done for us by this friendly country will never be forgotten by the Ethiopian people and may come to be regarded as a splendid example by world revolutionaries. I take this opportunity to express deep gratitude for the comprehensive aid from the SED, the Government and the people of Germany, in overcoming that problem.

The position of our parties, government, and peoples in these respects are based on firm and deep-rooted friendship and solidarity, which are growing stronger every day. Our cooperation in various fields and the results achieved are satisfying. We will never slacken our efforts to continue strengthening the existing relations and cooperation between Ethiopia and the GDR. I am pleased to tell this congress that all the Ethiopian revolutionaries and working people deeply respect their close friendship and solidarity with the GDR communists and workers.

We are sure that the resolutions to be adopted by the 11th SED Congress will embrace not only economic and social issues to enable the country to rise to higher levels of development but will make their contribution toward the struggle for the preservation of world peace and the realization of freedom and equality. On behalf of the WPE Central Committee and on my own behalf, I wish to express heartfelt and comradely best wishes for the success of this congress and the implementation of its resolutions. I express our gratitude for the invitation extended to us to attend this congress. Long live the friendship of the SED and WPE. Long live peace and socialism.

KENYA

AFP: Bomb Hoax Near U.S. Embassy Causes Chaos

AB221258 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, April 22 (AFP) — Pandemonium broke loose in central Nairobi on Tuesday when an anonymous telephone caller said a bomb had been placed in a large building adjoining the U.S. Embassy, and was set to go off at any time.

However the alert, which led to a hurried evacuation of the two buildings and a search by Kenyan bomb disposal experts, later turned out to have been a hoax.

An official at the embassy, who chose to remain anonymous, said it was the second time "recently" that a hoax bomb warning had been received concerning the multi-storey cooperative building next door. He did not say when the first warning took place.

Over 200 U.S. nationals were evacuated from Sudan and brought to Nairobi at the weekend following the shooting of a low-ranking employee at the American Embassy in Khartoum.

U.S. embassies around the world have been placed on alert against possible terrorist attacks in retaliation for the American bombing raids against Libya last Tuesday.

TANZANIA

USIA Employees Evacuated Following Bomb Threat

EA211928 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In Dar es Salaam, employees and officials of the U.S. Information Agency were hurriedly evacuated from their offices following a bomb scare early today. An anonymous telephone caller told the agency a bomb had been planted in the building. The bomb scare occurred a few hours before a rally organized to condemn the recent air raids against Libya by the U.S.

CAMEROON

President Biya Opens ECA Ministerial Conference

AB201305 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, His Excellency Paul Biya, opened the deliberations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] ministerial conference this morning. The ministers will examine draft resolutions recommended at the seventh meeting of the plenary preparatory technical committee. I relay the statement made by the head of state on the occasion:

[Begin Biya recording] Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Cameroon. We have met here today for a specific purpose — to work together for African unity. Our continent needs the participation of everyone in order to progress and attain food self-sufficiency, our main objective. Africa's development depends on hard work. We therefore need to take specific measures in order to implement the priority program of action. We must be firmly committed in order to respect the decisions which we will make during this session, because before expecting external assistance, Africa must solve its own problems by itself. It is true that we will face several difficulties, but the most important thing to do is to pool our resources and increase cooperation among our countries. We must develop our agricultural and food production. We must fight against desertification which has been threatening several states. We must reduce our external debt. We must develop trade and industry. In order to achieve these objectives, we need to strengthen solidarity among our countries.

We have met here today in order to confirm our willingness [words indistinct]. We have met today to define a specific program. We have met today in order to make resolutions. As an example, I would like to mention that [words indistinct] to raise from 20 to 25 percent, between now and 1989, our allocations for agricultural investment. We will also make concrete proposals during the forthcoming extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly which will be devoted exclusively to Africa's critical situation. To be credible means we must be firm in our commitments. To be credible means we must work together and [words indistinct].

I am convinced that our development will directly depend upon the efforts that we will be making in our own countries. We must calculate [words indistinct] and take care of ourselves in order to be fully recognized. Our future depends on ourselves.

I now declare open the 21st session of the ECA ministerial conference. I thank you for your attention. [applause] [end recording]

Receives OAU, ECA Officials

AB201845 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Three distinguished personalities were received in audience yesterday by the head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya. President Paul Biya successively received Prof Adebayo Adedeji, the executive secretary of the ECA [UN Economic Commission for Africa]; Mr Ide Oumarou, the secretary general of the OAU; and Mr Robert McNamara, former president of the World Bank.

Prof Adedeji, who is also under secretary general of the United Nations, told the press after his meeting with President Biya that his aim was to express gratitude to Cameroon for its support to the ECA.

The OAU secretary general, on leaving the Unity Palace, said President Biya had advised him on how to successfully implement the OAU Priority Plan for Africa as well as the Lagos Plan of Action.

In apparent reference to the U.S. air strike on Libya, Mr Oumarou said there was need for solidarity among OAU member states, emphasizing the need for dialogue to solve the problem.

CONGO

Ruling Party Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB211658 Paris AFP in French 1115 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Apr (AFP) — The Political Bureau of the Congolese Labour Party, (PCT sole party) "strongly" condemned the American raid last week on Tripoli and Benghazi and expressed the "total solidarity" of the Congolese people with the Libyan people.

In a statement released on Monday by the CONGOLESE PRESS AGENCY, the PCT notably declared that "imperialism could impose itself on people and nations only through violence. Zionism and apartheid are using the same means and the complicity and the encouragement of the United States are present in the activities of Zionism and apartheid."

The Political Bureau of the PCT concluded by saying that "it is supporting all the demonstrations of indignation and anger taking place throughout the world," following the U.S. raid on Libya.

GABON

SFRY Joint Commission Session Ends in Libreville

AB201253 Dakar PANA in French 1442 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Libreville, 19 Apr (AGP/GAB/PANA) — The deliberations of the Fourth Session of the Yugoslav-Gabonese Joint Commission for Cooperation ended in Libreville last night.

In the final communique issued at the end of the deliberations, the two sides expressed their determination to give new impetus to their relations in the economic, financial, technical, scientific, and cultural fields.

The session, which began on 15 April, was aimed at taking stock of the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Gabon, and examining ways and means to develop the cooperation.

In the field of trade, the two sides decided to base their cooperation on the promotion of commercial exchanges between their two countries, long-term protocols, and direct trade.

In the field of investment, the two delegations identified projects likely to be jointly undertaken, especially road infrastructures, the completion of works on the Port-Gentil multipurpose hospital and its equipment, the continuation of works on the Mouila project, and the realization of many agricultural projects.

In the fields of scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation, Yugoslavia and Gabon adopted a plan of action covering the period from March 1986 to March 1987. The plan provides for the exchange of experts and artists, cadre training, and the holding of cultural seminars and trade fairs, as well as 2-week commercial activities.

The Fifth Session of the Yugoslav-Gabonese Joint Commission will be held in Belgrade at a date to be determined through diplomatic channels.

ZAIRE

Reportage on Visit of Belgian Foreign Minister

Arrives 19 April

AB200656 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Leo Tindemans, the Belgian minister of external relations, arrived in Kinshasa yesterday at the head of a 20-member delegation. Mr Tindemans did not make any statement to the press on his arrival. It is believed, however that the Belgian minister will hold negotiations with the Zairian authorities in order to find a solution to the conflict between the two countries in the field of air transport.

Received by Mandungu

AB211715 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1914 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Apr (AZAP) — Zaire and Belgium should develop and improve their relations for the benefit of their peoples, Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, stated at the opening of discussions with Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, at the OAU building on Sunday.

The Belgian statesman thanked the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, for the interest that he continues to accord to relations between the two countries.

Earlier, Mandungu Bula Nyati, on behalf of the founding chairman of the MPR, thanked the Belgian Government for accepting that a high-level Belgian delegation should come to Zaire to try and find a solution to the conflict between Brussels and Kinshasa. He then talked about the good relations existing between Zaire and Belgium and expressed the hope that ongoing discussions between the two delegations would lead to the strengthening of the traditional relations which have always characterized Belgian-Zairian ties.

Ekila Liyonda, Zaire's ambassador to Belgium, and Luc Putman, Belgian ambassador to Zaire, are participating in the discussions which will conclude on Monday.

Meets with Kengo

AB211835 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Apr (AZAP) — Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, stated on Monday, at the end of a meeting with First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo at the Council Building, that the climate of relations between Zaire and Belgium is improving gradually. The Belgian minister said he was very happy to note the desire by the two countries to solve the problems between them and to prepare for the future in order to prevent problems from becoming misunderstandings. I am convinced that at the time of my departure a new basis for our relations will have been found. [no quotation marks as received]

Mr Tindemans stated in this regard that the origin of the misunderstanding had been examined during their discussions in Kinshasa, adding that discussions are currently under way to find means to enable the two countries to have direct contact with each other.

Thus, he stressed, thanks to the present visit and the explanations made, the real problems and all difficulties have been identified. The appropriate solutions, the Belgian minister said, will be found either at the end of his visit to Zaire, during special visits, or on the occasion of the meeting of the Zaire-Belgium Joint Commission which should be held in a few months' time.

Leo Tindemans stated finally that the two parties have been able to develop an ideal relationship between Zaire and Belgium. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the Executive Council for the reception accorded his delegation.

The visit by the Belgian foreign minister to the Council Building took place in two stages: First of all, a private meeting with the coordinator of the party executive in the presence of Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, and then with the rest of the Belgian delegation.

Bofossa Wambea Nkoso and Van der Rest, principal private secretaries to the first state commissioner and to the Belgian foreign minister respectively, were present at the meeting.

PRC Agriculture Minister Arrives for 1-Week Visit

AB211905 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0715 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Apr (AZAP) — The Lotakila sugar complex is a symbol of Zairian-PRC cooperation. The Chinese Government is ready to undertake such projects in other regions if they will meet the interests of the two peoples.

Chinese Agriculture Minister Chen Yaobang stated this on his arrival in Kinshasa this morning at the head of a large delegation for a 1-week visit to Zaire.

My visit to Zaire will enable me to strengthen the bonds of friendship and the trade relations between the Zairian and the Chinese peoples, the minister said, adding that it is in this framework that he will officially hand over the Lotakila sugar complex to the Executive Council on 24 April on behalf of his government.

During his stay in Zaire, he will take the opportunity meet with Chinese cooperation personnel, see for himself what they are doing, and seek concrete suggestions to achieve a fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

Mr Chen was welcomed by Citizen Selemani Mwana Yile, secretary of state for finance, and An Guozheng, Chinese ambassador to Zaire.

Commissioner Kengo Receives Togo Foreign Minister

AB192045 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, received at his private residence in Binza Togolese Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Koffi Amega, who has been dispatched by President Gnassingbe Eyadema to meet the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

During the meeting, the coordinator of the Executive Council conferred with his interlocutor on the excellent bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

Amega Leaves for Home

AB201247 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Apr (AZAP) — Atsou Koffi Amega, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, who was accompanied by Koffi Djondo, minister of state corporations, left Kinshasa on Saturday morning for Lome.

During his stay the Togolese statesman was received by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, to whom he conveyed a verbal message from Togolese President Eyaema.

Mr Amega, who expressed satisfaction with his mission, said the message which he conveyed to Marshal Mobutu touched on the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and friendship existing between the two countries.

BENIN

Anti-U.S. Demonstration Staged in Cotonou

AB211316 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpts] [Chanting of slogans, shouts of protest against Reagan] This is what happened this morning in Cotonou when between 25,000 and 30,000 persons took to the streets to demonstrate their support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, its people, its revolution, and its prestigious leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It was a peaceful and highly charged march during which slogans were chanted. It began at the Labor Exchange and ended at Martyrs Square. The march ended in an orderly and disciplined manner despite the expressions of indignation by the participants toward international imperialism in general and the diabolical outcome of the Reagan and Thatcher (?threat).

The demonstrators carried several placards some of which read: Long live Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; Long live President Mathieu Kerekou; Down with American imperialism; Hands-off, Reagan; Death to Reagan; Reagan to the gallows; Thatcher, the witch; Reagan the gangster; and so on.

Comrade Koffi Christophe, the chairman of the organizing committee of this march of support for Libya and condemnation of the Reagan administration, defined the reasons for this demonstration. Influential and powerful nations which are sometimes the most important in matters of international law blatantly violate the fundamental rules of these same laws. This, Mr Koffi Christophe said, leads to an intolerable escalation of violence to the point that is it likely to degenerate into a world war. This is not surprising to anyone. This premeditated aggression beginning with Nicaragua to Libya last Monday falls perfectly into the framework of a global strategy of hegemony and colonial reconquest. And the crowd of demonstrators, present today at the Cotonou Labor Exchange, through the indignation and reprobation which could be read on every face, got the message. They got the message that the chain of American aggression is long; going from Vietnam in 1963, Cuba in 1961, Nicaragua in 1983, Lebanon in 1982, Grenada in 1984, to Libya today. Listen to Koffi Christophe:

[Begin Koffi recording] Today the target of imperialism is Libya, yesterday it was Grenada, and at which countries will it direct its arms tomorrow? It is so true that its main objective is the destabilization of progressive regimes that are opposed to all sorts of exploitation and (?humiliation). Our people know that it is within this imperialist logic that our country, the People's Republic of Benin, was savagely aggressed on Sunday, 16 January, 1977 by a horde of mercenaries who fear neither God nor man. The Beninese people, who continue to weep for these martyrs who shed their blood to save the fatherland, appreciate in all its dimensions the present sufferings of the Libyan people who showed great courage and determination in the struggle to safeguard their independence and their territorial integrity.

That is why, firmly supporting the statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee issued on Tuesday, 15 March 1986, we, members of the provisional provincial secretariat of the party; members of mass organizations of the party; members of the revolutionary committees of the garrisons of the People's Armed Forces; members of local organs of state authority, decided to organize this great rally today, Saturday, 19 April 1986 at the Cotonou Labor Exchange to strongly protest the ignoble and barbaric imperialist aggression perpetrated against the al-Fatih revolution, and affirm our firm, militant, and staunch support for the peaceful, brotherly people of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah and to their prestigious leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [applause] [end recording]

As you can see, the demonstrators know why they were grouped with the Union of Beninese Workers; the combatant youths grouped within the Union of Beninese Youth; civilians, Beninese women grouped within the Beninese Women's Association; soldiers in uniform, [word indistinct], and militants of grassroot branches of the state power — all these people, in one movement headed toward the American Embassy to strongly and vehemently condemn the recent acts of deliberate aggression perpetrated against Libya by the American Administration. [Chanting of slogans] I said the American Administration, because at no time did the demonstrators confuse the American people whom we know to be (?sensible) with the administration, temporarily headed by Ronald Reagan. Several placards, including that of the Seme Petroleum Project, clearly showed this distinction. Let us now listen to the full text of the statement read today by Comrade Oro.

[Begin Oro recording] Statement condemning the Reagan administration: Considering the fact that fascism and its aggressive expression by state terrorism were the main causes of the First and Second World Wars causing the death of millions of men and the destruction of material and cultural heritage from which the whole of mankind is suffering today; considering that through the mass crime perpetrated notably against Nicaragua and Grenada, the Reagan administration has begun sadistically and lewdly hoisting itself as the new standard-bearer of fascism, forerunner of a third world [words indistinct], and therefore fatal for the human race; considering that the recent American bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi which hit civilians during the night are significant steps toward the methodic implementation of the starting of a third world war; the courageous and militant Beninese people, organized and mobilized under the banner of its political vanguard the People's Revolution Party of Benin, unreservedly express their militant support to the outright condemnation which the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of our vanguard party issued on Tuesday, 15 April 1986, against the cowardly and barbaric armed aggression perpetrated against the peaceful Arab Libyan people by international imperialism and its American leadership; congratulates all the NATO countries, and especially France, which opposed this sadistic preparation of the beginning of a third world war; call on all peace- and freedom-loving people of the world, including the hard-working American people, to stop the development of the Reagan administration's adventure in order to preserve world peace and avoid the disappearance of the human race through a nuclear holocaust, which the Reagan administration cruelly hopes for.

Comrades, let us resolutely fight for the unity of world anti-war forces. Long live world peace and the human race! Down with American imperialism! Down with international imperialism! Revolution or death! Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues! [applause] [end recording]

I would like to remind you that this motion was deposited under the door of the American Embassy in Cotonou.

All of Reagan's Machiavellian calculations were aimed at decapitating the al-Fatih revolution; but all of his reckonings turned out to be false. Al-Qadhdhafi is alive and well, and this is what the demonstrators clearly expressed by the dozens of placards some of which read: Long live al-Qadhdhafi; immortal glory to the al-Fatih revolution, and so on, It was at the embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that the demonstrators clearly expressed these sentiments, at times chanting the Shawuriya Shabiya of the Libyan representatives. I am not sure all the demonstrators who chanted this Shawuriya Shabiya understand that Arabic expression, but the essential thing is to feel what is being expressed at that moment.

In reply to the motions of support to Libya and condemnation of the American aggression, the charge d'affaires of the Lubyan Embassy in Cotonou on that occasion chose to express his gratitude to the Beninese people, their vanguard party, and their great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, with a simple expression of thanks:

[Begin unidentified charge d'affaires recording in Arabic fading into French translation] On behalf of the guide of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, and on behalf of all the Libyan Arab people, I express my sincere thanks to you, and through you, to all the Beninese people, all their mass organizations, their vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, and particularly to our brother and friend, His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou. [applause] [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

Government Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB190912 Paris AFP in French 2055 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Praia, 18 Apr (AFP) — The Government of Cape Verde has condemned the American air attack against Libya, in an official appeal to the secretary general and members of the UN Security Council, it was learned on Friday from official sources. In its appeal, the Cape Verdian Government expressed its "serious concern" and "deplored" the aggression against Libya which, in its opinion, "endangers the stability and peaceful relations between the states of the Mediterranean and poses a serious threat to peace and international security."

GHANA

Defense Ministry Takes Over Militia Training

AB182025 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The government has announced that the Ministry of Defense will now be fully responsible for all aspects of militia training. This is to ensure all-round proficiency, especially in the handling of weapons. This directive takes immediate effect.

LIBERIA

U.S. Assistant Secretary Crocker Concludes Visit

AB211233 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, has described his brief visit to Liberia as extremely useful. He said it was not intended to make (?any bold) announcement, but he had come first hand to convey the U.S. views about issues to Liberians, as well as listen to the views of others. Dr Crocker made the remarks when he spoke with reporters on Saturday at the Roberts International Airport shortly before his departure from the country.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state who arrived in Liberia last Friday, also said during his visit he held discussions with Liberian officials on U.S.-Liberian relations, U.S. programs for Liberia, and the political situation in the country. On the question of his testimony before the U.S. Congress recently about conditions in Liberia, Dr Crocker said he still stands by his position, and his government was well-informed about what took place during the 15 October elections last year, including allegations of fraud.

On the question of U.S. aid to Liberia at present, Dr Crocker said that there were problems, and repeated the United States' call for political reconciliation, and for people to find a basis to come together. He said it was not for the United States to decide how this should be done, but they certainly stand for reconciliation, the due process of law, and for people to have the freedom to express themselves. On the economic situation, the U.S. official disclosed that there were some difficulties and pressures on Liberia at the moment, economically and financially, and expressed the hope that Liberia can do better, in making good use of its resources, in getting back on the path of development.

Dr Crocker arrived in Liberia last Friday, at which time he had discussions with government officials and other Liberian citizens.

New Posts, Telecommunications Minister Appointed

AB181822 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe, in another development, has made the following appointments in government with the advice of the Senate: Mr Oscar J. Quiah, minister of posts and telecommunications, and Mr Oliver Tshannon, director general, Liberia

Broadcasting System. According to the [name indistinct] radio station monitoredtoday, President Doe, in separate letters to the two newlyappointed officials, charged them to work assiduously to promote the objectives of their respective offices, and to contribute to the overall development of the nation.

LAP Concerned Over Johnson-Sirleaf Detention

AB182015 Paris AFP in French 1435 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, 18 Apr (AFP) — The executive committee of the Liberian Action Party (LAP — opposition) in a release issued on Friday has expressed concern over the protracted detention of one of its members, the former finance minister, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was arrested last 14 November.

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, who was accused of treason and giving assistance to the military coupists, had been arrested shortly after the 12 November coup led by General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who was sentenced to death and has since been executed.

According to the executive committee, "the detention of Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf is a denial of the constitutional and civil rights" of the former minister.

NIGERIA

Babangida Says Ban on Politics Remains in Force

AB181550 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The report of the judicial tribunal, which reviewed the cases of persons convicted under Decree 3 of 1984, was today submitted to the Federal Government.

Speaking on the occasion, President Ibrahim Babangida said the activities of former politicians were now to be closely monitored by law enforcement agents. He said those found breaking the law would be severely dealt with. The president said for now politics was still banned and would remain banned until the AFRC [Armed Forces Ruling Council] decided to lift the embargo. He appealed to potential politicians to respect the ban on politics and political meetings.

Reportage on Visit of Hungarian President Losonczi

Arrives 20 April

AB201835 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The Hungarian president, Mr Pal Losonczi, arrived in Lagos today to begin a 5-day official visit to Nigeria. In an address of welcome at State House, Marina, President Ibrahim Babangida said that the visit further demonstrated the genuine wish of Nigeria and Hungary to work together in the interest of global peace and security. The Federal Government, President Babangida said, believes very strongly that such visits would afford the two countries real opportunities to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation. He said that Nigeria welcomes the assistance of friendly countries in her determination to ensure self-sufficiency in food production. Major General Babangida stated that the government was committed to building a virile, stable, and economically viable nation, for the upliftment of the standard of living of the people.

Responding, President Losonczi said that he was convinced that the talks which will take place during his visit will give a new impetus to the existing relations between Nigeria and Hungary.

The talks will open tomorrow with the two heads of state leading their countries' delegations.

On Tuesday, the Hungarian leader will pay a 1-day visit to Abuja, while he will be guest to the people of Ogun State Wednesday.

Talks With Babangida

AB211620 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Some cooperation agreements between Nigeria and Hungary are being reviewed at talks that opened in Lagos today. They are in the areas of agriculture, trade, health, education, culture, and science.

Declaring the talks open, President Ibrahim Babangida said that Nigeria was endowed with enormous natural resources, and requested Hungary to assist the country in harnessing these potentials for a healthy economy. President Babangida noted that modalities for fruitful cooperation had already been worked out by the two countries in the economic, industrial, scientific, and technological fields. He said, however, that emphasis should be on agriculture, because it was an area in which the two countries could explore their potentials [words indistinct].

The Hungarian leader, President Pal Losonczi, said that his country was ready to contribute actively to Nigeria's economic development. He noted that the two countries have not exhausted all possibilities for mutual cooperation. President Losonczi said he was convinced that after the talks the two countries would be able to chart a greater course for cooperation in the future.

Leaders Condemn Apartheid

AB211625 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has described the apartheid system in South Africa as the greatest challenge to humanity. He pointed out that apart from being an inhuman policy, apartheid was abhorrent to a peaceful and just world. President Babangida, who was speaking at the opening of talks between Nigeria and Hungary, restated Nigeria's vehement opposition to any system that was based on the doctrine of superiority of one race over others. General Babangida stated that the government and people of Nigeria remained committed to the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and the eradication of apartheid.

On international politics, he said the [words indistinct] its effect would not be underestimated. Gen Babangida said that the stockpile of arms and the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons [words indistinct].

President Pal Losconczi expressed Hungary's commitment to the eradication of apartheid and support to the liberation movements in Africa. He said the talks with Nigeria were taking place at a time when the world was strained by tension and its future was at stake. He said Hungary was very much concerned about [words indistinct] reactionary powers.

CHRONICLE on Call for Foreign Minister's Resignation

AB210938 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN CHRONICLE* describes as understandable the demand by some students for the resignation of the minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi. According to the paper, the students are calling for the minister's resignation because of the excuse he offered at Kuru for Nigeria's refusal to condemn the American action against Libya during the conflict in the Gulf of Sidra. While the *CHRONICLE* wants the minister to be excused and given another chance, it concedes that the students' demand is a protest against the confused foreign policy which Nigeria has pursued since the last civilian administration.

Chief of Air Staff Counsels Diligence, Loyalty

AB201610 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Officers and men of the Nigeria Air Force have again been charged to exhibit a high sense of dedication, exemplary discipline, and absolute loyalty to the nation. The chief of Air Staff, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, made the appeal in a message to the closing ceremony of the Air Force Day in Jos.

Air Vice Marshal Alfa pointed out that it will be suicidal for anyone to add to the hazardous vocation of the Air Force by engaging in unpatriotic acts. He said that the Air Force will continue to maintain high standards, adding that within the 20 years of its existence, the Nigeria Air Force had been able to build an effective and reliable strike force.

SENEGAL

Mali President Traore Ends Visit; Communique Issued

AB212152 Dakar PANA in French 1428 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Dakar, 18 Apr (APS-SEN/PANA) — Senegal and Mali on Friday stressed the need to maintain bilateral cooperation "at the level of the privileged historical ties between the two countries" and at the level of the "confident political relations between the two governments, so that this bilateral cooperation continues to be regarded as a successful example of the South-South dialogue."

In a joint communique issued at the end of the official visit which the Malian head of state paid to Senegal from 15 through 18 April, Presidents Abdou Diouf and Moussa Traore also "reiterated their pledge to continue doing everything possible for the consolidation and the intensification of regional cooperation," in particular within the organizations of which the two countries are members. These organizations are the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS), the West African Economic Community (CEAO), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

On the situation in Africa and in the world, Presidents Diouf and Traore expressed their "deep concern" in the face of the serious problems and the persistence of hotbeds which are a threat to international peace and security.

Concerning the situation on the [African] continent, the two sides reaffirmed their common desire "to work toward the strengthening of the OAU, with a view to safeguarding peace and security on the continent as well as its interdependent development."

The Senegalese and Malian heads of state also condemned the abominable apartheid system and expressed their support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the ANC, the PAC [Pan-African Congress], and SWAPO. To this end, they decided to pursue their concrete actions in order to ensure a brilliant success for the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, scheduled to take place next June in Paris.

On the Chadian issue, the Senegalese and Malian presidents expressed their "wish that all the efforts so far made within the framework of the OAU with a view to solving it, are pursued."

Concerning the Western Sahara, Dakar and Bamako reiterated their conviction that "only negotiation and the respect of the principles of the UN and OAU Charters will enable a just and lasting solution to this conflict to be achieved, in conformity with resolutions 40/50 of the United Nations and 104 of the pan-African organization." Elsewhere, the two sides expressed the wish that preliminary contacts being organized in New York between Morocco and the Polisario front are crowned with success.

The two heads of state also discussed the Gulf conflict, the situation in the Middle East, and Arab-African cooperation. To this end and concerning the Gulf war, they called on Iran and Iraq "to stop the hostilities immediately and to engage in peace negotiations."

Concerning the Middle East, they reaffirmed their support for the PLO. On this issue, Presidents Diouf and Traore expressed in particular their "conviction that a lasting peace in that region can only be achieved through the return by Israel of all occupied Arab territories, including Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem), the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to an independent and sovereign state, as well as the right of each state in the region to its existence within reliable and internationally recognized borders."

Concerning Arab-African cooperation, the two presidents expressed happiness with the new impetus accorded it during the seventh session of the Arab-African permanent commission held in Damascus last January and they reaffirmed their desire to "do everything possible to help the meeting of the second summit of heads of state and government of Arab and African countries."

In their talks during General Moussa's visit, the heads of state of Senegal and Mali analyzed the "preoccupying" economic situation in Africa and expressed happiness with the "important decisions made during the 21st conference of OAU heads of state and government." To this end, they expressed their commitment to "do everything possible to ensure that the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the continent's economic situation is successful."

Discussing the world economic situation characterized in particular by an increase in protectionism, the international monetary disorder, the heavy weight of the debt of African countries as well as the fall in the prices of raw materials, the two heads of state expressed their deep concern in the face of the imbalance between the North and the South and they pledged to do everything possible to ensure the advent of a just and equitable new world economic order.

To this end, they decided to continue their contacts and their consultations at a high level in order to prepare most adequately the international conference on the external debts of African countries, a conference recommended by the 21st conference of the OAU heads of state and government.

Opposition Party Condemns U.S. Air Attack

AB181950 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Dakar, 18 Apr (AFP) — In a communique on Friday the People's Liberation Party (PLP — a Senegalese nationalist party) condemned the American bombardment of Libya. The PLP, which has one member in the 120-member National Assembly, considered that "the use of brutal force by the American Government against Libya constitutes an overall threat to all Third World countries," and that "it is in the interest of these countries to face up to American imperialism."

It considered it "inadmissible that the Senegalese Government should be silent over attacks on states whose governments have never lifted even a little finger against South Africa and Israel, two countries which openly practice state terrorism both within and outside their borders," and "called on the Senegalese Government and the current OAU chairman, (Senegalese President Abdou Diouf) to clearly condemn the attack."

(It will be recalled that the OAU has issued a communique in Addis Ababa condemning the American raid against Libya.)

TOGO

President Eyadema Returns Home From Yugoslavia

AB182310 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, returned to Lome early this afternoon from Yugoslavia where he was on a friendly and working visit at the invitation of the Yugoslav authorities. Shortly after his plane landed, President Eyadema was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers by a young girl and then welcomed by (Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle), member of the Presidium and minister of interior.

Our special reporter, Clayton Amelete, also returned home today along with President Eyadema. He has details on the head of state's visit to Yugoslavia:

[Amelete] The head of state's visit consisted of two parts. First of all, he arrived in Sarajevo where he started his visit to Yugoslavia last Tuesday. He was welcomed upon arrival by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, one of the six republics of Yugoslavia. Mr Mesihovic was accompanied by many other officials of the Republic. Togo's ambassador to Yugoslavia with residence in Moscow, Dikeni Kerim, and Togolese students in Yugoslavia were present. During his visit the head of state was accompanied by Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau and minister of equipment, mines, and posts and telecommunications, and Yao Kunale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and RPT administrative secretary.

Early that afternoon, President Eyadema began his activities. Along with the delegation accompanying him, the head of state went for a walk in the old wards of the town of Sarajevo. The head of state ended his activities of the first day of his visit by holding discussions with Veselin Djuranovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The discussions, which took place at the presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, were also attended by the members of the Togolese and Yugoslavian delegations. A dinner was hosted to crown the discussions which concluded the Sarajevo leg of the visit. The following morning, the head of state began the (?Guguayeno) leg of his visit.

It is worth noting that during the head of state's visit to (?Guguayeno), Minister Barry Barque remained in Sarajevo where on Wednesday, 16 April 1986, he visited industrial units in Sarajevo and in its vicinity, particularly a machine and tools factory, and an electric equipment, engine and military equipment factory.

Late in the morning, Minister Barque held discussions with Petar Dodic, member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In the afternoon, the member of the Political Bureau, Barry Barque, went to (?Yabladisa), an area situated about 100 kilometers from Sarajevo and visited some hydroelectric power stations in the region.

On the morning of Thursday, 17 April, Minister Barque visited the telecommunications center of the entire republic based in Sarajevo. He was accompanied by the minister of posts and telecommunications of Bosinia-Hercegovina. [name not given].

DPRK Delegation Leaves After Week-Long Visit

AB181105 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] After a 1-week stay in our country, the DPRK delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop, left Lome yesterday. Kim Yong-sop and his entourage were seen off by (Messan Nkeke), the permanent secretary at the Togolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Before their departure, they expressed their happiness over the outcome of this visit. As Kim Yong-sop said, this visit, which is one of useful contacts and of edifying discoveries, certainly enabled them to discover the inestimable work done by the Eyadema regime. The leader of the delegation also expressed the hope that this visit will contribute to the furtherance of the relations between the Togolese and DPRK peoples. It will be recalled that during the visit the members of the delegation met with Togolese dignitaries, including President Eyadema who received them on the eve of his visit to the SFRY.

A luncheon party was organized at the 30 August Hotel in Palime in honor of the delegation. On the occasion, the prefect of Kloto, Adjodo Kossi, lauded the excellent relations between Togo and the DPRK. He then remarked that the actions of the Rally of the Togolese People and its founding chairman in Togo are similar to those of President Kim Il-song and the DPRK Workers Party.

In response, Kim Yong-sop declared that he found in Togo a people who are really determined to work toward their development. The leader of the DPRK delegation then expressed satisfaction with the successes of our country. He hoped that the friendship existing between Benin and the DPRK would serve as an example among nonaligned countries.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Destruction of Bridge, Helicopter

AU171748 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 17 (AFP) — Anti-Communist UNITA rebels opposed to the government of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said on Thursday that they had destroyed a bridge in the country's oil-rich northern enclave of Cabinda.

Cabinda is the site of major oil operations by the U.S. Gulf Corporation, and the U.S.-backed rebels have said they will not hesitate to strike at it.

A statement released here by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA from its Portuguese initials, said guerrillas had also shot down a Soviet-made MI-25 combat helicopter in the central province of Kwanza-sud, killing all crew-members.

The statement said the attacks, as well as two other operations in the south and northeast of the country, took place between last Wednesday and Sunday and left 71 government troops and three Cuban advisors dead. Six Angolan soldiers were captured, the statement said, listing UNITA casualties as 21 wounded and two missing in action. There has been no government confirmation of the incidents.

MOZAMBIQUE

Zimbabwe Soldiers Recapture MNR Headquarters

MB190729 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwean soldiers have stormed and recaptured the Mozambican rebel headquarters of Casa Banana. Reports reaching Lisbon say Mozambican military sources have confirmed the capture of the base in Gorongosa in central Mozambique last weekend.

The sources say a rear guard of about 70 MNR guerillas were killed in the operation. The main body of rebels at the base apparently burned their heavy equipment and retreated into the bush in the face of the attack.

MNR spokesman Jorge Correia has said in Lisbon that there has been heavy fighting in the area since 10,000 Zimbabwean soldiers began a offensive a week ago. The base was originally captured by Zimbabwean and Mozambique Government forces in August last year, but was retaken by the rebels in February.

Bomb Blast Rocks Maputo Office Building

AB210721 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Maputo, April 21 (AFP) — A loud explosion, believed to be caused by a car bomb, rocked this Mozambique capital early Monday.

First reports said the explosion, at about 4:55 a.m. local time (3.55 GMT) was near the offices and workshops of the city bus company. Windows were shattered in nearby houses, but there were no immediate reports of casualties so far.

The Mozambican Government is fighting South African- backed rebels, the Mozambique National Resistance in many parts of the country. If they were responsible for the explosion it would be a significant new development in their strategy.

In Lisbon, the Portuguese news agency NP in a dispatch from Maputo said ten people were injured in the blast. Most were in an apartment block, two floors of which were almost destroyed, the agency said.

The report said the booby-trapped car was parked in front of the headquarters of the bus company in the Alto Mae District.

Further on Car Bomb Blast

AB210848 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Maputo, April 21 (AFP) — Almost 40 people were injured, three seriously, when an explosion believed to have been caused by a car bomb rocked the Mozambican capital early Monday morning, medical sources said.

Local residents of the Maputo suburbs where the blast occurred said the three dozen injuries were mainly caused by flying glass, and blocks of the flats near the blast sustained heavy damage.

The blast was apparently caused by explosive devices placed under a car, and appeared to have the city's bus company as its target. The explosion left a large crater in the road, but the company installations escaped with minimal damage.

The area was cordoned off while investigations were begun.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the blast, which was the first in this southeast African capital.

MNR Claims Responsibility

AB220750 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, April 22 (AFP) — The Mozambican guerrilla movement MNR said it was responsible for a booby-trapped car which exploded in the capital Maputo before dawn on Monday, injuring 50 people.

MNR European spokesman Jorge Correia said the blast had been set for that time "to spare the civilian population." The car bomb had been planted by clandestine cells as part of the movement's latest strategy of mounting attacks in major cities, he said.

They included sabotage of electricity and water-pumping installations serving Maputo and the country's second city Beira in the past few months, he said.

Mr. Correia admitted that six months ago, a booby-trapped car parked outside the Polana, Maputo's main hotel, had been detected and defused.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Discusses U.S. Influence on Regime

MB211407 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1405 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 21, SAPA — The South African Government did not let itself be prescribed to, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and other members of his party had an obssession. They believed that the USA would act prescriptively and that the South African Government would humbly say yes to everything that they said or proposed.

"If that was so, how does the honourable member explain the continuing and incessant activity which is being taken against South Africa in the American Congress and elsewhere in the world? He cannot be unaware of all the boycott actions which are being planned against South Africa worldwide, some of which have already been put into action against this country. This government does not allow itself to be prescribed to. I and colleagues of mine have said repeatedly in Parliament and outside that reform already brought about, and that which is yet to be brought about, has been undertaken because we ... believe in fairness and justice."

The government did not entirely agree with the U.S. Government's view of how a democratic system in South Africa would look. But it was of the utmost importance for South Africa that the Reagan administration:

— Rejected violence as a means of achieving political aims;
— Was concerned over the ANC'S policy of violence;
— Was concerned over the support the ANC got from the Soviet Union;
— Was a proponent of reconciliation in South Africa and of a constitutional dispensation in which all had political rights and in which minority rights were protected;
— Had taken up the battle against international terrorism;
— Supported the stand that an agreement on the Cuban withdrawal from Angola had to be reached before Security Council Resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia could be implemented; and
— Was against legislation to apply further sanctions and punitive economic measures against South Africa, in spite of the increasing pressure in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives over this stand.

"I suggest that the honourable member for Waterberg consider South Africa's position in the world, the extent of the campaign being waged against us, and the goodwill of other governments towards us before he makes damaging remarks in this house which might harm our interests further.

"He and his party will not buy our farmers products if we cannot export.

"Nor will they buy our minerals or our manufactured goods if a general boycott against us succeeds.

"And they will be powerless if this country's imports of a variety of goods is halted."

Sees Need for Reagan Support

MB220750 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says while his government does not agree in all respects with the Reagan administration's views on a democratic system for South Africa, some of President Reagan's points of view and actions are of particular interest.

Speaking in his budget vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha said it was in the interests of South Africa that President Reagan rejected violence to achieve political goals. It was als important that he was concerned about the way in which the ANC advocated violence and the support which the ANC was getting from the Soviet Union.

The state president also said it was important that President Reagan had taken up the struggle against international terrorism, and was opposed to more sanctions against South Africa. It was also in the interests of South Africa that the Reagan administration supported reconciliation in this coutnry, and a constitutional dispensation with political rights for everyone, and the protection of minorities.

President Botha said the Reagan administration also supported the point of view that an agreement had to be reached first on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola before UN Security Council Resolution 435 could be implemented in South-West Africa/Namibia.

UDF: Reagan Terrorist; December 'Decisive' Month

MB190658 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2116 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 18, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] has sent Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, a message accusing him of being a "terrorist."

Mr Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the UDF, accused Mr Reagan of being a terrorist for his support of the contras in Nicaragua and Dr Jonas Savimbi in Angola.

"Both groups are engaged in overthrowing lawful governments and President Reagan is supporting them with finance and arms. As far as we are concerned those are terrorist groups which want to overthrow legitimate governments," he added.

He said it was strange to him that Mr Reagan did not see acts of terrorism in the South African Government for killing black adults and children for demanding their lawful rights.

"Instead Reagan calls the ANC an organisation of terrorists."

He said the United States should work with the ANC to overthrow the South African Government.

Speaking at the same function — a memorial service for the late Chief Sataba Dalindyebo — Mr Henry Fazi, UDF vice-president for the eastern Cape, said some townships in the eastern Cape were without councillors.

"The people are already governing themselves according to how they would like their townships run," he added.

He said the ANC armed struggle was going to be intensified and that December of this year was going to be a decisive month for black liberation.

Muslim Organizations Support Libya Against U.S.

MB200659 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 18, SAPA — Several Cape Town Muslin organisations have come out in strong support of Libya in the wake of the recent American bombings in which scores of civilians were killed and have accused ths United States of seriously endangering world peace.

The issue has become a rallying point in the Muslim community and several protest meetings are being plannned in various parts of the Cape Flats in the next few days.

Iman Omar Nordiem, president of the Muslim Youth Movement in the Cape said.

"We consider the naked act of American imperialist aggression which resulted in the massacre of scores of Libyans to be directed at all Muslims the world over.

"The maiming and killing of innocent Libyans by the Reagan regime proves once again who the real terrorists are — the U.S., the Soviets and their allies.

"We hope what happened in Libya would be a lesson especially to those in the South African liberatory movement who continuously pander to the U.S. for support or attempt to satisfy the Soviets. The oppressed can liberate themselves," Iman Nordien said.

Shaykh Abdul-Karreim Toffar, head of the Institute of Islamic Shariah Studies said that the evidence of alleged Libyan involvbement in the bombing of a Berlin in a discotheque and other incidents should have been submitted to full scrutiny.

The bombing of targets in Tripoli and Banghazi was a "serious and dangerous precedent" to solve what was termed "problems in the Middle East region", Shaykh Toffer said.

The president of the Muslim Judicial Concil, Shaykh Nazeem Mohamed, described the attack as "an act of aggression by this capitalists imperialist bully Reagan who indiscriminately dropped bombs in on civilians."

The New Unity Movement said America and Britain were driving world society to the brink of global war.

Pik Botha Meets With Chester Crocker in Geneva

MB211516 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Our political staff reports that South Africa and the United States have wound up another round of talks in Europe. In reply to a query, the office of the minister of foreign affairs confirmed that Mr Pik Botha and the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, had conferred in Geneva, Switzerland, yesterday and today.

No details are available concerning the latest round of talks, but the spokesman said that the discussions were expected to focus on bilateral affairs and regional problems. After today's talks in Switzerland, Mr Botha left for another European destination. His itinerary is not known. Mr Botha is expected to return to South Africa later this week.

Meets Portuguese Counterpart

MB220944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 22, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night met the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pires de Miranda, in Luxembourg.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed the talks were "on matters of common interest" and said Mr Botha had departed for another European destination afterwards.

Yesterday Mr Botha concluded two days of talks with the United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker and other senior U.S. officials.

The talks followed earlier announcements of further negotiations on independence plans for SWA/Namibia and the quest for the removal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

There was no official confirmation that last night's talks with the Portuguese foreign minister was connected to the U.S.-S.A talks but it is generally believed that proposals may, as in the past, be channelled to Angola via the Portuguese Government.

Sees No Obstacles to Colored Envoy

MB170728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2347 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town April 16, SAPA — South Africa had not appointed a coloured ambassador but it was "self-evident" there was no obstacle to the appointment to overseas posts of people from all the republic's communities, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He was responding in a statement issued in Cape Town to speculation about the appointment of a coloured ambassador.

Mr Botha said ambassadors were not appointed without the approval of the receiving government. "Press speculation about such appointments can indeed lead to the receiving state withholding approval."

Opposition Reaction to Botha's Pass Proposals

Tutu: 'Welcomed'; AZAPO: 'About Time'

MB181752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 18, SAPA — The Anglican Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desond Tutu, said today he "warmly welcomed" the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that there would be no more pass arrests and that all pass offendors would be "released forthwith."

"The moratorium and release of pass offendors can only be welcomed; however, I hope there is not a sting in the tail," Bishop Tutu said.

"One has to be very careful that they are not going to find another way of harrassing blacks through orderly urbanisation or other means," he said.

The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) national publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said he had one comment to make - "about time."

He added that "these reform antics come when there is already much grief and misery. The removal of one area of oppression — the pass laws — comes too late.

"What we want now is not only the removal of some aspects of our exploitation and oppression but the establishment of a fully democratic and just society."

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said that what the Sash wanted for all South Africans was "the establishment of their right to move freely anywhere in the country to find work and to live a family life."

"We shall study the long-awaited white paper with great interest. The moratorium on arrests will ease the burden on the thousands of people who are already in the urban areas, many of them already in employment, but without the necessary permits," she said.

Urban Foundation: 'Significant'

MB181838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 18, SAPA — The Private Sector Council on Urbanization and the Urban Foundation have welcomed the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's announcement on the pass laws as "a significant step towards the abolition of influx control."

Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Private Sector Council in a statement to SAPA: "We therefore await with great interest publication of the white paper on urbanization and related legislation to give content thereto.

"We would welcome as a package of enactments the following:

— The restoration of citizenship; — the complete abolition of control over the movement of black people; and — the issuing of a common identity document for all South Africans which would be solely for the purpose of identification, as in the case of other race groups."

Transkei, Business Welcome Proposal

MB181846 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Overwhelming positive reaction has been received to the state president's announcement that the controversial passbook system will be scrapped next week. Institutions such as the Afrikaans Trade Institute, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and the Transkei Government have welcomed the announcement. The announcement and the approval of a joint executive authority for Natal and KwaZulu dominated the state president's budget debate in Parliament today.

[Correspondent Jan van Niekerk] In reaction to the announcement, opposition leader Colin Eglin says this step is a breakthrough in normalizing the lives of millions of black South Africans. It would undoubtedly help to lessen tension and conflict in the country. The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the announcement is an important step on the road to reform.

Eglin: Proposal 'Important Step'

MB181940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1938 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, Apr 18, SAPA — The scrapping of the pass laws from July 1 was an important step toward normalising the lives of millions of black South Africans, the leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

"It will undoubtedly help to ease the tensions and the conflict situation in the country — and could help to create the climate necessary if there are going to be meaningful negotiations in the constitutional field," he said in a statement issued in Cape Town.

It remained to be seen from the white paper on influx control, due to be tabled next week, how the government intended dealing with important matters like land and property ownership.

However, the suspension of pass law arrests and the moratorium on prosecutions from next week announced by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today, was a major breakthrough.

Mr Eglin said the announcement was a tribute to all those who had campaigned against the pass laws over the years.

He paid special tribute to Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton.

"Year after year in Parliament, she has fought and argued and confronted the government on the pass law issue.

"She has demonstrated the value of persistent, principled and vigorous opposition," Mr Eglin said.

UDF Seeks Power-Sharing

MB182001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 18, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] said today the scrapping of pass laws by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would "still remain an act of political posturing" unless power-sharing and participation by blacks in the decision-making process were addressed.

"For bringing an end to prosecution of people under the provision of influx control regulations, confirms our long-held view that these laws are inhuman," said the UDF acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, in a statement to SAPA in Johannesburg. "It is only too suprising that Botha had to come to the realisation of this fact now."

"But it is, in our view, still early to say much on this issue until Mr Botha's white paper is made public.

"What is going to be of more significance to us is what they intend to replace this influx control regulations with. We shall be watching with keen interest how President Botha works himself out of the Population Registration Act, the Race Classification Act and Group Areas Act.

"Without an address on the crucial issue of political power and the popular demand of our people to take part in the decision-making processes in this country, Bothas' latest move would still remain an act in political posturing."

It also had to be remembered that the announcement came at a time when intensification of the anti-pass campaign was imminent.

"Botha's move therefore, is yet another indicator of the effectiveness of pressure and campaigns by the democratic extra-parliamentary movement and our allies internationally," Mr Morobe said.

Suzman Questions Botha's Understanding of Reform

MB180756 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Helen Suzman has attacked President P.W. Botha, asking whether he understood his call for urgent reform. Speaking in Parliament, the veteran PFP [Progressive Federal Party] member of Parliament said gestures of reconciliation such as the return of Cape Town's District Six to the colored people and the reversal of the controversial decision to cede Moutse to KwaNdebele could help to avoid confrontation and loss of life.

She said she hoped for positive news during the president's speech yesterday, but added that all we got was a ponderous dissertation on the ANC and the Communist Party.

Leaders Welcome Botha's Acceptance of Natal Option

MB191309 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Political and business leaders in Natal have welcomed the announcement by the state president that the government has accepted a joint executive authority for the Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu government. Mr Botha made the announcement in the House of Assembly during the debate on his budget vote.

The administrator of Natal, Mr Radcliffe Cadman, said he was overjoyed at the announcement, and in Cape Town, the New Republic Party MP for Durban Point, Mr (Wolsroo), said the initiative shown by his party in holding talks with KwaZulu showed that successful negotiation were possible. Without wanting to say more at this stage, the announcement concerning Natal was also welcomed by the senior MEC [Member of the Executive Committee] of the province, Mr Frank Martin, KwaZulu's minister of education and culture, and general secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dlomo, the chairman of the Natal Chamber of Industries, Mr Alex Hamilton, and the chairman of the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Mr Bruce Forceman.

Unions Respond Favorably

MB191306 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] More reaction has been received to the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that the reference book system is to be scrapped and a uniform identity document issued to everybody.

The executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr Johan van Zyl, welcomed the announcement and described it as a definite step in the direction of visible change. Dr van Zyl said he looked forward with interest to the white paper on influx control which will be tabled in Parliament some time this week.

A spokesman of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, MAWU, says if the existing system is not replaced by one based on ethnicity, then the announcement is to be welcomed. He called on the government to scrap all apartheid laws.

A spokesman for the Council of Unions of South Africa, CUSA, says the existing system will simply be continued with the issuing of new identity documents. He forecast that the new system would cost the taxpayer thousands of rands.

The president of the Qwa Qwa Builders' Association said he was very pleased about the announcement. He hoped that the state president would continue to bring about change in South Africa.

Sources: Pass Laws Unlikely To Be Replaced

MB181952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1951 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 27, SAPA — The scrapping of the pass laws by State President P.W. Botha today is not likely to be followed by an alternative form of movement control.

Sources say the president had stated in his advertisement of February 2 that it was the government's intention to encourage development and not to control movement.

His announcement in the House of Assembly today that there would be no further arrests under the existing pass laws was coupled with a request that present passbooks — which serve the dual purpose of identity and movement control — should be retained for identity purposes only until such time as new identity documents could be provided.

It is understood that these will be identical to the newer smaller identity book issued to whites.

It was not improbable that future IDs would contain fingerprints, sources said.

Issues, such as what affect today's announcement would have on so-called "white by night" areas; why the new deal would only come into effect on Wednesday; and whether "forthwith" could be interpreted as immediately, could not be cleared up today.

All inquiries along these lines were answered with: "wait for the white paper".

The government white paper on urbanisation, setting out their intentions, is expected to be tabled in Parliament during the middle of next week.

President Botha said today that no further arrests would be made after the tabling of the white paper; but sources consider it most unlikely that any further arrests would be made between now and the tabling.

It could not be learned whether a directive to this effect had been issued.

uf headlineReportage on SACC Conference in Johannesburg

Opens With Bishop Tutu Speech

MB170650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2106 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — If the problem in South Africa is not perceived correctly, all solutions addressing it will be "cock-eyed," Bishop Desmond Tutu, the archbishop elect of the Anglican Church, said tonight in his first public appearance since being chosen as leader of his church two days ago.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, bishop of the diocese of Johannesburg of the church of the province of Southern Africa, was delivering the opening address of the special "church in crisis" conference in Johannesburg, organised by the South African Council of Churches [SACC].

He said people in South Africa — blacks and whites — suffered from differences in perception about the true state of affairs in the country.

He said this precluded the possibility that the problems could be solved: "If you don't know what the problem is, you can't find the solution."

Earlier he had given examples such as a recent denial in Parliament that there was a crisis in South Africa, saying that all in South Africa should be shocked to believe South Africa was not facing its worse crisis since union (1910).

Anyone saying that a state of emergency in a country upholding Western standards is normal, with army troops being used against its own citizens; with 1400 people being killed in 18 months — most of these by troops; with hundreds of thousands of children boycotting classes; with homes being petrol-bombed; with leading citizens and businessmen and students newly discovering the need to talk to a banned organisation like the ANC, "stretches credulity too far," he said.

"The crisis has reached monumental proportions ... but where you are and who you are determine your vision. What pleases most whites is guaranteed to displease most blacks and vice versa," he said.

He said most whites believed, as did the authorities, that the maintenance of law and order was the way to deal with the crisis.

"Law and order as a condition seems to be an absolute," but stated that this was a "useless" view under present conditions as the fundamental cause of the need for law and order was injustice and oppression, "which was note being dealt with."

"The authorities and most whites believe that black education was the most important grievance ... So the government thinks that if it spent more and more on black education (it would deal with the problem)."

They are then "flabbergasted" as the situation escalates and students burn their free books.

"I have tried to speak responsibly: the primary violence in this country comes from the government and its supporters — the violence of aparthcid. Unitl this system goes, there is no hope," he said after he cited figures putting the daily death toll due to unrest related violence at between 3 and 5.6 people per day.

He added that every time there was a funeral of an unrest victim, "you can says almost without fear of contradiction, that there will be another funeral of an unrest victim because the police will kill another" at the funeral.

Speaking about the youth, education and the slogan "Liberation Before Education", that the "authorities do not seem to realise that if you change the tin mug out of which Bantu education comes a silver goblet the poison will still be poison. Fundamentally black education remains unacceptable," however, much money was spent on it.

On general issues such as migrant labour, forced removals, and other specific examples like the shootings by police of "grannies" and others in Mamelodi, the death of a four-year-old child caused by a rubber bullet fired by the police — with an inquest verdict that no one was responsible for the death, he said there was "hardly any outrage and shock expressed by whites."

He compared this with the wide publicity given to incidents such as the Amanzimtoti blast in December in which five people died and the Westdene Dam disaster in which 42 white school children drowned, both of which, in his view, resulted in "high hysteria from some in the community."

But on injustices against black people there was "almost no outcry and all," he said.

He spoke about the race barriers which existed between blacks and whites which alienated the experience of each from the other, whether it was white fears and their anguish over their sons on the border or that of blacks who know "whips, tear gas, birdshot, roadblocks, quirts, live ammunition" and the fear of parents for the lives of their children.

"Whites don't know the hurts of blacks ... I know this is a generalisation — some do." He added that that if he was white, he would need "a lot of grace to oppose a system which provided me with such privileges just because I was white — So I salute those that do."

He outlined the problems he experienced in mediating between the authorities and black people such as happened during the unrest situation in the Johannesburg township Alexandra, saying that people like himself and Dr Allan Boesak are regarded more and more as moderate while whites are shocked at what they say and think they are "irresponsible radicals."

He spoke of the anger of the black youth, who "mean it when they say they know many of them will die."

"But the frightening thing is — they don't seem to care. What have we done to our children?" he asked.

Earlier he had said, in reference to the security forces, that "most of those with guns want to use those guns, unleash their dogs on the children ... I'm saying this responsibly."

"The best agitator is apartheid: in Witbank, Warmbaths, Paarl — almost anywhere there is unrest and the cause is fundamentally the same," Bishop Tutu said.

Churches' Liberation Role Affirmed

MB171106 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 17, SAPA — After a major debate in closed session, the executive committee of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) yesterday confirmed the legitimate role which the churches have to play in the struggle for liberation which is currently taking place in the country, the general secretary of the council, Dr Beyers Naude said in a statement released in Johannesburg today.

"The problem of growing tension between black and white was also faced and the SACC again emphasized its commitment in the light of the gospel to reflect in both its structures, witness and service the true nature of the church as the people of God, black and white, the statement said.

The executive also discussed the formal resignation of the assistant general secretary, Mr Dan Vaughan, and requested that he withdraws it. Mr Vaughan has advised the presidium that he will reconsider the matter and give his reply to the request later.

In another move, the president of the SACC, Bishop Manas Buthelezi informed the staff that the executive, after careful consideration of all the issues, had decided to dismiss Mrs Bernadette Mosala, director of the division of home and family life. An acting director of the division will be appointed within the next few days, the statement said.

Naude: Liberation Overshadows All

MB191133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 19, SAPA — The central focus and primary aim at this time in South Africa for the majority of the people in South Africa is that of political liberation — it overshadows all other needs such as for example that of economics and education, the secretary general of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Dr Beyers Naude, said in Johannesburg this morning.

Dr Naude was addressing delegates to the SACC sponsored conference on "the Church's response to the South African crisis" prior to the final proceedings at which resolutions will be adopted to be put to member churches.

"We were struck by the seriousness of the situation (as brought to us by speakers from the educational, labour, political and other spheres) which brought home to us that we are in a serious and ongoing crisis.

"The people know that liberation will come — the only problem is how and when," he said.

Dr Naude mentioned two points on which the SACC is often criticised: from member churches that the only voice ever heard is that of the SACC and not the people; and that the SACC never gives the government credit for changes it implements.

On the last issue he said: "The SACC is constantly attacked for not giving adequate recognition to the government for its efforts. This I deny — we give credit where it is due. If there is a sincere belief that any reform will bring about fundamental change we will state it to the world."

Earlier he had said that it was clear from speakers at the conference — many of them from secular bodies such as educational, labour and political organisations — that sincere doubt existed about the government's genuineness and/or ability to implement reforms.

He also said that many intentions had not come to fruition, and plans and promises from the government had not been carried out.

On criticism from churches, he said the conference was structured precisely in such a way to give the people "a voice" in the decision-making which they will then take back to thier individual churches.

Each church was allowed four delegates: a cleric, a layperson, a woman and a representative from the youth. Representatives of the regional councils — of which there will soon be 20 in an effort to decentralise the council's activities — were also present. "I think it is important to realise that the significance or otherwise of this conference will depend on the member churches — not on the SACC. It is only to the extent that the member churches will implement and seriously consider the findings that come from this conference (that it will have any meaning)," he said.

He said the aim of the conference had been to listen to theologians, clerics and representatives from secular bodies in a "careful, objective and impartial way" to see how the church could assist in solving the crisis "in accordance with the gospel."

He said many of the speakers had criticised the church but that the criticism had been constructive and "displayed hope, belief and expectations that the church could play a role."

"This had laid the foundation for co-operation between the church and secular bodies," he said.

Dr Naude said that it had become clear that the church had a responsibility towards the liberation movements although it was not "yet clear what stand should be adopted and carried out by the church" on the issue.

He recounted what had been said by a delegate during the course of the conference about the fact that "we (blacks) had already unbanned the ANC in our hearts" and pointed out that this was an example of "a serious difference of perspective between black and white people."

The conference ends today with voting on findings and resolutions to be adopted. These will be made public at a press conference early next week.

Education Department Delays Date of Black Tests

MB170806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0148 GMT
17 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 17, SAPA — Widespread calls for a stayaway on May 1 — has prompted the Department of Education and Training (DET) to delay the start of postponed 1985 matriculation examinations for black pupils to May 2.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the DET.

The change is one of a number of concessions on matric exams announced by the department's director-general, Dr Braam Fourie, in Pretoria.

It follows a meeting last week between Dr Fourie, the department's deputy minister, Mr Sam de Beer, and a four-member delegation of the Parents Action Committee (PAC) of Cape Town's black townships.

Dr Fourie announced that:

— The closing date for pupils to enter the 1986 matric exams in November this year had been extended from April 11 to April 25.
— Pupils who paid exam fees in April last year, who did not write in November 1985 and wanted to write in November this year instead of in May, would not have to pay exam fees again.
— Pupils who fail in May would be able to write again in November but would then have to pay exam fees. The closing date for these candidates' entries will be announced later.

Dr Fourie said the new arrangements were made "because of the disruption of education in certain schools over the past months and the difficulty experienced by pupils in certain areas in receiving normal schooling and preparing for examinations."

The department advised all matric candidates, especially private candidates, to get copies of the rised time table which will be available from examination centres from today.

Government Wants Indian, Colored Conscription

MB220713 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT
22 Apr 86

[Text] The government is hoping to extend the current whites only military conscription to include Indians and coloreds, and it is banking on support from Indian and colored Parliamentary leaders.

More from Patrick Cull in Cape Town.

[Cull] The government is committed in principle to national service for coloreds and Indians but only with the cooperation and approval of the House of representatives and House of Delegates.

This emerges from the latest white paper on defense. An opposition spokesman has suggested that the government might be subtly preparing for the introduction of a ballot system for coloreds and Indians.

The white paper states that, in the same way as military service was developed to adapt the whites toward compulsory national service, it is envisaged to take the coloreds and Indians through this process as well.

In another section, the white paper states that the July intake, as far as the Army is concerned, is to be phased out.

Meeting on Nonracial Municipalities Banned

MB181936 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1930 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Grahamstown, April 18, SAPA — More than 200 delegates from 30 townships in the eastern Cape will be turned away from the 1820 settlers national monument this weekend after the banning of a major conference to work out a strategy for establishing non-racial municipalities.

The chief magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr Ivan Ristow, issued an order this morning banning all meetings in the Grahamstown area from 6 pm today until 6 pm on Sunday.

The Grahamstown Democratic Action Committee, which organised the conference, said later it would make an urgent application in the Grahamstown Supreme Court to have the banning order set aside.

The intention of the conference was to have been to provide an opportunity for community leaders from townships all over the eastern Cape to discuss recent developments in local government, one of the organisers told SAPA's correspondent.

The conference comes in the wake of demands for non-racial municipalities made by black communities during the widespread consumer boycotts in the eastern Cape.

Alexandra Residents Launch Boycott 21 Apr

MB200647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1344 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 19, SAPA — Residents of Alexandra township, near Johannesburg, decided to launch consumer and rent boycott from Monday April 21 in the area because of alleged harrasment by security forces in the area.

According to a statement released by the Alexandra Consumer Boycott Committee, the residents yesterday decided to call for a boycott because of "our township is still under forced police and Army occupation" and because residents are experiencing "continued detentions."

The demands of the combined rent and consumer boycott include:

— "Troops and police out of the township.
— "The immediate recognition of students' demands.
— "The recovery of missing corpses and people.
— "Rent we can afford.
— "Proper electrification of our township.
— "The release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of all banned organisations."

The statement also called for a boycott of all white businesses and certain black owned stores which the boycott committee accuses of "collaborating" with the police.

The committee urged that "reactionary newspapers" should be boycotted and announced that it would support the current boycott of Metal Box products in solidarity with workers dismissed from the company.

It also announced a campaign to "socially isolate" all policemen and councillors in the township.

Announcement Expected

MB220959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0937 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 22, SAPA — The rent and consumer boycott in Alexandra township near Johannesburg entered its second day with signs that it is having a heavy impact on commerce in the area.

A spokesman for the Alexandra Boycott Committee said this morning that the boycott was "one hundred per cent effective."

A number of stores in the commercial area around Second Avenue in Wynberg on the outskirts of the township have closed, he said. Others had almost no customers yesterday. A number of businesses had contacted the boycott committee in an attempt to meet them and discuss the boycott, he added.

A spokesman for a large furniture store in Wynberg confirmed that the effects of the boycott were "very serious." He said most store in the area have had few customers since the boycott began.

"We have had very little business in the last few days and have made representations to the various committees in Alexandra to find out what to do." His company would also be approaching the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce in order to discuss the residents demands, he said.

"However the demands (of the boycott) are in the hands of the government and small businesses do not know what to do about them. We feel it is harsh for them to take it out on us."

The committee says the boycott was launched because of the continued presence of troops in the township and the disappearance of the bodies of people who were shot by security forces during the rioting in the township earlier this year.

Wide-ranging demands include withdrawal of the troops, "the recovery of missing corpses," lower rents, electrification of the township, the implementation of students' demands including "people's education," the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of organisations.

A campaign to "socially isolate" policemen and town councillors has also been started to pressurise those who the committee calls "collaborators with the state" into resigning their posts.

A number of Alexandra town councillors had resigned before the boycott, including the town clerk, Mr Arthur Margeman.

Rev Sam Buti, the mayor of Alexandra, and the four remaining town councillors are holding a press conference this morning where "an announcement of major national importance will be made," a spokesman for the town council said yesterday.

Mayor Announces Resignation

MB221119 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 22, SAPA — The mayor of the troubled Alexandra township near Johannesburg today announced his resignation together with other members of the town council.

Reading from a prepared statement, Rev Sam Buti said at a press conference in the council offices this morning: "It is with heavy-laden hearts that we arrive at this decision to call it a day as councillors serving the community of Alexandra. This decision was made after days of extreme agony, soul searching and constant prayer."

Mr Buti said he and his remaining councillors had resigned because recent events in the township had made it impossible to implement a redevelopment plan for Alexandra, according to a spokesman for the town council who handed the press statement to SAPA.

In reply to questions from reporters, Mr Buti insisted that he had not been "intimidated" into resigning. "He told reporters he had never been intimidated, even at the height of the unrest," the spokesman siad.

The township has been turbulent since rioting and police shootings at the end of February left at least 21 people dead. During and after the unrest — dubbed Alexandra's "six day war" — community and youth organizations made repeated calls for the resignation of all councillors. A number of town councillors resigned before today's press conference, including the town clerk, Mr Arthur Magerman, who left last week.

Dalindyebo's Family Asks Action on Burial

MB210911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Umtata, April 21, SAPA — The family of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who was buried at Bumbane in the Transkei yesterday, have filed an urgent action in the Umtata Supreme Court seeking that the body be exhumed and flown back to Lusaka, Zambia, for reburial. The action will be heard today.

In papers brought before the chief justice, Mr Justice J. Van Reenen, in Umtata today, the family attorney, Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, said Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima and Paramount Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo would be called upon to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for ignoring yesterday's interim court order that the body should not be buried.

Yesterday the funeral service was delayed for about two hours while the messenger of the court served the papers on Chief Bambilanga, who refused to acknowledge them. The interim order had been granted by Mr Justice van Reenen at 6.30 am yesterday and was then served on the funeral parlour owner holding the body, the Umtata station commander and Chief Bambilanga as respondents.

When the papers arrived at Bumbane, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, who was already there, immediately drove to Umtata accompanied by a number of police officers. They arrived at the funeral parlour and allegedly forcibly removed the body after they had demanded to see it. The body was brought to Bumbane on the back of an open delivery van and was buried after a short service.

In yesterday's court action Chief Sabata's son, Mr Buyelekaya Dalindyebo, 22, gained an interim ruling from Mr Justice van Reenen halting yeserday's scheduled funeral and granting him custody of Chief Sabata's body.

He claimed in papers that certain agreements entered into before the body was flown from Lusaka to Transkei had been violated.

Mr Dalindyebo said he had intended to take Chief Sabata's body back to Lusaka to have it buried there.

In his action, supported by his mother, the senior wife, Mr No-Moscow Dalindyebo, they cited Chief Bambilanga, who succeded Chief Sabata in 1980, as first respondent.

He said the reasons for bringing the urgent application were that the grave dug for his father was not in the same place as originally decided. He said it was not at the real family graveyard which meant his father would not be buried next to his forefathers.

He also claimed that he had been ousted by "the Mtirara family" while the family arrangements for the funeral were being made.

Another reason was that he objected to the restrictions imposed by a special government gazette issued last week prohibiting anyone from outside Transkei from attending the funeral.

ANC's Nzo Says Struggle will Be Intensified

MB210901 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa says it will draw the entire masses of South Africa into the ranks of the armed struggle in order to intensify the war against apartheid. The statement was made by the ANC secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, in an interview with newsmen in East Berlin yesterday.

Comrade Nzo said the ANC has decided that every effort should be made to reinforce the young people's army and make it ready to deliver effective blows against the enemy.

On the recent contracts between the ANC and white South African business and student leaders, Comrade Nzo said these are important developments for they reflect the deepening crisis confronting the racist regime.

Sports Groups Ask End to Discrimination

MB201219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The Sports Steering Committee, which was formed in Johannesburg recently to privatize sport and make it independent of political interference, has issued a statement setting out its aims.

The president of the South African Sports Federation, Mr T. Hugo Olivier, who is also chairman of the committee, appealed in the statement to all influential bodies and the government to scrap remaining discriminatory legislation and to adopt a policy giving individuals the right of freedom of movement and to achieve the highest goals in life.

The statement also recommends that all educational facilities be opened to all children to meet the challenges of a new and equitable South Africa. The committee asks that the process of negotiation be accelerated to find a constitutional solution, including voting rights in a mutually acceptable system.

The statement was also signed by the president of the South African National Olympic Committee, Mr Rudolf Opperman.

Police Blame ANC for 21 April Landmine Blasts

MB211216 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1214 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 21, SAPA — Three black men were injured, two seriously, in two land mine blasts in the eastern Transvaal this morning.

The SAP public relations division in Pretoria reported both blasts in the Breyten area, directly east of Johannesbrug and about 100 km from the Swazi border.

The statement blamed the ANC for the "cowardly attack" on civilian "soft targets."

The first mine was detonated by a taxi on the Breyten/Chrissiesmeer dirt road at about 8 am. The passenger in the taxi, Mr Jan Moshuloane, of Dennilton, had both his legs crushed in the blast, the statement said, while the taxi driver, Mr Ben Nduli, of Breyten, suffered lacerations to his body.

In the second explosion, at about 10.30 am, a tractor was blown up on the Farm "Vlakfontein," but the driver escaped serious injury.

According to the police, the labourer who was driving the tractor, Mr Simon Makwanazi, sustained injuries to his face and right leg. Police are investigating.

— The owner of the Farm "Vlakfontein, Mr J.J. De Villiers, 68, drive over the road where the land mine blast occurred four times today before Mr Makwanzi detonated the mine on the tractor.

Mr Makwanzi was taken to the Ermolo Hospital with eye, head and leg injuries, Mr de Villiers' son, Jan, 33, said at Vlakfontein.

"The tractor is a write-off," Mr de Villiers said. "I'll only keep the rear tyres."

Police and the SADF, assisted by a helicopter, immediately launched a search, and swept the dirt roads for mines.

Roadblocks were erected in the area, but no arrests had been made by this afternoon.

It is suspected that the mine was planted last night, when a woman noticed a yellow car on the 500m dirt road leading from the Vlakfontein farmhouse to the tarred road.

"The blast occurred on this road about 200m from the house," Mr Jan de Villiers said.

"My father had driven over the spot four times today, first to visit the sheep and then to deliver milk."

Today's two explosions in the Breyten area were the first he had heard of, Mr de Villiers, who also works at the local farmers cooperative, said.

He was in Breyten this morning when he heard that there had been explosion on his parents farm.

By the time he arrived he found that his neighbour, Mr A.W. Nel and town traffic chief Ben Nolan had already arrived to assist.

He said local farmers would now approach the police and SADF for security advice.

There had been unrest in Breyten recently, he said.

"But, meanwhile we will carry on farming. We must," he said.

Police Issue 21-22 Apr Unrest Situation Report

MB220605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0556 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 22, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report from the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria follows:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Ginsburg, near King Williamstown, a bus was damaged by stone-throwers.

"At KwaZakele, near PE [Port Elizabeth], a councillor's home was petrol-bombed. A Development Board guard and a policeman dispersed the attackers with pistol and shotgun fire. Two men were arrested, one of whom was slightly wounded. In the same area, a shop was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Brentpark coloured residential area near Kroonstad, two private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. A classroom of the Brentpark Primary School was slightly damaged by arsonists.

"At Maukeng, also near Kroonstad, a bus was set on fire and extensively damaged.

"At Old Crossroads in the western Cape, three delivery vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, two shots were fired at SAP members by an unknown persons.

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a black man was injured when his vehicle was stoned. In the same area, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire. A man was wounded and arrested after police returned fire when a shot was fired at a police vehicle."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Black Business Boost**

"Initiatives have been launched to raise R5,000 million over the next five years to finance a nation-wide network of new small businesses to bring enterpreneurs into the economic mainstream to crack critical unemployment problems," Michael Chester reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 19 April. The Small Business Development Corporation is spearheading the drive and has opened talks with the Department of Finance on "radical proposals to induce the private sector to invest in issues of special new bonds with government guarantees of sound investment returns."

Catholic Church May Back Boycott

On page 2, Winnie Graham reports that "the Roman Catholic Church of South Africa is on the verge of backing the disinvestment and sanctions campaign. The Catholic Bishops Conference has instructed its administrative board to make arrangements for an extraordinary plenary session in May when the matter will be discussed and a decision taken. The Church has indicated it will formulate its policy at the special plenary session. Catholics have been invited to make their views known to the conference." In an explanation paper to church members, the conference said while the matter was still open to debate, "we see no choice but to envisage forms of non-violent action such as passive resistance, boycott and economic pressure to move our country away from its present state of racial conflict and set it firmly on the road to justice and full particiapation for its inhabitants in the structure of government."

FCI on Holiday Changes

"The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has called for an official body representative of all interested parties to investigate the possible rescheduling of the countrys statutory public holidays" Sheryl Raine and Anna Louw report on page 3. "The call comes in response to growing pressure on employers from black trade unions for paid holidays on May 1 and June 16 — days which are significant to the black community." The Congress of South African Trade Unions has suggested sacrificing holidays like Kruger Day, Founders Day, Republic Day and Day of the Covenant in exchange for the new holidays. The FCI said it was not in principle opposed to a public holiday as long as it could be fitted in with what the country could afford and said "it was concerned that existing statutory public holidays did not reflect community sentiment."

Further on Nchabeleng Death

On page 4, Jo-Anne Collinge reports that "questions are flying thick and fast about the death of United Democratic Front [UDF] leader Mr Peter Nchabeleng in Lebowa's Schoonoord police station after the discovery of a letter signed by him in capitivity during his last hour. The letter is said to be a "total negation" of everything he stood for. Police have said he died of a heart attack although the UDF says he was in "perfect condition" before his arrest. According to the South African Council of Churches, "the Nchabeleng family overhead police saying, this time we are going to kill you, as they removed" him from his home and two chiefs detained at the same time were beaten and one said that he had seen Mr Nchabaeleng tortured. The main thrust of the letter "is an appeal to the community to abandon its campaign of social isolation of the security forces." In some places in the area, policemen have been refused service in local shops and by local taxis.

White Polarization Increases

In his "Polical Commentary" on page 8, David Braun says that the "deteriorating political conditions have brought about some fascinating movements in white politics." There is on one side closer cooperation among rightist parties. The Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement have been holding talks, although the prospect of a merger has been denied. However, "the white right is consolidating." On the left, the former leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has been on the platform of the UDF and the PFP has increased its efforts to appear more relevant outside Parliament. "The basic rivalry between the PFP and the UDF, caused by a difference in opinion about using Parliament as an instrument for change, remains, however. It is unlikely that the two are going to move appreciably closer in the foreseeable future while they disagree on the matter." However, the support of former PFP leaders Slabbert and Boraine may give the UDF more white support.

As white politics polarize, "it is the diminishing centre ground which should yield the next shift in the established order." The center in this case is probably from the PFP mainstream to much of the National Party and would also include many organizations now associated with the UDF. Last week PFP MP Harry Schwarz called for the "moderate centre to defend itself, and the country,from radicals on either side." This moderate center would not be a new party but a coalition of existing groups which have vested interest in building a society based on the best Western ideas and standards of freedom and democracy." For the moderate center to maintain itself and grow requires "genuine powersharing and truly equal opportunities for self advancement, so that everyone could survive symbiotically."

Vanished Man Found

"A 27-year-old South African political refugee who was abducted from Maseru last month has resurfaced in Bloemfontein, alleging that he has been in Security Police custody since his disappearance," Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English 18-24 April reports on page 1. Kagiso Keletwane said that three men had taken him from his home in Maseru to Ladybrand in the Orange Free State where, he alleges, "he was held and interrogated by the Security Police. He says he was questioned about friends in the ANC who left Maseru after 1979. Although he did not belong to any political organization, he said he had now "suffered for the ANC" but did not regret his close association with friends in the ANC. However, he said he was still virtually a prisoner and under surveillance in Bloemfontein.

More on Lebowa

Patrick Laurence writes on page 2 on the struggle between right and left in Lebowa, "with Lebowa's policemen, under their white commissioner, on the offensive against anti-apartheid militants." On the death of United Democratic Front (UDF) official Peter Nchabeleng, the organization said his death was part "of a campaign of detentions, bombings and shooting waged by the apartheid regime through its bantustan structures." "We warn the Lebowa puppets that the UDF will not forgive or forget this merciless act. An emergency meeting of Lebowa's leaders had resolved to discharge civil servants belonging to the UDF or the Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) and to ask South Africa for troops. However, the UDF charged "that bandits recruited into the SA Defence Force from Mozambique's rebel Renamo movement and from the former Rhodesian Selous Scouts, are being used to crush the rebellion against Lebowa's leaders."

In the House

In his "In the House" column, Jean le May says the government has painted itself into a corner: "The only issue at the moment is power: the government has power, the ANC wants power, and — accepting Herman Giliomee's theory of violent equilibrium — both have taken up stances which make it impossible for them to do anything about resolving the impasse ." "This realization is probably responsible for the easily-discernible attitude of Nationalists in Parliament that there is very little chance of far-reaching reform this session." There will be tinkering with pass laws, influx control, and other issues but "the most worrying aspect is that all Nationalists appear to be quite irrevocably wedded to the concept of racial separation." Although some Nationalists say they could "live with the repeal of the Group Areas Act," "they're inflexible on the concept that there must be some sustainable definition of themselves as white to entitle them to a place in the power-sharing which they all agree must come." The government wants allies in the form of "moderates" from other races but is sitting back and waiting for them to come forward. Le May says he thinks that refusing to talk to the ANC before they renounce violence is a "delaying device" in hopes that "external pressures will be brought to bear on the ANC equal to the pressure on South Africa for meaningful political reform." The real test would come if the ANC did renounce violence.

Johannesburg Blast Victim Identified

The paper reports on the same page that the victim of the blast in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, a week ago was Abie Rapoo, a 23-year-old actor and poet attached to the Khuvangano Cultural Group in Soweto. His family said he was never a member of any political group and dismiss police statements that he planted the bomb that blew up.

MAIL Starts Questions to ANC Column

On page 3, the paper announces a new feature. Readers may send the questions they would like to ask the ANC to the paper and answers will be sought. The paper will then print the "ANC's answers (as far as law the allows us to do so)."

Met Mangope, Victims' Families Insist

On the same page, Andrew Lefoka reports that "families of people shot in Bophuthatswana — and who are still awaiting burial — are adamant that they did meet President Lucas Mangope, in spite of the president's denials. And they insist that Mangope secretly offered financial help to the six Winterveld residents whose relatives died on March 26 when Bophuthatswana police fired on a crowd at a meeting at a stadium in Winterveld." Residents told the paper that Mangope had addressed a secret meeting with them, conveyed his sympathy, and tried to dissuade them from holding a mass funeral, offering money for private burials. However, a spokesman for Mangope denied that the president had met residents.

More on Lamontville Raid

An article by Carmel Rickard from Durban on the police raid in Lamontville reports that police distributed questionnaires to residents asking for their views of the security forces. About 700 members of the security forces entered the township early Wednesday morning at the request of the Ningizimu Community Council "to restore law and order" in Lamontville. There was an angry reaction from the UDF and the Lamontville Education Crisis Committee. The UDF claimed the raid was aimed at "undermining the community's efforts to organise itself around problems it faces" and criticized councillors for allowing themselves to be used.

Cape Town Women Demand Rent Cut

In an article on the Cape Town rent boycott, in the Cape Flats townships, Moira Levy reports from Cape Town on page 4 on the demonstration by 1,000 women at the Western Cape Development Board demanding rent reduction. "Women living in the Nyanga area stayed away from work to march in protest." A representative of the women said that "youths stopped taxis to check that no women were leaving. The men were allowed to go to work, but the women must march." "The women are demanding that rents be reduced to R10 a month from between R18 and R20. They also complained there were no lights in the townships streets and bills were high because officials were only estimating consumption, not taking electricity readings.

SEIFSA Supports May Day Holidy

"One of the largest employer bodies in the country, the Steel and Enginnering Industries federation (SEIFSA), is to recommend to the government that May Day be declared a national paid public holiday," Phillip van Niekerk reports on page 5. This emerged at pay talks when employers responded to union demands. This year SEIFSA will follow the "no work, no pay" rule but it will later ask the government to proclaim 1 May as Labor Day and "that it replace an existing public holiday, as there were enough public holidays already." If the government responded negatively, a representative said, SEIFSA would negotiate a paid holiday with workers.

Peoples Education Twice Weekly

On page 8, Sefako Nyaka reports that "every Wednesday and Friday afternoon pupils in a number of South African schools switch from indoctrinating Bantu education to Peoples Education." According to a representative of the Transvaal Student Congress (TRASCO), "Peoples Education is seen as an alternative to the present system of education which doesn't serve the interests of the people. Bantu education doesn't say anything about the peoples history. The history taught in schools doesn't say why the African National Congress and other political organizations were banned, why some people are in exile, or why Nelson Mandela and the others are detained." Peoples education was to correct the failings of the history serving the interests of "exploiters." Although traditional subjects would not be neglected, "education must be seen as a tool for building a new order and developing a new culture." According to report, many classrooms in Soweto are decorated with posters of Oliver Tambo and an End Conscription Campaign poster saying: "No apartheid war. Troops out of the townships."

South African Disinvesters Criticized

Martin Nicol comments on page 11 about South African businessmen who use diversification as a means of beginning operations elsewhere, thus taking money out the the country. Raymond Ackerman, head of Pick N Pay and one of the most outspoken critics of apartheid among businessmen, attempted to branch out into Australia — but was defeated by "a concerned anti-apartheid effort by the construction trade unions." Other businesses, such as Anglo American, have been skillful at hiding their South African connections and others are attempting to follow this model by buying foreign firms, notably in Great Britain, Liberty Life and Barlow Rand being two examples. Both could do more to speed the end of apartheid. "Critics of disinvestment surely have a clear duty to campaign now to send South African overseas investment back to South Africa. This would give real bite to the policy of constructive engagement. Apartheid is dead. It no longer provides Liberty Life and Barlow Rand with as good a return on capital as it used to. The companies show the extent of their commitment to a post-apartheid economic system in South Africa by making vast investments abroad."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns from Gaborone Socialist Meeting

MB200633 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] President Kaunda returned home this evening from Gaborone, Botswana, where he addressed the meeting of the presidium of the Socialist International. The president, who was accompanied by appointments and Disciplinary Committee Chairman Elijah Mudenda, and Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Rajah Kunda was received at Lusaka International Airport by party secretary general Mr Grey Zulu; Secretary of State for Defense and Security Mr Alex Shapi; and Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee Mr Abutis Kapulu. Dr Kaunda was seen off at Sir Seretse Khama International Airport by his Botswana counterpart, Dr Quett Masire.

ZIMBABWE

Minister: 22,000 Mozambican Refugees in Country

MB170937 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT
17 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 17, SAPA — More than 22,000 Mozambican refugees are now housed in four camps along Zimbabwe's eastern border, the minister of labour, manpower planning and social welfare, Mr Frederick Shava, disclosed in the House of Assembly here yesterday.

Speaking at question time, Mr Shava assured MPs of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance Party that the birth rate in the camps "compares favourably with the rest of the country." The minister also revealed there are 315 refugees in Zimbabwe from South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Kenya and Malawi.

More than 90 per cent of these were from South Africa, he said. They were not housed in camps as were the Mozambicans, but had been "integrated" with the Zimbabwean civilian population.

Mugabe Speaks on Constitutional Changes

MB181302 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
18 Apr 86

[Text] Today is Zimbabwe's 6th anniversay of independence. Celebrations of the occasion are being held throughout the country. In Harare, independence celebrations are being held at Rufaro stadium. Distinguished dignitaries like the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, will arrive at Rufaro stadium later today.

Yesterday Comrade Mugabe spoke about possible constitutional and political changes which may be put into effect this year. In an address [words indistinct] marking the 7th year of independence, Comrade Mugabe appealed to the nation to prepare for fundamental constitutional changes, which (?will affect) Zimbabwe's (?present political) order.

One of the changes [word indistinct] is the removal of what Comrade Mugabe described as obnoxious racial features of the Lancaster House Constitution. Comrade Mugabe said all Zimbabweans must be afforded the same (?legal rights) without paying any regard to their race, color, region, or religion he said. Racial registration cards will just have to go.

Under the Lancaster House Constitution, 20 seats are reserved for the whites. Another constitutional feature [words indistinct].

Comrade Mugabe made it clear the planned constitutional changes do not mean that his government wants to abandon the ideals of democracy or (?the fundamental liberty). In seeking these changes it will be in the national interest if consultations would be conducted at both the party and government levels to ensure that it was [words indistinct].

Comrade Mugabe also referred to the need for unity. He mourned the fact that there are still some leaders who try to [words indistinct]. He warned such leaders to take note that the nation cannot be (?expected) to brook such [word indistinct].

The prime minister once again spoke of the imperialist strategy being masterminded by the Reagan administration in our region. He referred to the continued aid [words indistinct] the MNR bandits [words indisitnct]. Because of such imperialist designs, Comrade Mugabe called on the nation to (?maintain) [words indistinct].

Comrade Mugabe also thanked the nation for the support given so far to government in its preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned summit. He expressed the hope that the [word indistinct] guests to the summit will be well received.